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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 470--82nd Congress

Chapter 597--2nd Session

H. R. 7176

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 470

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953. Includes funds for the Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Territories, and Virgin Islands Corporation.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 7176

January 15, 1952	Hearings; House, parts 1 - 5
March 21, 1952	Mr. Kerwin from the House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 7176. (H. Rept. 1628). Print of bill as reported.
March 26, 1952	House began debate on H. R. 7176.
March 27, 1952	House concluded debate on H. R. 7176 and passed with amendments.
	Agreed to the Wheeler amendment reducing the general administrative funds of the Bureau of <u>Reclamation</u> by \$500,000 and the Jensen amendment restricting the <u>filling of vacancies</u> .
March 28, 1952	H. R. 7176 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
April 16, 1952	Hearings; Senate
May 7, 1952	Amendment by Senator Johnson of Colorado. Print of amendment as proposed.
May 13, 1952	Amendment by Senator Johnson of Colorado. Print of amendment as proposed.
June 20, 1952	The Appropriations Interior Subcommittee completed the mark-up of H. R. 7176, and agreed to report (but did not actually report) the bill to the full committee with amendments.
June 23, 1952	Senate reported H. R. 7176 with amendments. (S. Rept. 1803). Print of bill as reported.
June 24, 1952	H. R. 7176 made the unfinished business.
June 25, 1952	Senate debated and passed with amendments, H. R. 7176. Print of bill with amendments of the Senate numbered.
	Senate conferees appointed.

June 27, 1952

House conferees appointed

July 3, 1952

Both Houses agreed to the conference report.
H. Report 2451). Print of Conference Report.

The House rejected, 50-298, a motion by Rep.
Andersen to recommit the bill to conference
with instructions that the House conferees agree
to a \$2,913,600 item for a Bureau of Reclamation
transmission line in Minnesota.

July 9, 1952

Approved; Public Law 470, 82nd Congress

82D CONGRESS 2d Session	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. 1628
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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

MARCH 21, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7176]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1953.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for all of the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations in the bill for 1953, the budget estimates for 1953, the amounts appropriated for 1952, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1952 and the estimates for 1953.

The budget estimates of appropriations for the items provided for in the bill may be found in the 1953 Budget document, pages 734

through 834, and in House Documents Nos. 359 and 370. A summary of the totals follows:

The budget estimates for 1953 total.....	\$626, 001, 800
The Committee recommends in the accompanying bill.....	\$492, 434, 763

This is a reduction under the budget estimates of.....	\$133, 567, 037
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The amount recommended in the bill is a decrease below the 1952 funds appropriated and recommended for appropriation in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, of.....	\$36, 836, 653
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The reduction represents a total cut of 21 percent in the budget estimates and a cut of 7 percent below the current year level, reflecting the Committee's determination to hold to a minimum program during the present critical period in which the conservation of dollars is so important.

A discussion of the Committee's recommendations for the various bureaus and activities of the Department follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act.—An appropriation of \$170,000 has been allowed. This is \$17,000 below the budget estimate of \$187,000 but an increase of \$330 above current year appropriations. It will permit continuation of the program at approximately the present level.

Power and energy studies, New England and New York.—An appropriation of \$50,000 was requested for this item. A request for the same item was denied last year with an instruction to the Department that legislative authorization for the program should be procured before appropriations are requested. No action has been taken by the Department to procure such legislative authorization and the item is therefore denied again this year.

Construction, Southeastern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$6,350,000 was requested for this item. The Committee has allowed \$959,500. Of the amount allowed, \$869,500 is for continuation of construction of the previously approved Clark Hill-Greenwood, South Carolina, power line and is the total requested for this purpose. The remaining \$90,000 allowed is for plans and specifications for future program.

All funds requested for transmission lines and facilities in the Roanoke River basin, amounting to \$3,613,500, have been denied in view of the fact that a wheeling contract with the Virginia Electric Power Company is now in the final stages of negotiation. All funds requested for transmission lines and facilities in the Savannah River basin, except for the Clark Hill-Greenwood line, amounting to \$1,627,000, have also been denied, as has been the \$50,000 requested for plans and surveys for two lines from the Jim Woodruff Dam in the Apalachicola River basin. The Committee desires that further efforts be made to arrive at satisfactory wheeling agreements with the private utilities for transmitting power from the Clark Hill and Jim Woodruff Dams before further consideration is given to construction of the transmission facilities requested in the budget submission.

Operation and maintenance, Southeastern Power Administration.—\$760,000 has been allowed for this activity. While this is a reduction

of \$35,000 below the budget estimate, it represents an increase of \$544,000 above the current year appropriation. Of this increase, \$495,000 will be required for the purchase of power to firm up the Federal system and for the payment of wheeling charges under the pending contract with the Virginia Electric Power Company. This amount was attested to as necessary by both the Department witnesses and representatives of the Virginia Electric Power Company who appeared before the Committee. The remaining \$49,000 increase above the current year figure has been allowed for increased power marketing activities and for system operation and maintenance. These increases are considered necessary since the amount of power which will become available for disposal by the Administration from new generating facilities will increase more than 100 percent during fiscal year 1953.

Construction, Southwestern Power Administration.—The budget estimate of \$4,150,000 has been allowed for this item, an increase of \$775,000 over the current year figure of \$3,375,000. The appropriation will permit the orderly continuation and completion of transmission facilities in the Southwestern system. One new transmission line and substation costing \$633,300 to inter-connect with the facilities of the Grand River Dam Authority is programmed. The only other new item in the 1953 programs is a dispatching and warehouse building at Springfield, Missouri, for which \$206,700 is allowed, in order to provide a more centralized and efficient control for the operation and maintenance of the government facilities in the northeastern area of the Administration's activities.

Of the amount allowed for this item, \$400,000 is programmed for miscellaneous construction. These funds are used for the construction of short extensions to transmission lines in order to serve the government's customers and for improvements and additions, including the acquisition of minor facilities, to permit continuity of service or to maintain a recognized standard of service. The Committee is recommending funds for this purpose in 1953, as it did in 1952, to provide only for completion of construction which may be now in progress. However, the Committee does not intend to provide any construction funds after the fiscal year 1953 for line extensions, facility improvements, or acquisition of the same unless the expenditure items are specifically identified and justified in the budget presentation.

Operation and maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,450,000 for this item against the budget estimate of \$1,500,000. The recommended appropriation is a decrease of \$50,000 below the estimate but an increase of \$194,288 above the current year appropriation. This increase has been allowed principally for increased workload resulting from an additional 1800 miles of transmission lines and 91 substations and switching facilities which will be added to the Southwestern System during the fiscal year 1953.

Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.—An appropriation of \$231,000 is recommended instead of \$1,425,000 which was requested. The total budget request was to be used for the purchase of power, the payment of wheeling charges and the rental of transmission facilities of electric cooperatives and private utilities in the Southwestern Power Administration area. Payments to three of the six organizations, two Oklahoma utility companies and the M & A

Electric Cooperative, are to cover the costs of wheeling government power over their transmission lines to preferred customers. The \$231,000 recommended for appropriation is for the purpose of meeting these costs.

The program proposed to the Committee also included the purchase of all power generated by the other three organizations and the rental of all of their transmission facilities. The questions as to whether or not REA allotments to cooperatives can be used for the construction of generating and transmission facilities to be rented in total to the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of serving its customers, and the question of Southwestern Power Administration's authority to purchase steam-generated electric power and energy have been placed before the courts. In view of this fact the Committee has deferred all funds programmed for the purchase of power and the rental of facilities from the Central Electric Power Cooperative and the Show-Me Power Corporation of Missouri and the Western Electric Cooperative of Oklahoma amounting to \$1,194,000 in total.

This action has been taken without prejudice as to the merits of the budget request or the purpose for which the funds were to be used and can in no wise be interpreted as indicative of any attitude on the part of the Committee as to the merits of the pending law suits. The existing contracts if any, with these organizations are continuing in full force and effect pending adjudication of the pending suits. However, the committee was advised during the hearings that in any event and without regard to the pending litigation, the funds requested would not be needed to make payments to the three organizations named before January 1953. It is hoped that final decision in the pending cases will be rendered before that time. Under these circumstances, as well as for the reason stated above, the Committee has deferred the making of appropriations at this time. There will be opportunity to determine what amounts, if any, may be due after judicial determination of the rights of the parties to the various contracts.

It should be stated most clearly that the Committee does not attempt to pre-judge or to take a position for or against either the Government or other parties involved in the matters which have been submitted to the courts. The only purpose in deleting funds at this time is merely to hold the entire matter in abeyance until the courts have had an opportunity to give adequate attention to the controverted issues.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

An appropriation of \$26,400 was requested. The Committee has allowed \$21,200, a reduction of \$5,200. The appropriation recommended is the same as the amount available and recommended for the current year.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction.—A total appropriation request of \$70,286,400 was considered. The Committee recommends \$66,523,400, a reduction of \$3,763,000 below the budget request and a decrease of \$1,566,600 below the current year figure.

Of the total budget request, \$2,590,000 was contained in House Document No. 370, a supplemental estimate in the form of an amend-

ment to the Budget. This has been approved in full and includes funds for the construction of a 230 KV transmission line from McNary Dam to the Walla Walla substation for delivery of power to Pacific Power and Light Company and other users in the area. The Committee was informed by the Department witnesses that the power company agrees that the line is necessary to provide additional power at the Walla Walla load center to meet rapidly increasing demands in the general area of the Hanford Works.

Of the amount disallowed, \$900,000 was programmed for substation and switching facilities at Klamath Falls which would be necessary should construction of the Central Valley intertie with the Bonneville System be approved. Since funds requested by the Bureau of Reclamation for construction of this intertie have been denied so, therefore, is the \$900,000 for this item.

The Committee has also disallowed \$1,173,000 requested for a 230 KV transmission line between LaGrande and Baker, Oregon. Survey funds for the same line were denied in the 1952 request.

The remaining \$1,690,000 of the reduction is to be absorbed in the conduct of the 1953 program.

Operation and maintenance.—The budget request of \$6,600,000 has been approved for this item. This is an increase of \$991,561 over the current year appropriation and is considered by the Committee to be the minimum necessary for maintenance of the additional transmission lines and facilities which will be completed during the year and for marketing the additional power which will become available. The estimate for revenues in 1953 is \$39,650,000. This amount, in addition to covering the costs of operations and maintenance, will also cover depreciation and interest, and provide a net revenue of \$14,495,000 for return to the Treasury.

The activities of the Bonneville Power Administration are analogous to the type of activity carried on by private utilities. It would seem therefore that such operations should be budgeted along the lines required for corporations under the Government Corporation Control Act, Public Law 248, 79th Congress, 1st Session. The Committee requests that the Department give consideration to this matter and submit to the Congress at the time the hearings are held on the 1954 budget a proposed program for accomplishing such a change in the budget submission.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For general reference the Committee would like to point out that the total receipts from revenue producing activities of the Bureau of Land Management for the fiscal year 1953 are estimated to be \$57,464,000. Of this amount, \$23,707,100 will be returned to the States and counties under existing provisions of law. The remaining \$33,756,900 will be returned to the Treasury. The direct costs of producing this amount of revenue are estimated to be \$12,667,600 for the fiscal year 1953.

The Committee recommends the sum of \$10,750,000 for the activities of the Bureau. This is a decrease of \$700,000 below the budget estimate of \$11,450,000, and \$257,605 below the actual and recommended appropriations for 1952.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The appropriation request of \$10,750,000 is recommended. After taking into account the salary increases due to the 1951 Pay Act, this is a net increase of \$442,395 over the 1952 appropriation. The various activities for which these funds will be used are as follows:

Lease and disposal of lands and mineral resources.—The Committee has approved \$490,000, the budget request, for this item, and an increase of \$59,040 over the base for 1952. This increase is for the purpose of meeting additional workload resulting from an estimated increase in applications for mineral leases.

Land use and disposal.—A total of \$1,345,000, the budget request, is recommended for this item. This is a net increase of \$201,322 above the base for 1952 and is considered to be a minimum necessary to reduce a serious backlog in land applications and to provide for the proper maintenance of land records.

Management of grazing lands.—The Committee recommends \$1,610,000, the budget request, for this item. This is a net increase of \$74,679 above the 1952 base. The grazing fees which will be collected during the fiscal year 1953 are estimated to be more than enough to cover the cost of this activity.

Forestry.—A total of \$2,055,000 has been requested and is approved for this activity. This is an increase of \$246,941 above the base for the current year. The increase allowed is for the principal purpose of making possible a cutting schedule which will produce an increase of 25,000,000 board feet of timber from public lands to help meet the critical demand for timber at the present time.

Cadastral surveys.—The Committee has approved the budget request of \$778,000, the same amount as the base for 1952.

Soil and moisture conservation.—The budget request of \$1,736,000, an increase of \$550,000 above the base for 1952, is recommended. This appropriation will benefit approximately 600,000 acres, principally in the upstream watersheds of great river basins of the West and will put the upstream treatment work more in balance with downstream water resources development. This need has been emphasized by the Water Resources Policy Commission in its report to the President.

Squaw Butte Experimentation Station.—\$38,000 has been allowed for this item which is the same amount that was appropriated and recommended in 1952.

Fire suppression.—The budget estimate of \$150,000 is recommended for fire suppression for the fiscal year 1953. This is a reduction of \$250,000 below the total of \$400,000 appropriated and recommended for appropriation in the Third Supplemental for the current year.

Maintenance of physical facilities.—The appropriation recommended includes \$25,000 to be used for repairs to storage buildings and sheds for housing equipment, seed, and other supplies.

Weed control.—For this item \$1,345,000 is recommended, a reduction of \$528,295 below the amounts appropriated and recommended for 1952. The funds will be used for controlling the halogeton weed, the poisonous weed which is seriously threatening both Federal and non-Federal range lands in the western states. The reduction results from elimination of non-recurring costs for equipment. The program will continue at the present rate.

General administration.—The appropriation includes \$1,178,000 for general administration. This is an increase of \$22,708 above the adjusted base for the current year and is necessary for handling increased workload.

CONSTRUCTION

An estimate of \$700,000 was included in the budget to finance the construction of access roads to stands of timber in the revested Oregon and California grant lands. A similar request in 1952 was approved in the amount of \$700,000 after having been first denied by the House. The Committee has again deleted this item. The legislation relating to the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber made accessible by the proposed access roads has not been modified and it is still the Committee's opinion that the Federal Government should not invest in further capital improvements without deriving a larger share of the financial proceeds of harvesting the timber than is now provided for in the controlling legislation. The action taken by the Committee is without prejudice to the merits of the access road program.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The 1953 program for the Bureau which was presented to the Committee called for a greatly expanded activity requiring a total appropriation of \$122,350,000, which is an increase of \$51,006,088 above actual and recommended appropriations for 1952. The program was represented as having for its ultimate objective over a period of years, not specified, the complete integration of the Indian population so that a separate program of aid and support would no longer be necessary. The Committee is in complete agreement with respect to this objective. However, it finds itself without assurances that the program presented will meet the objective in the foreseeable future. In fact it is of the opinion that certain of the proposals in this greatly expanded program could retard attainment of the ultimate objective rather than help to accomplish it.

The desirability of laying out a course of action which will ultimately eliminate the need for a Bureau of Indian Affairs is undeniable. But to move into much larger expenditures for the next decade or more for this purpose should not be undertaken without the most thorough and complete study, making use of the best body of knowledge that can be assembled with respect to the areas of activity involved such as health, education, and economic development. For this purpose the Committee is proposing the establishment, for a period of one year, of a planning staff to be made up of consultants and specialists drawn from sources outside of the Department to prepare a study and a set of recommendations which can be considered by the Congress in connection with the appropriations for the next fiscal year. It is expected that the Secretary of the Department and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will use the authority provided to draw into the staff the best recognized authorities in the fields of activities in which the Bureau must engage in order to accomplish the objective outlined.

Against the budget request of \$122,350,000, the Committee recommends \$74,201,426 for the fiscal year 1953. This is a decrease of \$48,148,574 below the budget estimate but provides an increase of

\$2,857,514 above the current year funds, and allows for some expansion, principally in health and educational programs as pointed out in the following discussion of the separate items making up the total budget.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

A total of \$51,266,019 has been allowed for this group of activities, an increase of \$7,266,269 above the current year appropriations but a decrease of \$10,638,981 below the budget estimate.

Hospitals, disease preventive and curative services.—The Committee has allowed \$21,444,765 against a request of \$22,331,000. The amount allowed is a decrease of \$886,235 below the budget request but an increase of \$4,900,000 above the current year base. The budget included a proposal to transfer the Veterans' Administration hospital facility located at Fort Logan, Colorado, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This transfer is not approved and the funds programmed for its operation amounting to \$875,807 have not been allowed. With this exception, the program as presented to the committee is approved. The increase allowed will provide principally for the use of additional hospital beds and increased costs of hospitalization.

Educational assistance, facilities and services.—For this program \$26,367,919 has been allowed against a request of \$26,413,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the base for the current year. The program under this heading is approved substantially as presented to the Committee with one exception. The Pipestone School in Minnesota which the Bureau proposed to close is to be kept in operation through the fiscal year 1953.

Welfare and guidance services.—The funds allowed include \$2,520,075 for welfare and guidance services. This is a decrease of \$1,603,925 below the budget estimate of \$4,124,000 but an increase of \$500,000 above the base for the current year. The increase allowed will provide for small additional direct relief payments, boarding home care for children and the care of delinquents.

Placement services.—The budget proposed an increase of \$7,940,400 for this activity. None of this increase is allowed and the Committee recommends the base figure of \$579,600.

Maintaining law and order.—Against the request of \$517,000 for this item, the Committee recommends \$353,660, the amount available and recommended for the current year.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

A total of \$12,949,760 is recommended for the activities under this heading. This is a reduction of \$5,422,240 below the budget estimate of \$18,372,000 but an increase of \$915,400 above the funds available and recommended for 1952. The increase allowed is to be applied to the soil and moisture conservation program. All other activities under this heading are to be continued at the current level.

CONSTRUCTION

A total of \$5,310,000 against the budget estimate of \$35,856,000 is recommended. The amount allowed represents a \$30,546,000 reduction below the budget estimate and \$5,265,000 below the amount appropriated in 1952. Of the amount allowed, \$1,380,000 is for the

liquidation of contract obligations on the Anchorage Hospital. The sum of \$930,000 is to be used for the Wapato Project for completion of construction work on the Satus Unit No. 3 and the drainage facilities and employees' quarters for the Wapato-Satus Unit. The remaining \$3,000,000 has been allowed for the most urgent construction and is to be applied to the extent possible to items which can be completed in the fiscal year 1953.

The Committee has been advised that the Bureau has available in its construction appropriation the sum of \$25,000 which was appropriated pursuant to authorizations contained in the Act of October 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1020), and the Act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), for cooperation with public school district numbered 129, Pine County, Minnesota, for the construction, extension, equipment and improvement of public school facilities. These funds are to be applied toward the construction of a road approximately six miles in length, that will provide access for the Indian children living in the Lake Lena community to an existing school at Markville, Minnesota.

PLANNING STAFF

As explained previously, this is a new activity proposed by the Committee for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to develop a comprehensive plan for the Indian Bureau to meet the objective of complete integration of the Indian population. An appropriation of \$150,000 to be available for one year is recommended for this purpose. It is also proposed to waive the requirements of the Civil-Service laws and the Classification Act in order to provide the Commissioner with the widest possible latitude in assembling a competent staff for the purpose of making the necessary studies and the preparation of such a plan.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for this item was \$5,217,000. The Committee has allowed \$3,525,647 which is the amount appropriated and recommended for 1952.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for this fund which is used for making loans to assist Indians in acquiring livestock, farms, and other equipment needed to establish themselves in productive activities, and for establishing tribal enterprises. The amount allowed is \$200,000 more than is provided in 1952 for augmenting this fund.

TRIBAL FUNDS

An appropriation of \$2,335,000 is recommended from tribal funds not otherwise available. These funds are appropriated on the basis of requests prepared by the various tribal councils, and represent no charge against the funds of the Federal Treasury.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The budget estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1953 is \$224,620,000, a decrease of \$9,788,522 below the appropriations for 1952. The Committee has made a further reduction

amounting to \$43,364,600 and has allowed an appropriation of \$181,255,400.

The policy of no new starts has been adhered to and no funds are allowed for this purpose in the appropriation recommended. The funds provided will permit the orderly continuation of construction programs the essential features of which have been previously approved by the Congress. Some expansion of existing power developments is provided for by the extension of transmission facilities. The continuation of work on some extensions to irrigation features already under way is also approved.

The budget submission contained a new proposal to the effect that \$12,000,000 of an anticipated unobligated surplus for 1952 of \$21,660,813 in construction activities be reprogrammed for the fiscal year 1953, thereby reducing the amount of newly appropriated funds necessary. The Committee's approval of the program which is detailed in the following paragraphs includes approval of the reprogramming of these funds to specific projects.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate. In applying this cut it is the Committee's desire that no reduction be made in those investigations scheduled for completion in 1953. Further, the full amounts programmed for investigations of existing projects and for Alaskan investigations are to be expended for these purposes.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The construction and rehabilitation program estimate has been reduced from \$194,720,000, to the amount of \$153,355,400. This is a reduction of \$54,397,325 below the current year figure and \$41,364,600 below the budget estimate. The major portion of the reduction has been realized by eliminating \$30,000,000 which it is estimated will be offset by unobligated balances accruing during the remaining part of the current year. This estimate is over and above the \$21,660,813 unobligated balance estimate at the time the budget was prepared and which was contemplated in laying out the 1953 program. A recent check on balances currently estimated shows a substantial increase over the original estimate. This fact and a review of balances carried over in previous years convinces the Committee that at least the additional \$30,000,000 will be available. In taking the action to reduce the budget estimate by this amount, the Committee has not altered the amounts programmed for specific projects, but has provided the means of recapturing for the Treasury an amount equal to that part of the funds approved for 1952 which cannot be obligated before the end of the current fiscal year and will carry over for use in 1953.

Other reductions which the Committee has made are reflected in the following table of amounts approved by the Committee for each project.

Project or unit	Budget estimate	Carryover funds	Appropriations for 1953	Total program approved for 1953
Eklutna.....	\$13,000,000	-----	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
Gila.....	5,582,000	-----	5,582,000	5,582,000
All American Canal.....	420,000	\$1,209,362	-----	1,209,362
Colorado River Front Work and Levee System.....	2,007,000	-----	2,007,000	2,007,000
Boulder Canyon.....	-----	435,000	-----	435,000
Davis Dam.....	1,754,000	1,528,661	1,754,000	3,282,661
Cachuma.....	6,270,000	2,230,000	6,270,000	8,500,000
Central Valley.....	40,000,000	-----	37,940,000	37,940,000
Kern River.....	15,000	26,085	15,000	41,085
Kings River.....	-----	34,000	-----	34,000
Colorado Big Thompson.....	18,000,000	1,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000
San Luis Valley.....	-----	312,221	-----	312,221
Boise Drainage.....	5,000	-----	5,000	5,000
Boise Anderson Ranch.....	-----	276,058	-----	276,058
Boise Payette.....	-----	215,000	-----	215,000
Lewiston Orchards.....	-----	10,911	-----	10,911
Minidota-Gooding.....	-----	12,500	-----	12,500
Palisades.....	10,000,000	-----	10,000,000	10,000,000
Buffalo Rapids—First Division.....	222,000	-----	222,000	222,000
Buffalo Rapids—Second Division.....	111,000	-----	111,000	111,000
Fort Peck.....	-----	321,000	-----	321,000
Hungry Horse.....	13,245,000	-----	13,245,000	13,245,000
Sun River.....	40,000	-----	40,000	40,000
Tucumcari.....	204,000	150,000	204,000	354,000
Vermejo.....	-----	225,000	-----	225,000
Rio Grande.....	150,000	11,118	150,000	161,118
W. C. Austin.....	30,000	-----	30,000	30,000
Deschutes-North Unit.....	-----	352,264	-----	352,264
Ochoco.....	-----	4,287	-----	4,287
Klamath.....	368,000	-----	368,000	368,000
Provo River.....	2,310,000	-----	2,310,000	2,310,000
Columbia Basin.....	20,000,000	917,754	20,000,000	20,917,754
Yakima-Roza.....	106,000	45,500	106,000	151,500
Eden.....	760,000	-----	760,000	760,000
Kendrick.....	4,100,000	-----	4,100,000	4,100,000
Riverton.....	437,000	100,000	437,000	537,000
Shoshone.....	216,000	71,651	216,000	287,651
Missouri River Basin Project:				
Phase A:				
Bostwick.....	3,124,000	841,000	3,124,000	3,965,000
Boysen.....	610,000	200,000	610,000	810,000
Cheyenne, Angostora.....	1,158,000	-----	1,158,000	1,158,000
Frenchman-Cambridge.....	2,043,000	1,500,000	2,043,000	3,543,000
Grand, Shadchill.....	-----	26,000	-----	26,000
Heart, Heart Butte.....	-----	435,000	-----	435,000
Helena-Great Falls, Canyon Ferry.....	4,754,000	-----	4,754,000	4,754,000
Missouri, Souris, Jamestown.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
North Dakota pumping, Fort Clark.....	57,000	-----	57,000	57,000
Oregon Trail, Glendo.....	100,000	-----	100,000	100,000
Smoky Hill, Cedar Bluff.....	-----	483,622	-----	483,622
Solomon, Glen Elder.....	3,620,000	-----	-----	-----
Solomon, Kirwin.....	6,000,000	-----	6,000,000	6,000,000
South Platte, Narrows.....	-----	50,915	-----	50,915
Three Forks, Crow Creek.....	500,000	-----	500,000	500,000
Transmission Division.....	21,563,000	6,183,000	16,298,400	22,481,400
Upper Republican, St. Francis.....	-----	154,202	-----	154,202
Yellowstone, Cartwright.....	-----	29,200	-----	29,200
Yellowstone, Savage.....	2,000	-----	2,000	2,000
Yellowstone, Sidney.....	-----	17,298	-----	17,298
Subtotal, Phase A.....	44,531,000	9,920,237	35,646,400	45,566,637
Phase B.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Phase C.....	2,500,000	1,682,892	2,500,000	4,182,892
Phase D.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Phase E.....	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other Interior agencies.....	5,000,000	-----	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total Missouri River Basin project.....	53,031,000	11,603,129	44,146,400	55,749,529
Rehabilitation and betterment of existing projects.....	2,342,000	246,343	2,342,000	2,588,343
Inactive projects.....	-----	359,988	-----	359,988
Adjustments:				
Provo River (General Investigations).....	-----	-18,000	-----	-18,000
Missouri River Basin project.....	-----	-24,019	-----	-24,019
Subtotal.....	194,720,000	21,660,813	183,355,400	205,016,213
Reduction to offset 1952 additional unobligated balances available in 1953.....	-----	-----	-30,000,000	-----
Total.....	194,720,000	21,660,813	153,355,400	205,016,213

In addition to the program changes reflected in the Committee's approval of the use of carry-over funds, the following specific actions have been taken.

ALL-AMERICAN CANAL

The Committee was gratified to learn that an agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Imperial Irrigation District has been finally executed for the operation and maintenance of the Imperial Dam and the All-American Canal. A total of \$420,000 was included in the budget for maintenance and operation by the Bureau. Since these costs will be assumed by the Imperial Irrigation District, the appropriation request for this specific item has been deleted. The Committee is aware, however, that some funds will be necessary for supervision under the agreement, for preparation of a master schedule for water diversions at Imperial Dam, and for operations at the dam other than those carried on by the Imperial Irrigation District. For these purposes, \$60,000 has been allowed under the item for Operation and Maintenance. In view of the intense interest in the two States, California and Arizona, in this project the Committee expects the Secretary of the Interior to report fully on the operations of the All-American Canal under the recently executed agreement. In administration of the agreement, the Yuma Project should be given adequate protection against increased operation and maintenance costs that may arise from siltation, excessive deterioration of the works or additional construction required in the interest of developing and operating the Pilot Knob drop for power production as authorized by the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

The budget estimate for the Central Valley Project for 1953 was \$40,000,000. The Committee recommends \$37,940,000, having deleted \$2,000,000 for the proposed interconnection of the Central Valley power system with the Bonneville power system, and \$60,000 for substation additions for the Tracy-Contra Costa, Clayton-Ygnatio transmission line.

Deletion of the intertie from the 1953 program is the result of the Committee's desire to postpone consideration of the very critical question of tying the two areas of the Pacific Northwest and California. It is the Committee's opinion that such an action by use of either government or private transmission facilities is not desirable until the most exhaustive study delineating all economic factors affecting these widely different areas has been accomplished.

The substation additions eliminated were for the purpose of providing government power direct to Camp Stoneman. Testimony given to the Committee indicates that the Camp is being adequately supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at the present time.

COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT

There is included in the program for the Columbia River Basin \$125,000 for feasibility investigations for the third power house at Grand Coulee Dam so as to take full advantage of the power potentials of this project to meet the growing demands in the Pacific Northwest.

In order to expedite this investigation so that an estimate for construction of the third power house can be submitted at the earliest possible date, the Bureau is authorized to reprogram an additional \$100,000 to expedite geological and other explorations. It is understood this can be done without interfering with other essential features of the project program.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

The total estimate for the Missouri River Basin program was \$53,031,000. The Committee has made a reduction of \$8,884,600, and has allowed \$44,146,400.

One new start was proposed in the budget estimates of the Bureau for 1953. This was the Glen Elder Dam in Kansas, for which an appropriation of \$3,620,000 was requested. The Committee has not allowed the project. In the first place, no information was presented to indicate why this particular project was singled out by the Bureau of the Budget when it disallowed other new starts which had been requested by the Bureau. Without probing into the relative merits of all of the new projects which have been under consideration during the past several years, the Committee finds itself in no position to approve this particular new start on the basis that it is more necessary than some others might be. Furthermore the President has recently appointed a Commission to make recommendations on all projects of this type in the Missouri River Basin and the Committee does not favor beginning construction of any new project until the report of this Commission is available.

The Committee has disallowed three other items proposed in the Missouri River Basin program. All of these were scheduled in the activities of the transmission division and they are as follows:

Yellowtail-Billings transmission line (115 KV and substations)-----	\$875, 000
Sioux City-Omaha (230 KV transmission line and related substations)-----	1, 476, 000
Minnesota program:	
Jamestown-Fargo-Fergus Falls-Benson-Granite Falls-Mankato-Blue Earth-Jackson-Fort Randall (230 KV line and substations)-----	2, 913, 600

The Yellowtail-Billings line and the Sioux City-Omaha line were denied last year and the Committee was given no justification this year adequate to alter its position. The Minnesota program proposed had the indorsement of both the private utilities and the cooperatives throughout the areas to be served. However, the Committee was not convinced of the need for constructing the proposed lines with Federal funds.

LANGUAGE PROVISIONS

The language in the bill under the construction and rehabilitation heading includes a new provision to the effect that no part of the appropriated funds shall be available for the initiation of construction on any new dam or reservoir with the dominant purpose of water storage for irrigation or water supply purposes, canal tunnel or conduit for water, or water distribution system, unless a repayment contract has been concluded between the United States and the water users. The language provides further that for all projects currently under construction, repayment contracts are to be concluded within 18 months from July 1, 1952. It is the Committee's intention to

deny any further appropriations after January 1, 1954, for projects now in the construction stage unless a repayment contract has been concluded by that time.

A further proviso in the language under this heading, which was carried in the bill last year also, is to the effect that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the construction of the Glendo Unit or any feature thereof until a definite plan report has been completed and reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado and approved by the Congress. The same type of proviso appears in connection with the construction of Morehead Dam and reservoir in Montana until such time as a definite plan report has been completed and reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana and approved by the Congress. The Committee has been advised that definite plan reports will be completed during the current year for both of these projects and it is the committee's intention that the language be considered no longer effective after the requirements of it have been fully met.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The budget request of \$19,000,000 is recommended for this item, representing an increase of \$3,022,406 above the current year base. The increase has been allowed to provide for operation and maintenance of additional facilities in 1953. Of the amount allowed, \$60,000 is specifically authorized for maintenance and operation of the Imperial Dam and All-American Canal under the terms of the recently executed agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$5,500,000 is recommended for this item, a reduction of \$278,203 below the current year funds amounting to \$5,778,203.

EMERGENCY FUND

The estimate of \$400,000 for augmenting the emergency fund authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948, is approved. This is the same amount which was appropriated in 1952.

Appropriations to the emergency fund are used to insure continuous operation of irrigation and power systems of the Bureau only in the event of emergency conditions such as droughts, canal bank failures, generator failures, and damage to transmission lines.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The budget estimate of \$29,055,000 is recommended for the activities of the Geological Survey, an increase of \$6,956,000 above the current year figure of \$22,099,000. The amount allowed includes \$4,912,865 for mapping activities performed by the survey for the Army and for which funds have been previously appropriated to the Army. The remaining part of the increase over the current year base is distributed among various activities of the Survey as explained in the following paragraphs.

Topographic surveys and mapping.—An appropriation request of \$13,900,000 has been approved for this activity and represents an increase of \$648,135 above the base for the current year. \$270,000 of the increase allowed is programmed for the Pacific region and is dictated by increased military demands for mapping sparsely settled areas on the West Coast. The remaining \$378,135 of the increase is for the revision and reprinting of maps and is related to the demand for maps of various types.

Geological and mineral resource surveys and mapping.—The \$6,525,000 which is allowed for this item is an increase of \$716,000 above the base for 1952. The activities under this heading are directed at increasing our sources of minerals and mineral fuels. In view of the fact that defense production requirements are already exceeding the capacity of known sources of a number of critical minerals, the relatively small increase in the program seems well justified.

Water resource investigations.—The estimate of \$6,375,000 is approved and represents an increase of \$644,000 above the 1952 base. The increase will help to meet the growing demand for water data by the defense establishments and the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with the location of military and industrial facilities.

Soil and moisture conservation.—An appropriation of \$44,000 has been provided for this activity. The same amount is available in 1952.

Classification of lands.—For this activity an appropriation of \$410,000 is recommended, providing for an increase of \$50,000 above the current year base.

Supervision of mining and oil and gas leases.—The budget estimate of \$1,110,000, an increase of \$174,000 above the funds available in 1952, is recommended. The increase allowed is considered the minimum necessary to meet an estimated 25 percent increase in the workload due to the rapid increase in number of mineral leases coming into force.

General administration.—The budget estimate of \$691,000, representing an increase of \$21,000 above the amount available and recommended for the current year, is approved.

BUREAU OF MINES

A total appropriation of \$27,774,800 is recommended for the activities of the Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of \$3,342,944 above the approved and recommended appropriations for the current year and \$159,800 above the budget estimate. The amounts allowed for the various programs of the Bureau are explained in the following paragraphs:

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,816,800 against an estimate of \$18,657,000. The amount allowed is an increase of \$1,308,197 above the current year appropriations and \$159,800 above the budget estimate. The expenditures under this head are for the purpose of conserving and developing mineral resources including fuels, minerals and metals, and for controlling mine fires.

Fuels.—The budget estimate for the activities under this heading was \$11,068,103, an increase of \$364,750 above the current year base. The Committee has approved \$11,227,903, or an increase of \$159,800 above the budget estimate. The Committee has provided \$75,000 for the testing and gasification research on coals of the Pacific Northwest. The remaining \$84,800 of the increase made by the Committee is for the purpose of continuing at the 1952-level the mine flood prevention studies in an effort to find a solution to the mine flooding condition that threatens to destroy the anthracite reserves in the State of Pennsylvania.

Minerals and metals.—The budget estimate of \$7,228,139 has been allowed for this item, an increase of \$2,040,493 above the current year base. The increase provided will step up the program for improving mining technology, discovering metallurgical processes to make better use of low-grade ores, and the development of substitutes for scarce commodities.

Control of fires in inactive coal deposits.—The budget estimate of \$360,758, the same amount as was provided for the current year, is approved.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$4,080,000 for this program. This is a \$5,000 increase over the total of \$4,075,000 which is available and recommended for the current year.

The Committee is cognizant of the need for adequate inspection service and has approved the full amount requested for the fiscal year 1953. In fact the Congress has approved the full budget for inspectors requested every year since 1949.

CONSTRUCTION

The budget estimate of \$3,600,000, an increase of \$2,012,588 above the funds available in the current year, is approved. Of the amount allowed, \$2,600,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred under previous authority and will be used for the construction of an experiment station at Morgantown, West Virginia. This station is for research and investigation in the mining, preparation, and utilization of coal, petroleum, natural gas, peat, and other minerals. A total of \$750,000 will be used for the construction and equipment of an experiment station at Reno, Nevada, authorized by Public Law 568, 81st Congress, for research pertaining to the mining, use, and conservation of rare and precious metals of the Sierra Nevada region. The remaining \$250,000 of the appropriation is for needed improvements of present plants and for equipment as programmed in the budget presentation for the synthetic liquid fuels research and demonstration activities.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$1,278,000, the budget estimate for 1953. This is an increase of \$17,159 above the current year actual and recommended appropriations.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The accompanying bill contains an appropriation of \$29,827,000 for the activities of the National Park Service. This compares with \$28,248,564 available and recommended in the current year and is a reduction of \$1,078,000 below the budget estimate for 1953.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$8,791,000 for the five programs conducted under this heading. This is an increase of \$616,000 above the 1952 base for this group of activities.

Management of park and other areas.—An appropriation of \$6,922,820, an increase of \$346,495 above the current year base for this activity is recommended. The increase will be distributed in relatively small amounts to most of the 180 areas under the jurisdiction of the Park Service. It will be used to meet the increased cost in supplies and materials and will provide for some additional seasonal rangers to help handle an additional workload resulting from the increasing numbers of visitors to the National Park areas and monuments. The increase will also provide for the management of three additional areas added to the Park Service's responsibilities in 1953.

Forestry and fire control.—An estimate of \$654,000 presented in the budget has been approved. This represents an increase of \$18,895 above the amount available in 1952 and will permit small increases in fire control personnel in areas where additional land has been acquired and in others where experience has indicated the most frequent and damaging fires can be expected.

Soil and moisture conservation.—The budget estimate of \$91,200, which is the same amount as is available in the current year, has been approved.

Park and recreation program.—The Committee recommends \$849,800 requested in the budget estimate. This is an increase of \$100,310 above the current year base and is to be used principally for accelerating the rate of accomplishment in river basin studies, particularly in those river basins for which water control agencies have programmed construction projects and a definite time for completion of the basin studies has been established.

Concessions management.—The Committee recommends the budget request of \$273,180, the same amount as is available during the current year. There are 162 major concessionaires operating in parks and other areas. Funds appropriated under this item are used for negotiation of contracts, auditing records, and general administration of the concessions program.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The budget estimate of \$8,004,000 for the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads and trails, buildings, utilities, and other facilities of the Park Service is recommended. This is an increase of \$555,210 above the amounts available and recommended for the current year. The Park Service will have an additional 335 miles of roads and trails to maintain in the fiscal year 1953. That portion of the budget esti-

mate allocated to maintenance and operation of buildings and utilities amounts to 1.66 percent of the estimated valuation of the facilities involved, which would be a low allowance for the maintenance function alone.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$11,770,000 against the budget estimate of \$12,750,000 is recommended. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$980,000 below the budget estimate but an increase of \$400,000 over the funds available during the current year.

Parkways.—A total of \$8,085,000 was requested for the construction of parkways. The Committee has allowed \$7,105,000. In arriving at this figure, the Committee has specifically disallowed the following funds;

Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia-----	\$170, 000
Suitland Parkway, Maryland-----	680, 000
Rights-of-way, plans, and advance construction plans and surveys----	130, 000

Total-----	980, 000
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The desirability of the two parkways for which funds have been denied is recognized by the Committee. However, it is believed that work proposed for the fiscal year 1953 can be deferred with justification in view of the urgent need for conserving dollars.

Roads and trails.—The budget estimate of \$2,675,000 has been allowed for the construction of 23 miles of road, 3 miles of trails, reconstruction and surfacing of 27 miles of road and 13 miles of trails, and construction of 7 bridges. This work represents less than 2 percent of the estimated needs for additional roads and trails and for reconstruction in terms of mileage.

Buildings and utilities.—The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$1,725,000, an increase of \$430,000 above the amount allowed for the 1952 program. The funds will provide for only the most urgent construction in a program estimated to cost \$140,000,000 for complete development of all areas under the jurisdiction of the Park Service.

Acquisition of lands and water rights.—The budget estimate of \$265,000 is recommended for the acquisition of lands and water rights within the National Park system. This compares with the sum of \$1,750,000 which was available during 1952.

The funds included in the bill for general land acquisitions are not to be used for acquisition of privately owned lands located within the boundaries of existing areas through condemnation proceedings.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate for all activities under this heading is \$1,360,000. The Committee recommends \$1,262,000, a reduction of \$98,000, but an increase of \$7,226 above the amount available and recommended in the current year.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,702,000 for the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service in the management and investigation of resources, the construction of related facilities and

general administration. This is an increase of \$50,000 above the budget estimate but a decrease of \$555,555 below the amounts available and recommended during 1952.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

An appropriation of \$7,292,000 is recommended for the activities under this head. This is the budget estimate and represents an increase of \$338,804 above the funds available and recommended during 1952.

The Committee has, for some time, been aware of the inadequacy of the management and protection program in Alaska with particular reference to the conservation of salmon resources. The conservation problems have increased many fold in the last years because of the large increases in population and the stationing of additional military forces throughout the Territory. Fishing and hunting as a principal recreation has become no less a problem than the increase in commercial interests in salmon. The level of appropriations for the resources management activities of the Bureau in Alaska during recent years has not been adequate to support a fish and game law enforcement staff even as big as is maintained in the State of Rhode Island.

In order to meet this situation without increasing direct appropriations by highly disproportionate amounts there has been included in the bill for 1953 a provision making available 25 percent of the proceeds, estimated to be \$807,500 for 1952, from the previous year's sale of seal skins and other products from the Pribilof Island operations for use in the fish and wildlife resources program in Alaska.

The Committee's action with respect to the separate programs under the heading of Management of Resources are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Administration of fish and game laws.—The estimate of \$1,750,176 has been allowed for this activity. This represents an increase of \$129,601 above the current year base. A total of \$75,000 of the increase will be used to replace obsolete engines on aircraft used in Alaska. The remaining amount will provide for the employment of additional enforcement agents and for the operation of 2 salmon counting weirs in the more important red salmon spawning streams in Alaska.

Propagation and distribution of food fishes.—The budget estimate of \$2,320,683 is recommended. This is an increase of \$140,000 above the current year base and will provide for the maintenance and operation of the existing fish hatcheries.

Mammal and bird reservations.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,843,872, an increase of \$55,000 above the 1952 base. The increase will be used for the purchase of some replacements for worn out equipment.

River basin studies.—An appropriation of \$318,250, the budget estimate, is recommended for this activity, representing an increase of \$70,000 above the 1952 base. This is principally a program of determining the extent and type of fish and wildlife in river basins for which dam and reservoir construction is contemplated and includes the review of plans of other agencies to determine the effects of such developments on these important resources.

Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.—The budget estimate of \$960,936 is recommended. While this is an increase of

\$40,000 above the base of 1952, it is sufficient only to continue the program at approximately the present level.

Soil and moisture conservation.—A total of \$98,083 has been approved for this activity and it is the same amount as that available during the current year.

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

For this group of activities, the Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$4,056,000, which is a reduction of \$122,986 below the amounts available and recommended during 1952.

Research on fish and fisheries.—The budget estimate of \$2,002,913 is recommended, a decrease of \$123,506 below the total funds available and recommended in 1952.

Exploration, development, and utilization of fishery resources.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$1,578,989, an increase of \$2,271 over the funds available and recommended in 1952.

Research on birds and mammals.—The budget estimate in the amount of \$474,098, is recommended, a reduction of \$1,751 below the 1952 funds available and recommended.

CONSTRUCTION

An appropriation of \$450,000 is recommended for this item. This is an increase of \$50,000 above the budget estimate but a decrease of \$813,742 below the appropriations for 1952.

The \$50,000 above the budget estimate recommended by the Committee is for the purpose of financing in part the construction of a combination dike, water control structure and roadway across Taw Caw Creek in the Santee National Wildlife Refuge, Clarindon County, South Carolina. The Committee has been advised that an increase in the level of the Santee-Cooper reservoir has flooded out an existing road in the wildlife refuge area which was the only reasonable access for farm residents of the area to school and shopping areas. The proposed structure will not only provide this necessary connecting thoroughfare but will materially improve the opportunities for conservation of water fowl by replacing feeding areas being destroyed in the main Santee reservoir area. It is the Committee's understanding that the total cost of the structure will be \$85,000 to \$90,000 and that the additional expense above the \$50,000 provided herein will be met by the County.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$904,000, an increase of \$42,369 above the current year appropriation, is recommended. This increase will permit the employment of additional personnel principally in the seven regional offices to meet increased workload.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS

This item provides for an appropriation of an amount not exceeding 60 percent of the total proceeds of sales of furs, seal skins and other products of the wildlife resources of the Pribilof Islands during the preceding fiscal year. This amount is estimated to be \$1,938,000 for 1952. The budget proposed that this appropriation be changed from an annual indefinite to a permanent indefinite appropriation. The

Committee has not approved the change. Under the Act of September 27, 1950, the 60 percent of the proceeds made available by this appropriation are used for the management of the Alaska fur seal herd, the furnishing of food, schooling and medical attention for the 525 natives of the Island and for the maintenance of buildings, roads and a supply vessel.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

The total budget estimate for the various activities under the Office of Territories program was \$72,965,000. The Committee recommends \$42,494,037, a reduction of \$30,470,963 below the budget estimate, but an increase of \$2,078,067 above the current year actual and recommended appropriations.

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Territory of Alaska.—The budget estimate of \$720,360 is recommended. This is an increase of \$129,413 over the current year base. A total of \$48,000 of the increase is for expenses of the legislature which meets biennially. Most of the remaining part of the increase is necessary to cover increased costs in the care and custody of Alaskan insane.

Territory of Hawaii.—The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$88,916. This is an increase of \$50,651 over the 1952 base and provides principally for the expenses of the legislature which meets biennially.

Virgin Islands.—The Committee has reduced the budget estimate of \$1,065,000 by an amount of \$6,750, which was programmed for a management survey. The appropriation recommended is \$1,058,250. This represents a decrease of \$15,218 below the adjusted appropriation for the current year.

Guam.—The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$237,000, the budget estimate, representing an increase of \$10,590 above the appropriation for 1952. The increase allowed is principally for the purpose of financing all approved positions on a full time basis during the fiscal year.

American Samoa.—An appropriation of \$1,400,929 is recommended against an estimate of \$1,407,100. The reduction of \$6,171 has been made in funds requested for travel expenses. The amount allowed represents an increase of \$732,958 above the amounts appropriated and recommended in 1952, of which \$350,000 will be used for improvements in the water supply system and docking facilities and for the construction of a dormitory for nurses. The remaining portion of the increase is principally for the purpose of replacing local revenue losses and will permit continuation of the program in the Islands at approximately the same level as in the current year.

Of the funds allowed in this appropriation, there is authorized to be used not to exceed \$60,000 for use in developing the fishing industry.

The Committee has been informed of an intense interest in military service on the part of the Samoans and of the fact that there is now no enlistment facility in the Islands. It is impossible for volunteers to join the services because of lack of transportation facilities to points

of enlistment. Even when facilities are available, the cost is too great. The Committee urges the military services to work out some plan for providing the desired enlistment facility, at least periodically, in the Islands.

Canton Island Administration.—An appropriation, amounting to \$17,000, is recommended for administration of Canton Island. This Island is administered jointly by the United States and Great Britain under an agreement completed in April, 1939. Up to the present time, the British have had an administrator stationed on the Island fulfilling their part of the agreement, and the functions of the United States Resident Administrator have been performed by the Civil Aeronautics Administration station manager at Canton. The Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Department of Interior are in agreement that the increasing work relating to civil government dictates the need for a separate office under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior for this purpose. The appropriation of \$17,000 will provide for three positions; one for the Administrator of Civil Affairs, another for a secretary, and the third for a teacher for the 53 school-age children on the Island. A school already has been established, but to date there has been no accredited elementary teacher available.

General administration.—The Committee has reduced the budget estimate of \$370,720 by the amount of \$66,638 and has allowed an appropriation of \$304,082, the same amount as is available and recommended in the current year.

TRUST TERRITORY

Funds programmed for the operation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are included in the appropriation item Administration of Territories. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,876,500 for this program against budget estimates of \$10,173,904; of which \$1,900,000 was included in House Document No. 359. This is a reduction of \$5,297,404 below the budget estimate and is \$300,000 less than the amount estimated to be available during 1952 through appropriations and local revenues.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made up of the island groups known before the last war as the Japanese Mandated Islands. These islands were under the control and administration of the Navy from the close of World War II until July 1, 1951, at which time they were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. The islands are administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations which agreement was approved in 1947 by the Congress.

Up to the present time there is no organic legislation for administration of the islands. The fact that this would be a stumbling block in the way of obtaining appropriations for administration of the islands was made clear to those responsible for proposing legislation in the action of the House on this item in the 1952 appropriation act.

In view of the lack of action to obtain such legislation, the Committee instructs the Department of Interior to prepare and seek action on organic legislation immediately. With respect to this matter, language has been included in the accompanying bill to preclude the expenditures of any of the monies appropriated therein until proper authority in law for such expenditures is in existence.

In the absence of organic legislation, the Committee is entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which appropriations are being requested for the fiscal year 1953. On the other hand, it is obvious that the United States has very definite responsibilities in management and defense of these islands, not only under the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, but because of the tragically high cost paid with American lives in acquiring them. In view of these facts, and in light of the testimony offered during the hearings, the Committee has recommended an appropriation of approximately the same amount as has been available during the year 1952, but will in no wise consider requests for additional funds in the absence of proper legislation.

Additional language provisions contained in the bill are designed to establish proper accountability of appropriated funds, to return revenues from the Trust Territory to the Treasury of the United States, and to provide for the proper control of any other financial operations in which the High Commissioner and his staff are, or may become, involved.

The activities to be financed under the appropriation of \$4,876,500 recommended in the bill are shown in the tabulation which follows. The specific amounts allowed for each item are to be adhered to without exception.

	<i>Amount</i>
High Commissioner's Office.....	\$54, 000
Judiciary.....	38, 000
Grants:	
General administration.....	2, 100, 000
Legal and public safety.....	140, 000
Agriculture assistance and land title work.....	195, 000
Public health.....	624, 500
Education.....	375, 000
Public works.....	1, 350, 000
Total.....	4, 876, 500

In accomplishment of the Trust Territory program, it is the Committee's desire that the process of returning lands to those islanders who have been previously dispossessed be moved ahead as rapidly and with as little legal formality as is absolutely necessary. It is also the wish of the Committee that increased efforts be made to employ islanders throughout the Territory to reduce the number of American personnel on the rolls.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The budget estimate of \$20,000,000 for the construction of 25 projects under the Alaskan public works program has been reduced by the Committee to \$7,000,000, the same amount as was appropriated for the current year.

The Committee fails to understand why a construction program including projects not yet acted upon by local communities with respect to their portion of the costs is submitted to it this year, since funds were refused on the same basis last year. The Committee has eliminated all funds requested for projects requiring authorizing elections by the residents of the local communities where the same have not been held. In addition, the Committee has eliminated funds

for other projects for which the final plans and specifications are not either in the final stages of development or completed.

The Committee received testimony during the hearings which would indicate that very little effort has been made by the Alaskan Public Works Office or by the municipalities benefiting from this program to raise their half of the cost of the desired project or even to prepare final plans and specifications on which solid estimates could be based, before seeking Federal funds from the Congress. It is not the Committee's intention to appropriate in a vacuum. Definite evidence to the effect that the municipalities seeking benefits from this program have made positive efforts to assume their share of responsibility will be required for all projects hereafter.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$17,000,000 for this program which is a decrease of \$3,000,000 below the appropriation for 1952. The bulk of the appropriation will be used for continuation of approved construction already in progress and for reconstruction of previously approved roads.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$3,318,000 for this program, an increase of \$378,000 above the amount appropriated and recommended for 1952. The increase has been allowed to provide for the maintenance of an additional 274 miles of roads which will be completed by the end of the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION OF ALASKA RAILROAD

The budget estimate of \$16,000,000 contained proposals for rehabilitating the Seward to Portage section of the railroad and for large expansions in coal handling facilities and for extending the Anchorage train yards. The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,906,000, a reduction of \$12,094,000 below the budget estimate.

The Department was advised in the Committee's report last year that the Committee did not intend to provide appropriations for an endless program of additional capital investments in the Alaska Railroad until realistic long-range objectives to accomplish well defined transportation needs had been worked out. This year the Committee received conflicting testimony with respect to the relative capacity of an improved railroad line and a recently completed highway in meeting the objectives sought—that of relieving the Port of Whittier. The Committee also received considerable testimony with respect to the importance of this improvement in the railroad to the defense program in Alaska, and does not desire to handicap that program. However, the differences existing within the Department between the roads program and the railroad proponents will have to be resolved in a coordinated plan for transportation before the Committee can act intelligently with respect to this type of request. The funds for improvement of the Alaska Railroad have been denied.

The further reduction of \$3,000,000 is to be absorbed in the other expansion and improvement programs proposed in the budget estimate.

The General Accounting Office has made available to the committee a preliminary report of an audit of The Alaska Railroad in which a number of recommendations are made with respect to financial affairs, operating practices, and general management. The Committee is of the opinion that certain of the recommendations should be adopted immediately and others should receive active consideration with a view to advising the Committee next year as to whether or not it would be practical to adopt them also.

The Committee concurs in the recommendation that the Railroad be required to operate with a business-type budget submitted annually to the Congress for approval in order that it may examine the enterprise as a business operation. The Department advised the committee during the hearings that steps had already been taken to submit the 1954 budget on a business-type basis. Other recommendations which the committee feels should be adopted immediately are: (1) tariffs to be fixed to cover as nearly as practicable all costs including depreciation and a fair rate of return on the Government's investment, including the river boat operations; (2) give consideration to the possibility of placing the operation of the McKinley Park Hotel under a concession contract; (3) make arrangements to divest itself of steam power facilities operated in the Anchorage area; (4) prescribe a manual of orders covering the administrative and operating policies in which the authorities, responsibilities, and duties of the departments and offices of the Railroad are adequately and clearly stated; (5) periodic review of the prices charged to its employees and others using the messhouses operated for the purpose of having such operations on as nearly a self-sustaining basis as possible; (6) commissary facilities at Anchorage should be abolished; and (7) continuation of the program for improving the accounting and reporting of the Railroad's operations.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$2,567,000, an increase of \$1,574,030 above the appropriation for 1952. These funds will be used for the continuation of the hospital and school construction program previously approved.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The appropriation request of \$2,525,000 is recommended for administrative activities of the Department, consisting of departmental direction, program direction and coordination, management, and legal services. This represents an increase of \$230,089 above the amounts allowed and recommended in 1952 and will provide for some additional positions in direction and administration of the critical water and power, mineral resources, and land management programs of the Department. The appropriation recommended is approximately four-tenths of one percent of the total budget for the Department of the Interior and the total number of positions allowed, including the new ones, is considerably below those provided for the fiscal year 1951.

It is the Committee's desire that stronger and more direct control be established over the legal activities of the Department. In order to realize this objective, the legal positions throughout the bureaus of the Department, both in Washington and the field, are to be put under the direct control of the Solicitor. The budget estimate for 1954 will show all legal positions throughout the Department as a part of the Solicitor's Office and the estimates and justifications are to be arranged accordingly.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$1,216,000 for the activities of the Virgin Islands Corporation, a reduction of \$1,509,000 below the 1952 appropriation and \$704,000 below the estimate of \$1,920,000 for 1953.

In making the reduction in the budget request, the Committee has eliminated \$690,000 programmed in the Revolving Fund estimate for the acquisition, expansion, and rehabilitation of power facilities on St. Thomas Island. The Committee was advised that the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John passed a resolution on October 10, 1951, authorizing the Virgin Islands Corporation to request appropriations from the Congress for this purpose. If the municipal council is willing to dispose of these facilities, the Committee desires that further efforts be made to interest private capital. Under any circumstance, the Committee does not intend to authorize appropriations unless the council specifically offers the power facilities for sale.

A further reduction of \$14,000 has been made in the program of grants in support of soil and water conservation work, the promotion and development of the tourist trade, and agricultural aids. The amount allowed for these purposes is \$130,000, the same appropriation as was allowed in 1952.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has approved all deletions in the general provisions proposed in the budget submission and proposes only one change which appears in section 108. This section authorizes transfers to the Department of Interior pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 of property, other than real, excess to the needs of the Navy Department for operations conducted in the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and American Samoa. The Committee has expanded this provision to permit transfer of such properties from any Federal agency for operations in any territory.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 6, lines 11 through 13, in connection with management of lands and resources, Bureau of Land Management:

Provided further, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

On pages 8 and 9, lines 22 through 24, and 1 through 3, respectively, in connection with construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Provided, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed.

On pages 13 and 14, lines 24 and 25, and 1 through 12, respectively, in connection with construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation:

Provided further, That until such time as a repayment contract, covering the proper share of the cost of the facilities hereinafter stated, shall have been entered into between the United States and the prospective water users, no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction of any dam or reservoir where the dominant purpose thereof is storage of water for irrigation or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act and heretofore for all such structures now under construction, shall not be available after January 1, 1954, unless such repayment contracts shall have been entered into by the prospective water users.

On page 26, lines 8 through 15, in connection with the management of resources, Fish and Wildlife Service:

And in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

On pages 29 and 30, lines 19 through 25, and 1 through 13, respectively, in connection with administration of territories, Office of Territories:

Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1952, all receipts from operation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including receipts of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in administering such Trust Territory, shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and all financial transactions of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and expenditures of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be subject to all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody, and application of public monies: Provided further, That no part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used in the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for any purpose not authorized by law.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration-----	\$50, 000	-----	-\$50, 000
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration-----	250, 000	\$231, 000	-19, 000
Replacement of personal property sold-----	476, 993	516, 400	+39, 407
Range improvements-----	380, 000	390, 000	+10, 000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	116, 428	75, 000	-41, 428
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma-----	6, 165	7, 000	+835
Leasing of grazing lands-----	10, 403	6, 000	-4, 403
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	66	100	+34
Oregon and California grant lands, deficiency payments to counties in lieu of taxes-----	951, 653	-----	-951, 653
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes-----	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties-----	3, 172, 177	6, 712, 500	+3, 540, 323
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	288, 345	361, 400	+73, 055
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States-----	14, 700, 000	17, 500, 000	+2, 800, 000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska-----	600	600	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian affairs-----	151, 020	140, 500	-10, 520
Operation and maintenance revenues, Indian irrigation systems----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936-----	500	500	-----

Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada-----	600,000	600,000	-----
Payment of interest on advances from Treasury-----	3,250,000	3,000,000	-250,000
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project)-----	10,100	12,000	+1,900
Refunds and returns-----	20,000	20,000	-----
Continuing fund, emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana-----	715,400	819,000	+103,600
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	800	800	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines-----	776,000	776,000	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	72,603	-----	-72,603
Authorized expenditures of collections made by National Park Service-----	308,148	684,395	+376,247
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	3,900,000	3,900,000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	17,846,424	9,000,000	-8,846,424
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	2,929,250	2,000,000	-929,250
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	740,127	744,750	+4,623
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	1,614,000	1,938,000	+324,000
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products-----	32,000	32,000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act-----	246,709	248,250	+1,541
Alaska Railroad fund-----	16,400,000	17,000,000	+600,000
Total, general and special funds-----	73,042,111	69,742,395	-3,299,716

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

(Not a charge against revenue)

	Appropriated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville power project-----	\$65, 350	-----	-\$65, 350
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	20, 000	\$20, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	80, 000	80, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	1, 250, 000	1, 250, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	17, 039, 000	17, 040, 000	+1, 000
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	425, 000	425, 000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 101, 839	1, 210, 000	+108, 161
Donations, including land, national parks-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	7, 174	3, 242	-3, 932
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	1, 585	1, 585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	250, 000	250, 000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds-----	20, 359, 948	20, 399, 827	+39, 879
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds-----	93, 402, 059	90, 142, 222	-3, 259, 837

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 ¹	Budget estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of-----	\$169, 670	\$187, 000	\$170, 000	+\$330	—\$17, 000
Power and energy studies, New England and New York-----		50, 000			—50, 000
Southeastern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	302, 500	6, 350, 000	959, 500	+657, 000	—5, 390, 500
Operation and maintenance-----	216, 000	795, 000	760, 000	+544, 000	—35, 000
Southwestern Power Administration:					
Construction-----	3, 375, 000	² 4, 150, 000	² 4, 150, 000	+775, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance-----	1, 255, 712	1, 500, 000	1, 450, 000	+194, 288	—50, 000
<i>Continuing fund</i> ³ -----	<i>250, 000</i>	<i>1, 425, 000</i>	<i>231, 000</i>	<i>—19, 000</i>	<i>—1, 194, 000</i>
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	5, 318, 882	13, 032, 000	7, 489, 500	+2, 170, 618	—5, 542, 500
Commission of Fine Arts-----	21, 200	26, 400	21, 200		—5, 200

¹ Includes funds for pay act and wage board increases recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

² Includes \$1,130,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

³ Fund financed from power receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 ¹	Budget estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction-----	\$68, 090, 000	⁴ \$70, 286, 400	⁴ \$66, 523, 400	—\$1, 566, 600	—\$3, 763, 000
Operation and maintenance-----	5, 608, 439	6, 600, 000	6, 600, 000	+ 991, 561	-----
Total, Bonneville Power Administration-----	73, 698, 439	76, 886, 400	73, 123, 400	— 575, 039	— 3, 763, 000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	⁵ 10, 307, 605	10, 750, 000	10, 750, 000	+ 442, 395	-----
Construction-----	700, 000	700, 000	-----	— 700, 000	— 700, 000
Range improvements-----	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	11, 007, 605	11, 450, 000	10, 750, 000	— 257, 605	— 700, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Health, education, and welfare services-----	43, 999, 750	61, 905, 000	51, 266, 019	+ 7, 266, 269	— 10, 638, 981
Resources management-----	⁷ 12, 034, 360	18, 372, 000	12, 949, 760	+ 915, 400	— 5, 422, 240
Construction-----	⁸ 10, 575, 000	⁹ 35, 856, 000	⁹ 5, 310, 000	— 5, 265, 000	— 30, 546, 000
Planning staff-----	-----	-----	150, 000	+ 150, 000	+ 150, 000
General administrative expenses-----	3, 525, 647	5, 217, 000	3, 525, 647	-----	— 1, 691, 353
Revolving fund for loans-----	800, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 200, 000	-----

Payments to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations-----	24, 155	-----	-----	-24, 155	-----
Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma-----	¹⁰ 385, 000	-----	-----	-385, 000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	71, 343, 912	122, 350, 000	74, 201, 426	+2, 857, 514	-48, 148, 574
<i>Tribal funds</i> ¹¹ -----	2, 188, 000	2, 335, 000	2, 335, 000	+147, 000	-----
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
General investigations-----	4, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-1, 500, 000	-2, 000, 000
Construction and rehabilitation-----	¹² 207, 752, 725	194, 720, 000	153, 355, 400	-54, 397, 325	-41, 364, 600
Operation and maintenance-----	15, 977, 594	19, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	+3, 022, 406	-----
General administrative expenses-----	5, 778, 203	5, 500, 000	5, 500, 000	-278, 203	-----
Emergency fund-----	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	234, 408, 522	224, 620, 000	181, 255, 400	-53, 153, 122	-43, 364, 600

¹ Includes funds for pay act and wage board increases recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁴ Includes \$4,096,400 for liquidation of contract obligations, and \$2,590,000 requested in H. Doc. 370.

⁵ Includes \$2,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$250,000 recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁶ Indefinite appropriation of receipts.

⁷ Includes \$300,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, \$250,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$175,000 recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁸ Includes \$575,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁹ Includes \$1,380,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

¹⁰ Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹¹ In addition to funds otherwise made available. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹² Includes \$2,285,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$3,000,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 ¹	Bndgt estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	¹³ \$22, 099, 000	¹⁴ \$29, 055, 000	¹⁴ \$29, 055, 000	+ \$6, 956, 000	-----
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources----	\$17, 508, 603	18, 657, 000	18, 816, 800	+ 1, 308, 197	+ \$159, 800
Health and safety-----	4, 075, 000	4, 080, 000	4, 080, 000	+ 5, 000	-----
Construction-----	1, 587, 412	¹⁵ 3, 600, 000	¹⁵ 3, 600, 000	+ 2, 012, 588	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1, 260, 841	1, 278, 000	1, 278, 000	+ 17, 159	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	24, 431, 856	27, 615, 000	27, 774, 800	+ 3, 342, 944	+ 159, 800
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	8, 175, 000	8, 791, 000	8, 791, 000	+ 616, 000	-----
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities----	7, 448, 790	8, 004, 000	8, 004, 000	+ 555, 210	-----
Construction-----	11, 370, 000	12, 750, 000	11, 770, 000	+ 400, 000	-- 980, 000
General administrative expenses-----	1, 254, 774	1, 360, 000	1, 262, 000	+ 7, 226	-- 98, 000
Total, National Park Service-----	28, 248, 564	30, 905, 000	29, 827, 000	+ 1, 578, 436	-- 1, 078, 000

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Management of resources-----	6, 953, 196	7, 292, 000	16 7, 292, 000	+ 338, 804	-----
Investigation of resources-----	17 4, 178, 986	4, 056, 000	4, 056, 000	- 122, 986	-----
Construction-----	18 1, 263, 742	400, 000	450, 000	- 813, 742	+ 50, 000
General administrative expenses-----	861, 631	904, 000	904, 000	+ 42, 369	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	(19)	(19)	(19)	-----	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	13, 257, 555	12, 652, 000	12, 702, 000	- 555, 555	+ 50, 000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of Territories-----	20 7, 483, 000	21 14, 080, 000	8, 703, 037	+ 1, 220, 037	- 5, 376, 963
Alaska public works-----	7, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	-----	- 13, 000, 000
Construction of roads, Alaska-----	20, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	- 3, 000, 000	-----
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska-----	2, 940, 000	3, 318, 000	3, 318, 000	+ 378, 000	-----
Construction, Alaska Railroad-----	2, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	3, 906, 000	+ 1, 906, 000	- 12, 094, 000
Virgin Islands public works-----	992, 970	22 2, 567, 000	22 2, 567, 000	+ 1, 574, 030	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	40, 415, 970	72, 965, 000	42, 494, 037	+ 2, 078, 067	- 30, 470, 963

¹ Includes funds for pay act and wage board increases recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹³ Includes \$150,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁴ Includes \$4,912,865 for activities previously carried under "Maintenance and Operation, Army."

¹⁵ Includes \$2,600,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

¹⁶ In addition, indefinite appropriation of receipts from Pribilof Islands operations is included in accompanying bill.

¹⁷ Includes \$150,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁸ Includes \$530,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts.

²⁰ Includes \$300,000, in addition to pay act increases, recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

²¹ Includes \$1,900,000 requested in H. Doc. 359.

²² Includes \$1,467,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 ¹	Budget estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$2, 294, 911	\$2, 525, 000	\$2, 525, 000	+\$230, 089	-----
Subtotal, Department of the Interior-----	526, 546, 416	624, 081, 800	491, 218, 763	-\$35, 327, 653	-\$132, 863, 037
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Revolving fund-----	2, 595, 000	1, 665, 000	975, 000	-1, 620, 000	-690, 000
Grants-----	130, 000	255, 000	241, 000	+111, 000	-14, 000
Administrative expenses ²³ -----	130, 000	134, 000	134, 000	+4, 000	-----
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	2, 725, 000	1, 920, 000	1, 216, 000	-1, 509, 000	-704, 000
Grand total, Department of the Interior-----	529, 271, 416	626, 001, 800	492, 434, 763	-\$36, 836, 653	-133, 567, 037

¹ Includes funds for pay act and wage board increases recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

²³ Corporate funds. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

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Union Calendar No. 505

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7176

[Report No. 1628]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1952

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$170,000.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, to remain available until expended, \$959,500.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$760,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available for purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles. Appropriations made herein to the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available

1 in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for
2 operation and maintenance shall be available only for the
3 service of the current fiscal year.

4 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

5 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
6 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative
7 expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions
8 of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C.
9 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, to remain
10 available until expended, \$4,150,000, of which \$1,130,000
11 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
12 previously granted.

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

14 ADMINISTRATION

15 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
16 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
17 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
18 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
19 to the southwestern power area, \$1,450,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administra-
22 tion shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
23 fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only. Ap-
24 propriations made herein to the Southwestern Power Ad-
25 ministration shall be available in one fund, except that the

1 appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance
2 shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal
3 year.

4 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER
5 ADMINISTRATION

6 Not to exceed \$231,000 shall be available during the
7 current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
8 in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy
9 and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

10 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
13 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
14 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
15 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
16 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
17 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
18 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

19 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
22 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
23 to remain available until expended, \$66,523,400, of which
24 \$4,096,400 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
25 suant to authority previously granted.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
3 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
4 electric power and energy, \$6,600,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
7 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
8 the Administrator pursuant to law, including not to exceed
9 \$75,000 for services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including such services at
11 rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals; purchase
12 of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles (of which
13 ten shall be for replacement only); and purchase (not to
14 exceed one) of aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the
15 Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one
16 fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation
17 and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the
18 current fiscal year.

19 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
20 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
21 tration shall be available for construction work by force
22 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
23 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
24 Power Administrator.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$10,750,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant

1 lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred
2 to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28,
3 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and Cali-
4 fornia Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved
5 May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos
6 Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

7 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

8 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
9 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
10 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
11 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
12 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
13 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
14 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
15 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

16 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

17 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

18 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
19 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in co-
20 operation with States and other organizations, including
21 payment (in advance or from date of admission) of care,
22 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in board-
23 ing homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assist-
24 ance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and
25 payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning

1 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
2 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
3 \$51,266,019.

4 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

5 For expenses necessary for management, development,
6 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
7 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
8 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
9 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
10 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
11 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
12 arts and crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305),
13 including expenses of exhibits; \$12,949,760.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
16 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
17 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
18 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
19 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
20 until expended; \$5,310,000, of which \$1,380,000 is for
21 liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
22 previously granted: *Provided*, That of the amount included
23 herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of
24 the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian

1 Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which
2 State and local governments agree to take over and main-
3 tain when the improvement is completed.

4 PLANNING STAFF

5 For temporary employment, for periods of not to exceed
6 one year, of persons other than employees of the Department
7 of the Interior, to develop a comprehensive plan for integra-
8 tion of the Indian population, without regard to the civil-
9 service and classification laws, \$150,000.

10 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary for the general administration
12 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
13 field offices, \$3,525,647.

14 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

15 For an additional amount for loans as authorized by
16 sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C.
17 470, 471), as amended and supplemented, and section 1
18 of the Act of April 19, 1950 (Public Law 474), \$1,000,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
21 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for purchase
22 of not to exceed two hundred and sixty passenger motor
23 vehicles (of which two hundred and fifty shall be for re-
24 placement only), which may be used for the transportation

1 of Indians; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including not to exceed \$5,000 for
4 expenditure at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100
5 per diem on irrigation and power matters, when authorized
6 by the Secretary; and expenses required by continuing or
7 permanent treaty provisions.

8 **TRIBAL FUNDS**

9 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
10 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$2,335,000
11 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expendi-
12 ture for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, includ-
13 ing pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
14 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
15 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
16 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
17 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
18 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
19 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
20 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
21 tracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
22 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
23 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and
24 per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
25 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-

1 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard
2 to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), in-
3 cluding cash grants; and employment of a recreational direc-
4 tor for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the
5 Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the
6 approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard
7 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the
8 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to
9 Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes
10 as may be designated by the governing body of the particular
11 tribe involved and approved by the Secretary.

12 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

13 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
14 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act
15 of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
16 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
17 Bureau, as follows:

18 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

19 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
20 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
21 tion and development plans; engineering and economic
22 investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports
23 thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development
24 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
25 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized

1 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
2 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects
3 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
4 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or ex-
5 tension of existing projects; to remain available until ex-
6 pended; \$3,000,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall be derived
7 from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived
8 from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That
9 the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for in-
10 vestigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities,
11 or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, munici-
12 pality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum
13 of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided*
14 *further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with
15 respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appro-
16 priation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which
17 are not authorized by law.

18 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

19 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
20 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
21 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
22 by law, to remain available until expended, \$153,355,400,
23 of which \$49,155,000 shall be derived from the reclamation
24 fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
25 used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities with-

1 in those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts
2 which include provision for service to Federal establishments
3 and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities
4 for which construction funds have been heretofore appro-
5 priated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the
6 terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Sec-
7 retary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or
8 unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects
9 or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred cus-
10 tomer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement
11 among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and
12 to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water
13 rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be
14 used for construction or for further commitment for construc-
15 tion of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite
16 plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the
17 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved
18 by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior
19 appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further
20 commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reser-
21 voir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan
22 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of
23 Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress:
24 *Provided further*, That until such time as a repayment
25 contract, covering the proper share of the cost of the

1 facilities hereinafter stated, shall have been entered into
2 between the United States and the prospective water
3 users, no part of this appropriation shall be available
4 for the initiation of construction of any dam or reser-
5 voir where the dominant purpose thereof is storage of
6 water for irrigation or water supply, or any tunnel, canal
7 or conduit for water, or water distribution system related
8 to such dam or reservoir: *Provided further*, That funds ap-
9 propriated in this Act and heretofore for all such structures
10 now under construction, shall not be available after January
11 1, 1954, unless such repayment contracts shall have been
12 entered into by the prospective water users.

13 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

14 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
15 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
16 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
17 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
18 to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$14,940,450 shall be derived
19 from the reclamation fund and \$2,143,000 shall be derived
20 from the Colorado River dam fund: *Provided*, That funds
21 advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation
22 projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit
23 of this appropriation and may be expended for the same
24 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated
25 herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances

1 of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for
2 the next succeeding fiscal year.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For necessary expenses of general administration and
5 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
6 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
7 Reclamation, \$5,500,000, to be derived from the reclamation
8 fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of
9 April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part
10 of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for
11 activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as
12 general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not
13 exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under
14 this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses
15 in connection with information work.

16 EMERGENCY FUND

17 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
18 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C.
19 502), \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund,
20 special fund, and to remain available until expended for
21 the purposes specified in said Act.

22 SPECIAL FUNDS

23 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
24 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the

1 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
2 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
3 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
4 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940
5 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
6 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with
7 and expended under the heads herein specified; and the un-
8 expended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under
9 the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Ad-
10 ministrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the
11 special fund from which derived.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
14 available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
15 fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to
16 exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a), including such
18 services at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day,
19 when authorized by the Secretary; payment of claims for
20 damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death aris-
21 ing out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment,
22 except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and
23 expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
24 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
25 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-

1 pacts without reimbursement or return under the reclama-
2 tion laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning
3 violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction
4 of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions
5 specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
6 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
7 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-
8 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
9 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
10 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
11 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the
12 same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935
13 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any
14 appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to
15 the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses
16 other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation
17 projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
18 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
19 general engineering and research under the head "General
20 Investigations."

21 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
22 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
23 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
24 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided

1 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
2 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
3 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
4 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
5 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
6 Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
7 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
8 agencies are hereby authorized.

9 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
10 performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall
11 be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner
12 provided by law.

13 Any agency of the United States Government having
14 title thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Recla-
15 mation, without reimbursement, parts, equipment and
16 supplies for aircraft excess to its needs.

17 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
18 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
19 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
20 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other
21 purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
22 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
23 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665
24 of title 31 of the United States Code.

25 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for

1 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
2 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit
3 of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district,
4 (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c)
5 of any individual, when such district, organization, or in-
6 dividual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
7 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
8 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
9 Bureau of Reclamation.

10 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
11 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
12 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
13 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
14 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
15 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
16 be expended for construction work by force account on any
17 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is un-
18 suitable for contract or when excessive bids are received;
19 and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so
20 declared by the Commissioner.

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

23 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
24 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
25 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the

1 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
2 as to mineral character and water and power resources; give
3 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
4 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
5 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
6 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-
7 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$29,055,000,
8 of which \$3,500,000 shall be available only for cooperation
9 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
10 tions: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in
11 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
12 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality
13 shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
16 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one
17 hundred and nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which one
18 hundred and one shall be for replacement only; reimburse-
19 ment of the General Services Administration for security
20 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
21 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
22 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
23 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
24 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
25 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging

1 stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of
2 persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as
3 authorized by law, to represent the United States in the nego-
4 tiation and administration of interstate compacts, including
5 not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by
6 the President to participate as the representative of the
7 United States in the administration of the compact consented
8 to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*,
9 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
10 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
11 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
12 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and
13 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

14 BUREAU OF MINES

15 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

16 RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
18 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
19 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
20 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
21 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
22 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
23 lands, with the consent of the owner; \$18,816,800: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
25 to make suitable arrangements with owners of private

1 property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of
2 a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of ex-
3 penditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires
4 in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the
5 authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal
6 funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating
7 coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
10 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
11 by law, \$4,080,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction and improvement of facilities under
14 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain avail-
15 able until expended, \$3,600,000, of which \$2,600,000 is
16 for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
17 previously granted.

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
20 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
21 offices, \$1,278,000.

22 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

23 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
24 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-
25 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; provid-

1 ing transportation services in isolated areas for employees,
2 student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such
3 activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements;
4 temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and
5 employment of persons without regard to civil-service regu-
6 lations as required in the conduct of programs for the control
7 of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in
8 anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
9 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
10 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
11 buildings, equipment and other contributions from public
12 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
13 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
14 *further*, That power produced in the operation of the power
15 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
16 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
17 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale
18 of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
19 such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess
20 power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appro-
21 priations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as
22 amended: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
23 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
24 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
25 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines

1 on July 1 of said fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the
2 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
3 to sell directly or through any Government agency, including
4 corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
5 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of
6 Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
7 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

9 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

10 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
11 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
12 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
13 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
14 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
15 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
16 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
17 Basin) ; \$8,791,000.

18 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL 19 FACILITIES

20 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
21 and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and
22 other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas
23 administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
24 \$8,004,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended; \$11,770,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,262,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within

1 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
2 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
3 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
4 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
5 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and not to exceed \$30,000 for pay-
6 ment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or
7 evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the
8 Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,292,000; and in addition, there
9 are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the
10 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next pre-
11 ceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other prod-
12 ucts, to remain available for expenditure during the current
13 and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investi-
14 gation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
15 construction.

16 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

17 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
18 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
19 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
20 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
21 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
22 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
23 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$4,056,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, including continuing the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota; to remain available until expended, \$450,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$904,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventy-four pas-

1 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; purchase of not
2 to exceed ten aircraft, of which nine shall be for replacement
3 only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by
4 law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations
5 for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3
6 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within
7 and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of
8 the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of
9 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
10 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
11 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
12 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
13 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-
14 ice and to which the United States has title, and which are
15 utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and
16 investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

17 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

18 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

19 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
20 tories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under
21 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including
22 expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
23 Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.,
24 secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)), expenses of the Govern-
25 ment of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.

1 1405) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legisla-
2 tures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as au-
3 thorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and
4 1431a (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
5 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a
6 (c)) ; care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48
7 U. S. C. 46-50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American
8 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
9 governmental functions; and personal services, household
10 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
11 operation of the several Governors' houses; \$8,703,037:
12 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
13 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
14 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
15 appropriations available for the Administration of Territories
16 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
17 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
18 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
19 the Secretary to be necessary: *Provided further*, That on
20 and after July 1, 1952, all receipts from operation of the
21 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including receipts of
22 all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by
23 such Trust Territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities
24 of the United States in administering such Trust Territory,
25 shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts,

1 and all financial transactions of such Trust Territory and of
2 such agencies and instrumentalities shall be audited by the
3 General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions
4 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23),
5 as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
6 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and expenditures of such Trust
7 Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall,
8 except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be subject to
9 all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody,
10 and application of public monies: *Provided further*, That no
11 part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used in the
12 administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
13 for any purpose not authorized by law.

14 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

15 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
16 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
17 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
18 \$7,000,000, of which not to exceed \$486,000 shall be avail-
19 able for administrative expenses.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

21 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
22 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
23 construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
24 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; and pur-

1 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; to
2 remain available until expended; \$17,000,000.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
5 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,318,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
8 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall
9 be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
10 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
11 for the service of the current fiscal year.

12 Not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein ap-
13 propriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be avail-
14 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired-
15 labor basis.

16 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

17 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
18 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
19 until expended, \$3,906,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
20 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
21 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
22 administration.

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue

1 available until expended for the work authorized by
2 law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of
3 the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation
4 and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by own-
5 ership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
6 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
7 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
8 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
9 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
10 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
11 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
12 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
13 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
14 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum,
15 shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
16 \$11,000.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

18 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
19 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$2,567,000,
20 of which \$1,467,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-
21 curred pursuant to authority previously granted: *Provided*,
22 That the estimated project costs specified in said Act of
23 December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on
24 amounts that may be expended for such projects.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,525,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 103. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds
2 shall be made available under this authority until funds spe-
3 cifically made available to the Department of the Interior
4 for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

5 SEC. 105. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
6 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
7 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
8 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
9 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
10 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
11 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for
12 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
13 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

14 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
15 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
16 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
17 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
18 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
19 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
20 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements
21 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
22 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
23 time such reimbursements are received.

24 SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this Act shall be

1 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
2 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the
3 Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of
4 passenger motor vehicles; examination of estimates of appro-
5 priations in the field; payment for telephone service in
6 private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
7 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues,
8 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
9 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
10 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
11 who are not members.

12 SEC. 108. After June 30, 1952 transfers to the De-
13 partment of the Interior pursuant to the Federal Prop-
14 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949 of equip-
15 ment, material and supplies, excess to the needs of Federal
16 agencies may be made at the request of the Secretary of the
17 Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds when
18 required by the Interior Department for operations con-
19 ducted in the administration of the Territories and the
20 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

21 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
22 in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
23 any civilian employee of the Government in the District of
24 Columbia whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any

1 Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a
2 bus or ambulance and two passenger motor vehicles assigned
3 one to the Secretary and one to the Under Secretary), unless
4 such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for
5 paying the compensation of employees performing such
6 duties.

7 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

8 REVOLVING FUND

9 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
10 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
11 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
12 Corporation as authorized by law, \$975,000.

13 GRANTS

14 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
15 form of grants, for expenses incurred during the current fiscal
16 year, as authorized by section 8 of the Virgin Islands Cor-
17 poration Act, \$241,000.

18 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
20 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
21 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
22 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
23 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of

1 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as
2 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
3 in the budget for the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That not
4 to exceed \$134,000 shall be available for administrative
5 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
6 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1953
7 Budget estimates for such expenses.

8 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained
10 in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
11 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to
12 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
13 strike against the Government of the United States or who
14 is a member of an organization of Government employees
15 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
16 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
17 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
18 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
19 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
20 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
21 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
22 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
23 member of an organization of Government employees that

1 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
2 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
3 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
4 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
5 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
6 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
7 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
8 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
9 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
10 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
11 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
12 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
13 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
14 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
15 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
16 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
17 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
18 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
19 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act
20 of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
21 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
22 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
23 any organization.

24 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
25 Appropriation Act, 1953".

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82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7176

[Report No. 1628]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

MARCH 21, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

should go into the pro's and con's of the question from both the mechanical administrative point of view and the more important phase of the possible effect on such things as impartiality of reports, public confidence in final data, etc."

Office of Education. "The request for \$181,000 to make a special study of the educational needs of the children of migrant workers is also disallowed. While the need to better the educational opportunities of this group of children is obvious, and has been for many years, the committee does not think there is an emergency need to set up a new program at this time."

Regarding vocational education: "the committee has been informed that some states refuse to spend from their own funds any greater amounts than are available for matching purposes out of the Federal appropriation. This comes as something of a surprise in view of the fact the states and local governments gain the major public benefit from rehabilitation of persons who become wage earners and taxpayers rather than burdens on local relief rolls. None of the various State aid programs which have been authorized and appropriated for have carried guarantees to the states that the Federal Government will match whatever amounts the states determine to pay. Just the contrary has been the basic philosophy of all grant-in-aid legislation. The plan has always been for the Federal Government to furnish such amounts as necessary to match state funds in establishing and maintaining a sound basic program with the idea that the states might then go ahead and spend such additional funds of their own as they might determine to be required by local conditions. There is no reason for adopting any different rules for vocational rehabilitation and the committee desires to make it clear that it does not consider the fact that states have more money for matching purposes than the Federal appropriation will match as an adequate or tenable argument in favor of larger Federal grants."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7176 (H. Rept. 1628)(p. 2697). The bill carries a total of \$492,434,763, which is \$133,567,037 below the budget estimates and \$36,836,653 below 1952 appropriations and items in the 3rd supplemental appropriation bill for 1952.

Excerpts from the committee report:

Summary. "The reduction represents a total cut of 21 percent in the budget estimates and a cut of 7 percent below the current year level, reflecting the Committee's determination to hold to a minimum program during the present critical period in which the conservation of dollars is so important."

Rural electrification. "The questions as to whether or not REA allotments to cooperatives can be used for the construction of generating and transmission facilities to be rented in total to the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of serving its customers, and the question of Southwestern Power Administration's authority to purchase steam-generated electric power and energy have been placed before the courts. In view of this fact the Committee has deferred all funds programmed for the purchase of power and the rental of facilities from the Central Electric Power Cooperative and the Show-Me Power Corporation of Missouri and the Western Electric Cooperative of Oklahoma."

Bureau of Land Management. "The Committee recommends the sum of \$10,750,000 for the activities of the Bureau. This is a decrease of \$700,000 below the budget estimate of \$11,450,000, and \$257,605 below the actual and recommended appropriations for 1952."

Timber access roads. "An estimate of \$700,000 was included in the budget to finance the construction of access roads to stands of timber in the re-vested Oregon and California grant lands. ... The Committee has again deleted this item. The legislation relating to the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber made accessible by the proposed access roads has not been modified and it is still the Committee's opinion that the Federal Government should not invest in further capital improvements without deriving a larger share of the financial proceeds of harvesting the timber than is now provided for in the controlling legislation. The action taken by the Committee is without prejudice to the merits of the access road program."

Bureau of Reclamation. "The budget estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1953 is \$224,620,000, a decrease of \$9,788,522 below the appropriations for 1952. The Committee has made a further reduction amounting to \$43,364,600 and has allowed an appropriation of \$181,255,400.

"The policy of no new starts has been adhered to and no funds are allowed for this purpose in the appropriation recommended. The funds provided will permit the orderly continuation of construction programs the essential features of which have been previously approved by the Congress. Some expansion of existing power developments is provided for by the extension of transmission facilities. The continuation of work on some extensions to irrigation features already under way is also approved."

5. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. McCormack, Mass., said the anti-inflation program is succeeding but warned against efforts to kill price control (p. 2740).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2770).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 24.

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. RECLAMATION. H. R. 7177 and 7178, by Reps. Engle and Anderson, Calif., to authorize works for water supplies for waterfowl management, Central Valley project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2770).
8. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 7179 and 7180, by Rep. Albert, Okla., and Thompson, Tex., "to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2770).
9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. H. R. 7181, by Rep. Berry, S. Dak., to appropriate \$25,000,000 for a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory; to Appropriations Committee (p. 2770).
10. WATER RESEARCH. H. R. 7185, by Rep. McKinnon, Calif., to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for production of fresh water from salt water; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2770).
11. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. H. R. 7187, by Rep. Clemente, N. Y., to provide for reduced annuities at age 55 after 15 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2770).



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1952

No. 47

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, March 24, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1952

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-blessed God, as we continue in the business of this new day, may we be conscious of the creative and cooperative presence and power of the spiritual factors and forces.

Make us see that we cannot solve any of our human problems without Thy help and that all our efforts will end in futility and failure unless we have divine guidance.

Lift our timid and trembling spirits out of the doubts and fears which make us cowards, into the glorious faith that enables us to go forth as conquerors, courageous and invincible.

Grant that our lives may be strong in the integrity which remains steadfast in times of trial and temptation.

May we be patient and hopeful in the hours of darkness when all earthly lights are eclipsed and extinguished by adversity.

In Christ's name we bring our petition.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION, 1953

Mr. NORRELL (on behalf of Mr. KIRWAN), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1628), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JENSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 32]

Abbitt	Fogarty	Murdock
Auchincloss	Fugate	Murphy
Bailey	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Baring	Granger	O'Hara
Battle	Grant	Passman
Belcher	Halleck	Patman
Bolling	Harrison, Va.	Potter
Bolton	Hart	Powell
Bosone	Hays, Ohio	Prouty
Boykin	Hedrick	Rabaut
Brownson	Heffernan	Ribicoff
Buchanan	Herter	Rivers
Burdick	Hinshaw	Roberts
Burnside	Hull	Rogers, Tex.
Butler	Jackson, Calif.	Sheppard
Byrnes	James	Short
Carriag	Kee	Staggers
Celler	Kersten, Wis.	Stockman
Clevenger	Kling, Pa.	Velde
Combs	Larcade	Weichel
Corbett	McConnell	Welch
Dawson	McKinnon	Wheeler
Dingell	Mack, Ill.	Wickersham
Dollinger	Martin, Iowa	Widnall
Dondero	Miller, Calif.	Wigglesworth
Doyle	Morgan	Wolcott
Fernandez	Morrison	Wood, Ga.
Flood	Morton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 346 members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour today, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7072, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read down to and including line 12 on page 25. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including one Director at not to exceed \$17,500 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting, and computing services; equipment; not to exceed \$213,400 for expenses of travel; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$46,522,200.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to say a few words about this program and how important it is to our national defense and to the development of an Air

Force, in which I think every Member of the House is interested. You may recall that the NACA operated for many years without contract authority, except from the appropriations authority, many facilities which are now necessary to carry out the basic and fundamental research that is necessary now. We did not have a supersonic wind tunnel in this country until after World War II. That was a great mistake because we have seen the slow development of the jet engine and the metallurgical problems that have slowed down the jet program, in my opinion, more than any other one thing. We will bring before this body on Monday an authorization for a metallurgical laboratory. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee if there are any funds carried in this appropriation, which we are considering today, which can be used to begin a metallurgical laboratory.

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, that there are funds in this bill authorizing the construction of four separate and distinct brand-new projects. We have been given to understand by the NACA that the gentleman's subcommittee was in the act of approving this, and, as the gentleman will recall, I discussed the matter with him and, on the assumption that he was going to approve them and bring them to the House for the approval of the House, we are supplying some funds for this work.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman very much. I think it is very wise to put the necessary funds into the present appropriation to start this metallurgical laboratory.

There are reasons why that is necessary that cannot be gone into on this floor. Speeds are developing problems in our metals and alloys that are beyond comprehension. I feel that if we can have the necessary scientific tools we can solve some of these problems and speed up the program.

The wind-tunnel program, which is being carried out today, is one of the most scientific and highly technical problems facing scientists, because it goes into the highest problems of science.

I understand we are cutting out today 800 positions in the personnel of NACA. Is this correct?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me give the gentleman the exact figure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute, that the gentleman may answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me go back to the beginning. I do not know of any agency in this Government that has had any better treatment than this agency. I agree with my distinguished friend from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM]. He certainly has done wheel-horse work on this agency. But this crowd had less than six or seven hundred people right

after World War I. In 1941 they had only 844 employees. We have let them go up now to 7,800. Just think of it.

Mr. DURHAM. Does not the gentleman think it was justified in the development of the Air Force?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course they are justified, to some extent; but, frankly, I think we have let them go too fast. They ought to consolidate; they ought to stop and take a look and pull in their horns and see if they cannot do a better job with the people they have without expanding at the rate of seven or eight hundred or a thousand employees every year.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

(Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. I wonder if I may propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not out of my time, I hope.

Mr. THOMAS. No.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the paragraph dealing with NACA, and all amendments thereto, close in 6 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to vote for any and all amendments which will cut down appropriations, perhaps for a reason that others may not have. The Library told me this morning that we had spent for the Marshall plan \$597,000,000. Then, for ECA through 1948 to 1952, \$22,539,913,000 under Paul Hoffman—he says no relation—from April 3, 1948, to October 1, 1950, actual expenditures, exclusive of administrative costs, \$8,463,000,000; total appropriations during that period, \$10,146,000,000.

A total of \$23,136,913,000 spent.

I noticed in the press recently that Paul Hoffman, who was the Administrator of ECA, it is now known as Mutual Security, and who so efficiently—no, I do not want to say that—so quickly and with so little to show for his spending, spent so many billions abroad, is coming back home and I understand—and this is not a political speech in any way—that he is to be the campaign manager of a candidate—I will not name names—of a candidate for the Presidency. Paul and his candidate are presumably of one mind as to our foreign policy—it is the policy of the internationalists and financial interests of this country. I am also told by my colleagues from the Northeast, I have been told several times in the last few days, that the gentleman whose campaign Paul will manage—will

be elected. If that is so, as long as Paul and those associated with him—you can get most of their names from the press—they as a rule are politicians and statesmen intending to carry out the policies of the present administration, the foreign policies, I think that we ought to save a few dollars, for certainly Paul and most of the others are advocates of billion-dollar spending. I want to cut this bill—I will not say what I will do later on as other bills come up—but I want to cut this bill so that there will still be some money left so that if afterwards I do change my mind and want to appropriate a few billions to help this Republican candidate who they say is the peoples choice, and who they say Paul Hoffman is going to manage—there may be a few dollars available. So there will be some opportunity for someone on this side of the aisle who believes in that policy to find at least a little money somewhere to support that campaign for a foreign policy which so far has brought us nothing but grief.

Now, I am serious about this. If we are to continue this present foreign policy of Acheson, of the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Pennsylvania and all those others, Paul Hoffman and our good friends here from the Northeast, the big industrialists, the steel makers and the New York financial interests who feel we must save the world, all of those who so enthusiastically and so successfully backed Willkie and then Dewey twice in the nominating conventions—if we want to have something for those people, or, more accurately, their program, then we will have to save money out of this bill, because may I say that when I go home all I hear is: Must we go along? Have we no choice? No chance to vote on the real issue, which is: Is our first duty to the world or is it to the United States of America? Our folks are tired of rising taxes, the conscription of men and later possibly of women, to fight either in Asia or in Europe. I would be more willing to appropriate dollars to hire Chinese to do the fighting if they want to fight, and that seems to be their avocation, or occupation in life, and I would much rather have them do it than have our men sent all over the world to fight—to maintain the prestige of Britain or France.

Then my good friend here from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and my good friend from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] after we have made a new crop of veterans, come along, and justly so, ask for benefit payments to veterans. My thought is that if some of these people, and I do not include the gentleman from Mississippi would just avoid getting into so many wars we would not have so many veterans. I fear very very greatly that if we are to continue on with an ever-increasing number and an ever new crop of veterans that the sad part of it will be that the veterans do realize that in the end when some of us older fellows will no longer be taxpayers the veterans themselves will have to pay the check. The check not only for what they have received—to which they are entitled, but

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 27, 1952

For actions of March 26, 1952

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Interior appropriation bill. Both Houses adopted conference report on bill to provide for loyalty investigations by CSC. Ready for President. Senate committee voted to extend Defense Production Act 1 year. Rep. Buckley introduced revised road-authorizations bill. Sen. Carlson criticized livestock-price controls. Rep. D'Ewart urged foot-and-mouth disease laboratory and inserted Brannan's release on Mexican campaign.

oOo

HOUSE

1. **INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 2980-3019). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Davis, Ga., 101-92, to reduce Bureau of Land Management by \$1,027,395 (p. 3019). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Cotton, N. H., 103-105, to cut \$10,000,000 from Bonneville Power Administration for construction of transmission lines, and an amendment by Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to delete language authorizing construction and acquisition of transmission lines, etc., by the Southeastern Power Administration and to reduce the amount allowed by \$869,000, 92-108 (pp. 3009-16).
2. **LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations of Government employees by the Civil Service Commission instead of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (pp. 2934, 2980). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. **COCONUT-OIL IMPORTS.** The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7188, to provide that the additional tax imposed by Sec. 2470 (a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in, or produced from materials grown in, the Territory of the Pacific Islands (p. D270).
4. **PRICE MAINTENANCE.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5767, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to contracts and agreements which establish minimum resale prices and which are extended by State law to non-signers (p. 2979).

SENATE

5. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** The Banking and Currency Committee commenced executive meetings to consider amendments to the Defense Production Act. Agreed to mark up S. 2594, which extends the present act for 1 year; rejected a motion to end price and wage controls June 30, 1952, and a motion to end them Mar. 31, 1953; voted to substitute Public Law 590, 81st Congress, for Sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act, regarding import controls; voted to continue the Small Defense Plants Administration; voted against livestock slaughter quotas; amended the Herlong amendment by striking out "hereafter" and adding a clause to prevent the pyramiding of retail prices due to increased excise taxes; rejected a motion to repeal the Herlong amendment and also a motion to require the amendment to apply on an individual retailer basis rather than an industry-wide basis; voted against any change in statutory credit-control requirements; and adopted a motion to table an amendment which would channel Government contracts into areas of surplus employment. (p. D266.)
6. **PRICE CONTROL.** Sen. Carlson criticized livestock price controls and inserted a statement on this subject by the Kansas Livestock Association (pp. 2918-9).
7. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 2748, authorizing Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes during 1952 in order to make more vessels available for grain transportation (S. Rept. 1354) (p. 2919).
8. **PERSONNEL STUDY.** Agreed to S. Res. 288, continuing until Jan. 31, 1953, the authority for the Post Office and Civil Service Committee study of personnel needs and practices of Government agencies and to make available \$50,000 additional for the study (p. 2920).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. **FLAMMABLE FABRICS.** S. 2918, by Sen. Johnson, Colo.; H. R. 7256, by Rep. Canfield, N. J.; H. R. 7257, by Rep. Johnson, Calif.; and H. R. 7258, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn.; to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees (pp. 2921, 3030).
10. **CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT.** H. R. 7246, by Rep. Addonizio, N. Y., to extend retirement benefits to certain former Government employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3030).
11. **LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS.** H. R. 7249, by Rep. Bow, Ohio, to provide that all data, records, findings, and reports relating to civilian personnel in the executive branch shall be made available to congressional committees upon request; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3030).
12. **ROADS.** H. R. 7250, by Rep. Buckley, N. Y., to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916, as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing highway construction, etc.; to Public Works Committee (p. 3030).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. **FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH:** Speech in the House by Rep. D'Ewart, Mont., urging appropriations to construct the foot-and-mouth disease eradication

Hospital. He is a Navy veteran of 9 years' service and saw much active fighting in the Pacific during World War II, as well as recent service in the Korean conflict.

ARE WE BETTER OFF TODAY?

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the genial gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader [Mr. McCormack], in an extension of remarks on Monday, made quite a point of the fact—and it is a fact—that today our people have twice as many dollars in their pockets after paying their taxes as they had back in the Hoover days. The inference was that our people are twice as well off. Let us see if that is so.

When one changes \$3,000 into 6,000 half-dollars, is one better off? That is exactly what we have done with our dollars since 1940. An article in the current issue of the Reader's Digest points out that a man earning \$3,000 in 1940 must earn \$6,072 today to enjoy the same standard of living as he did in 1940. A \$5,000 man in 1940 must get \$10,542 today; a \$10,000 man in 1940 must get \$22,850 today; a \$25,000 man in 1940 must get \$76,332.

What the genial gentleman from Massachusetts did not point out is the fact that our people—while they have twice as many dollars in their pockets—are paying today just 12 times as much in taxes as they did in 1940.

In 1940 Uncle Sam collected \$5,000,000,000 in taxes. That was the peak tax load up to that time. Today Uncle Sam is collecting \$60,000,000,000 in taxes—12 times as much as he did in 1940. That is a 1,200-percent increase in 12 years, or an average yearly increase in the tax load of 100 percent for the 12-year period.

AMENDING FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 586, Rept. No. 1646) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5767) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts and agreements which establish minimum resale prices and which are extended by State law to nonsigners, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. It shall also be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the text of the bill (H. R. 6925)

as a substitute for the committee amendment to the bill H. R. 5767. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING WAR CLAIMS ACT

Mr. SABATH (on behalf of Mr. DELANEY), from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 587, Rept. No. 1647) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3719) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention respecting prisoners of war. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 588, Rept. 1648) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6839) to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

MALKA DWOJRA KRON

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 899, an act for the relief of Malka Dwojra Kron, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Malka Dwojra Kron and Tauba Kron shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct two numbers from the number of displaced persons who shall be granted the status of permanent residence pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended (62 Stat. 1011; 64 Stat. 219; 50 U. S. C. App. 1953)."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of Malka Dwojra Kron and Tauba Kron."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID YEH

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 3668, an act for the relief of David Yeh, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 4, strike out "1923" and insert "1943."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

YURIKO TSUTSUMI

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 761, an act for the relief of Yuriiko Tsutsumi, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Yuriiko Tsutsumi, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. (1c) Alfred A. Wetmore, a citizen of the United States presently serving in the United States Armed Forces, and that the said Yuriiko Tsutsumi shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Yuriiko Tsutsumi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Sgt. (1c) Alfred A. Wetmore, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the

said Yuriko Tsutsumi, she shall be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Yuriko Tsutsumi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Yuriko Tsutsumi as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDUCTING CERTAIN PERSONNEL INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2077) to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 25, 1952.)

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous conference report signed by the three conferees of the Senate and the three conferees of the House.

There was but one question in conference: The amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] which was adopted in the Committee of the Whole by a close vote and afterward in the House. This amendment provided that all findings, records, and reports made or filed by the Civil Service Commission under this bill should be made available to the committees of Congress upon the request of such committees.

The Senate conferees were strongly opposed to the amendment. Under those circumstances the House conferees receded and yielded.

I understand that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] who proposed the amendment intends to offer a bill incorporating not only this amendment but covering also other agencies.

I think there is no opposition to the conference report.

I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], author of the amendment which was stricken out in conference.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, when this bill was before the House I offered the amendment to which the distinguished chairman of the committee has referred, which would provide:

All findings, records, and reports made or compiled by the Civil Service Commission under this act shall be made available to the committees of the Congress upon the request of such committees.

When this was taken out of the bill in conference I had intended to offer a motion to recommit with instructions that the conferees insist upon the amendment. I have since been advised, however, that were this amendment in the bill undoubtedly the bill would be vetoed. I recognize the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and their need to handle more important matters than the routine check on Federal employees. To prevent any chance of a veto of the bill I will not offer the motion to recommit with instructions but I am today introducing a bill which will accomplish the purposes of the amendment, making these files available to the appropriate committees of the Congress upon request by those committees. I feel that since the House adopted the amendment when the bill was before us, the committee undoubtedly will send it back to the floor, it being the will of the House that such legislation be enacted as demonstrated by its previous adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 36]

Baring	Hand	Murdock
Battle	Harrison, Nebr.	Murray, Wis.
Boykin	Hart	Nelson
Buchanan	Hays, Ark.	Norrell
Buffett	Hébert	O'Konski
Carrigg	Hedrick	Powell
Case	Holifield	Prouty
Chapierfield	James	Sasseer
Combs	Johnson	Sheehan
Dingell	Johnson	Stockman
Dollinger	Kearns	Sutton
Doughton	Larade	Tackett
Doyle	McCarthy	Taylor
Flood	Mack, Ill.	Velde
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Weichel
Gathings	Miller, Calif.	Welch
Gavin	Mills	Wickersham
Granger	Morano	Wood, Ga.
Grant	Morton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 366 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Wednesday next, following the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. RAMSAY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge enactment of the omnibus social-security bill, introduced by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROOSEVELT], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL].

The object of this bill is to move further in the direction of banishing the paralyzing fear of insecurity now inherent in our highly organized, mechanized, and interdependent economy.

It would do this first by increasing the level of social-insurance benefits. Then it would grant protection against permanent and total disability, and against temporary disability. It would also encourage the rehabilitation of the disabled.

This bill proposes to extend the coverage of social security to numerous groups of our citizens who are not now covered, including members of the Armed Forces, farm owners, farm workers, domestics, and certain groups of Government employees. The total additional number of our people estimated to be covered by the provisions of this bill is eleven million.

Mr. Speaker, the object of this bill is to grant social-security protection to more of our citizens and to assure all participants in the social-security system that, as far as is possible and practicable, they are to be protected against the hazards which constitute the basic ingredients of insecurity—injury, chronic illness, and old age.

We, as a representative democracy, are engaged in a critical struggle with Communist aggression and with the spread of Communist ideology. We combat the aggression by building up our allies and by strengthening our own military strength. We halt the spread of Communist ideology by showing that our democracy is dynamic enough to institute the social reforms necessary to assure our people of, in the words of our great Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The woefully weak position of communism in our country, following the great depression of the late twenties and early thirties, is due entirely to the faith our people have in our democracy, and our ability, as demonstrated in the early days of the New Deal, to meet and solve these pressing social problems.

Our greatest bulwark against the growth of the Communist ideology is to continue to perfect our social-security system, to increase its benefits, and to broaden it to include more and more of our citizens. This bill is a step in the right direction, and should have as much, if not greater, priority than all other legislation designed to combat the spread of an evil, totalitarian doctrine.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration

of the bill (H. R. 7176) asking appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; and pending that motion Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7176, the Interior Department appropriation bill, 1953, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] is entitled to recognition for 1 hour and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for 1 hour.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, let me first take time to thank the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior bill for the friendliness they displayed throughout the consideration of the measure. I wish in addition to congratulate the clerk of the committee, this being his first year with us. He has done a very good job.

Mr. Chairman, we are in here again with an appropriation bill for the Interior Department. The budget recommended \$626,000,000; the committee allowed \$492,000,000, a cut of \$137,000,000; in other words, a 21 percent cut below the budget recommendation and \$36,000,000 below last year. My only regret, as I said here a year ago, is that the bill is not \$2,000,000,000, because every dime in this bill is spent in America and its possessions no matter in what part of the world they lie; I repeat, every dollar in this bill is spent on America and her possessions around the world.

As you travel by train on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia or New York, you pass near the Glenn Martin airplane factory near Baltimore, a factory that cost perhaps \$25,000,000, \$30,000,000, or \$50,000,000—I do not know the exact amount—but that little box there houses 25,500 employees; yet America's possessions all the way from the Statue of Liberty to Guam are covered in this bill; and, I repeat, all we are spending on it is \$492,000,000.

They say we are spending a lot of money. Let us look at the Interior Department and make a few comparisons. Back in 1939 the National Park Service, an arm of the Interior Department, supervised 20,000,000 acres and they had 8,000 employees, and in 1939 15,000,000 visitors went to the parks. Last year the National Park Service had under super-

vised 23,000,000 acres, yet they had only 5,000 employees with which to do the job, a cut of 3,000; and the number of visitors to the parks increased to 36,000,000.

In making that cut did we harm or injure the National Park Service? Yes; because today in the Yellowstone Park they do not have men enough to put on the gates to collect the \$3 fees from drivers of vehicles entering the park; that is how low, how far we cut them. I repeat, there are not enough employees in the Park Service today to put men at the gates to collect fees and relieve the congestion there.

Take a look also at the Fish and Wildlife Service up in Alaska. Thirty years ago when the population of that Territory was only 50,000, mostly natives, there were 230 enforcement officers on the Federal payroll looking after fish and wildlife. Today in Alaska there are but 20 enforcement officers and including natives and soldiers there are a million people up there, three-quarters of them are carrying guns—and only 20 people enforcing the fish and wildlife laws of the Territory. We have fewer people there than the State of Rhode Island employs in similar service, a place where there are no caribou, no moose, no deer, or anything like that. There are more people on the State payroll of Rhode Island enforcing the fishing and hunting laws of that State than the Government of the United States has in the whole of Alaska.

The fishing industry up there in Alaska takes \$160,000,000 annually out of Alaska. Up until about 3 years ago they had about 200 boats up there fishing for sockeye salmon. But last year they had 700 boats. There was nobody up there to stop them from encroaching on the laws and taking out the fish by the millions as they are on their way to the spawning grounds. This gives you some idea as to just how fast they are going to do away with the salmon industry, the biggest industry in Alaska today. That industry is coming to an end much faster than it came to an end in the United States. But that is what we have going on today.

Now, let us consider reclamation. In 1939 there were 6,960 people on the payroll having to do with reclamation. Last year, and right now, we have on the payroll 13,661. We have spent almost \$2,000,000,000 on reclamation, building huge dams all over this Nation; yet with all the huge dams that we have built for power, reclamation, irrigation, and everything else, we have only added 6,000 people to that payroll.

This does not mean anything to me because there is nothing in this bill practically for the people of Ohio. But I still have enough love in my heart for this country, and I say to you that every dollar you take out of this bill somewhere from Maine to California the people are going to suffer, and I really mean suffer. You can do what you want to with what is in this bill, but may I say that every time you cut this bill, it is a hand in destroying the soil, the trees, and water of this Nation.

Let us take the Indian Bureau. In 1939 there were 14,000 employed in the Indian Bureau. Today there are 14,000 employed in the Indian Bureau. In 1939 there were only 23,000 children going to school on the various Indian reservations. Today there are 33,000 children going into those schoolrooms. Just think of that—11,000 more than in 1939. I say we should be thankful that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is doing such a good job in putting those children into schoolrooms.

Just consider for a moment the damage we do the mines and the streams by cutting this bill. I can remember the Pocono Mountains, for instance. As a boy I was raised in the foothills of those mountains. I have seen the lumber barons rob and loot our forests clear across the Nation, from Pennsylvania to California. There are not many stands of timber left in this Nation, only those few perhaps on the west coast. That is why I am asking in this bill that you protect your forests, your streams, and everything of that nature. Please leave these things in the bill.

Members will get up here on the floor and talk about public power destroying the incentive of private industry. They will tell you that private industry does not want to invest its money. Let us see just what public power has done to one utility in California.

The Shasta Dam was built out there as a great reservoir to catch the water of the Sacramento River coming down from the mountains. The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is expanding now their facilities, their corporation, their utilities, to the extent of \$1,250,000,000. They are spending more money on expansion than United States Steel, General Motors, or some of the other big corporations in this country. That applies to just one utility out there in California. Yet we would be led to believe that the building of the Shasta Dam or public power is going to harm private utilities and private industry.

I am happy to be here this afternoon presenting this bill to you. I again tell you that as time marches on please do not cut it because the committee has already cut it 21 percent. I think this bill has been cut more than any other bill that will come in here from the Appropriations Committee. I again repeat, it is \$35,000,000 below last year's bill, it is \$122,000,000 below the budget, and every dime you take from here on out of the bill will be taking away from the streams, the trees, oil, gas, ore, or whatever it may be. You will be taking away from America.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks I desire to compliment every member of this committee, as well as our very able executive secretary, Mr. Carson Culp, who rendered valuable service to the committee. He is a tireless worker and very sincere in everything he does. Every Member of Congress knows that without an efficient secretary, the Members of Congress would be great-

ly handicapped. We are especially fortunate in having such a fine secretary.

I also wish to pay my compliments to the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. He is one of those fellows who has ideas of his own, and he fights for those ideas. I hold the gentleman in the highest esteem, as he well knows. With all the differences that he and I have, in the final analysis we generally come out pretty close together.

Now Mr. Chairman, our committee has reduced the budget request for the Department of the Interior approximately 21 percent, and we made those cuts where we were sure they would do no harm, however, we should have made greater cuts in personnel than we did. We just heard the gentleman from Ohio make the remark that we should be spending \$2,000,000,000 a year for the development of the great West and the preservation of our natural resources. Well, I want to say that I, too, wish we could afford to spend \$2,000,000,000 a year for the development of that great area lying west of the Missouri River, because there is where the future for our coming generations will depend, those who want to farm; those who want to get into business. There is where most of them will go to find work and find land that is still cheap enough so they can afford to buy it. We should be spending more money to conserve that which our children must have in the years to come, such as our great natural resources, our minerals and metals, and the precious soil that we are letting go to waste, so that they will have a happy, prosperous life, such as we have enjoyed, because the population is increasing by over 2,000,000 a year, and we simply will not have enough acres under cultivation to take care of the growing population in the years to come. But we cannot afford to spend more money than we are now spending for those things today. I hope the time will come when we will not spend so much on all these other things for which we are spending billions upon billions today here and abroad.

Mr. Chairman, we, as you know, made quite a substantial cut, as the report shows, in the reclamation items. That was mainly due to the fact that the Bureau of Reclamation had a great unobligated and unspent balance from previous years. It seems that there are too many head men in the Department of the Interior who are more concerned about spending millions upon millions for power production and transmission lines than they are for reclamation and irrigation.

Of course, I would be the last to criticize any bureau for not spending money which they should not spend.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the able gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHORT. I hope when it is recovered and turned back to the United States Treasury we will not send it to Europe, Africa, or Asia, or some other distant part of the world.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope so, too, believe me.

Mr. SHORT. As the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio, pointed out, every dollar of this money is spent for and on America or her possessions.

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right.

Another substantial cut was made in the budget request for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs came in with a budget request of over \$122,000,000, which is over \$48,000,000 more than the Indian Bureau had to spend last year. The committee felt that long steps by leaps and bounds could not be justified.

Mr. Dillon Myer, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, attempted to justify the amount, and some of it, I think, was justified, especially the trade schools which he had recommended for the Indian children. Instead of teaching them to make tomahawks, boats, rings and bracelets and the like, we are now teaching them every kind of trade. So there is some additional money in the bill for that purpose.

There is about \$1,000,000 in this bill over and above last year for soil and moisture conservation on the Indian lands. I have contended for years, as many of you know, that until we build up the productivity of the soil on the Indian reservations the Indian problem is going to continue to become worse and worse as the years go by. So we finally put in approximately \$3,000,000 in this bill for soil and moisture conservation.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Will the gentleman tell me why we should not give these Indians full citizenship and dissolve the reservation treaties? How many generations are we going to go before we cease to consider them Indians and consider them American citizens?

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad the gentleman has brought up that subject. If we continue in the future as we have been going in the last 100 years, we will never emancipate the Indians. Actually there are one or two tribes that are not able to take care of themselves with the help of the States and the local people, with the exception of health and education. I am happy that the State of Montana has set up an Indian commission to look into the Indian problem and make recommendations to the Congress as to how we can best and most quickly emancipate the Indians in the State of Montana.

In this bill, not at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs but at the committee's instance, we have placed \$150,000 to set up a planning committee. This committee will be composed of people who know the Indian problem and how to solve the Indian problem. They will not be employees of the Indian service as such. We are going outside the Indian service to employ a sufficient staff to make investigations and report to the Congress and to the respective States.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to yield to the able gentleman.

Mr. D'EWART. I think that is in accordance with the desires of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the House. We have worked toward that end for a number of years, and we think there is an opportunity to get out of some of the functions, to get out of some of the States, and to get out some of the tribes. Certainly, I think, your committee ought to be commended for setting up this fund for this study. I hope the studies will be productive of a way to get these people away from wardship, and on their way to end wardship, and treated the same as everyone else. It is a good idea, and our committee will be glad to cooperate with you in every way that we can in carrying out this effort.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman from Montana who has taken a great interest in the problems of the Indians, and I know that every Member of the House has great confidence in what the gentleman has to say.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about the trust islands which were mandated to the United States under the United Nations Charter. Along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] I took a trip to the Trust Territories of the South Pacific. There are some 125 islands, that are inhabited in an area 1,000 miles wide by 3,000 miles. There we have the supervision over some 60,000 South Pacific Islanders who are the finest people I have ever met. They are deeply religious. They ask for nothing more than a chance to live in their own native way, and in harmony and peace with the world. We spent 12 days there moving from one island group to another, and it was very interesting and informative. The High Commissioner is former Senator Albert Thomas of Utah. He lives in Honolulu. He has an assistant administrator on each island group, and they have personnel to the extent of about 300 people working there and in Honolulu headquarters.

The Japs were in control of those islands for many years, as you well know, after World War I, and then shortly after Pearl Harbor the Japanese Government took over complete control of the life and property of all those people, and when we invaded and took back the islands, many of the islands were almost levelled to the ground as a result of our gunfire and bombing. So, we have quite a problem there. The first thing they want is to get their land back. After we get the land back to the original owners, their problems and our problem will be about 90 percent solved. We must be careful because unless we are careful the first thing we know, we will have another Indian Bureau set-up on our hands, which will mushroom and could soon cost us untold millions of dollars per year. That is why the committee made a very substantial cut in that item.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. In 1946, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] and a number of other colleagues and I were

out in that part of the world. We visited a number of cemeteries on isolated islands particularly one on Kwajalein and one on Iwo Jima. The one on Iwo Jima was quite a large one. What has happened to them?

Mr. JENSEN. I must be frank with the gentleman; we did not go into that matter; since most of the bodies of soldiers engaged in the Pacific theater were laid to rest in the Punchbowl Cemetery in Honolulu.

Mr. Chairman, I am informed that several gentlemen from Minnesota propose to bring up the question of the proposed Minnesota lines. During the hearings, one of the gentlemen admitted that the rate for this power will be higher than 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour. He admitted that it might go up 60 or 70 percent on account of the inflation of construction costs. This would be a minimum, but even then would closely approach 10 mills per kilowatt-hour.

The proposed rate of 5.5 mills per kilowatt-hour is greatly inadequate to repay the bill. It is proposed to build 550 miles of transmission line from Garrison Dam and 250 miles from Fort Randall. I have been informed by neutral electrical engineers that the power as delivered on a circuit this long is not economical by any stretch of the imagination.

At the end of such a long extension some power would be there, but it would come in waves or surges, as they call it, to the point where motors could not maintain continuous operation. Lights would flicker and possibly burn out. Power from this source alone could not be dependable. Steam plants would have to be added at additional cost to the contract price and rates would have to be made in accordance.

Moreover, I should like to submit for the RECORD, a letter to Michael W. Straus, Commissioner of Reclamation, dated September 18, 1951, from Louis A. Pick, lieutenant general, Chief of Engineers, in which General Pick refuses to concur in the interim rates already approved by Straus and the Department of the Interior. These rates were set up without consultation with the Army engineers, although the Army engineers constructed the dams at which the power is generated. General Pick refuses to concur in the allocation of costs on which the capital base of 5.5 mills is based.

None of these dams will be in operation for some time to come. In the meantime, it is my guess that when the whole truth is known, the farmers of Minnesota will not be interested in Reclamation Bureau power.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1951.

Mr. MICHAEL W. STRAUS,
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. STRAUS: I have had an opportunity to examine the recent testimony by officials of the Bureau of Reclamation in support of a request for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for planning and construction of reservoirs for flood control in the Kansas River Basin. Included with this testimony is a memorandum of March 10, 1950, from the Commissioner of Reclamation to the Secretary of the Interior regarding the establishment of rates for sale of power from Fed-

eral projects in the Missouri Basin, including the projects now being constructed by the Corps of Engineers. There is also included a tabulation giving a tentative allocation of the total estimated cost for the project, with estimates of repayment, including facilities to be constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. This table appears on page 514 of the printer's proof of the testimony referred to above.

I am not familiar with the basis for the allocations set forth in this tabulation and am unable to find that the Corps of Engineers was ever consulted in its preparation. We are, of course, primarily concerned with the figure of \$1,289,951,000 given as the non-reimbursable allocation to flood control and navigation, because of the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers for these functions and because we are not aware of the basis used in obtaining the allocation figure used. This allocation to flood control and navigation should, of course, include any allocations to flood control in reservoirs of the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Corps of Engineers has not received any complete information in this respect. Furthermore, we cannot identify the total estimated cost of \$4,670,363,000 used in the tabulation and cannot determine whether it includes the cost of the navigation project.

There are certain other features of this allocation which the Corps of Engineers considers doubtful pending further information on the basis of the figures used. The part of the cost allocated to power indicates that in all probability only the direct-power costs, or a part of those costs, for main river dams like Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, and Fort Randall have been charged to power and that, apparently appropriate parts of the joint costs for these projects have not been allocated to power. The question here involved has an important bearing on power allocations and rates.

I am bringing this matter to the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate because the Corps of Engineers is unable to concur with the allocation presented in the testimony, and because I feel that publication of a tentative allocation of this kind may tend to give it an official status which is not warranted and which may be premature insofar as consideration of power rates is concerned.

As you know, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers have been engaged since 1947 in joint efforts to arrive at an appropriate allocation of costs of the entire Missouri Basin project, but these studies have never been completed. Because of the joint responsibility of our two agencies, under existing law, for prosecution and operation of the Missouri River Basin project, I feel that unilateral cost allocations made by one agency without full consultation with the other are likely to be confusing and make more difficult the official division of costs which must be prepared eventually. I propose, therefore, that our two agencies agree to expedite and push to a conclusion our joint efforts to arrive at an accurate allocation of cost for the project, and that we issue to our respective field offices responsible for work in the Missouri Basin the instructions necessary to complete this procedure.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS A. PICK,
Lieutenant General, Chief of Engineers.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I have had occasion to go before the Ap-

propriations subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and I never expect to be used any more courteous than I was by that group. Notwithstanding the long hours they had spent in hearings they gave me an audience and heard me at length. I do not know how I can express my feeling of gratitude any more appreciatively than to say that I have never been used better.

I have also been very appreciative of the work of the committee dealing with Interior appropriations. I think our chairman made a fine statement this morning in talking about how he would like to build those things that so closely touch the people of America.

In cutting an appropriation bill for the Interior Department any cut that is made is not economy, for when we cut an appropriation bill for this department we take away future earnings of this Government and cut out revenue-producing enterprises we very badly need. Out in my particular section my people were interested in some development of the Missouri Valley. Minnesota has one of the highest cost power rates of any State in the Union, due to being located in a high-cost fuel area. We have been hampered very much over the years because of our inability to produce power at a rate cheap enough to provide industrial and agricultural expansion to the extent enjoyed by other areas located closer to fuel-producing areas. When our people heard of this Missouri Valley development their hopes were raised and they thought they saw an opportunity where they might receive part of the benefit of this development such as is taking place in the Northwest at Bonneville, in the South on the Tennessee Valley, and in the Southwest through the dams that have been put in by the Bureau of Reclamation.

When the Minnesota people came down here a year ago they were told in the Senate that they should see what they could do about getting together with public and private power and see what could be worked out to the best advantage. They went home and held meeting after meeting. This year they came before the committee with a united front. When they heard that the Bureau of the Budget had approved this item for the building of a transmission line it gave them a feeling of confidence, for somehow people seem to feel that when they can secure that approval they have overcome one of the big hurdles. So it came as a great disappointment to them and a great disappointment to me when this particular item was stricken out of the bill.

This particular item about which we are talking eventually will cost \$54,000,000, but the \$54,000,000 will all be repaid by the users plus 3 percent interest. In addition it will bring power in to Minnesota that will be distributed throughout the southwestern part of the State, an advantage they never have had before. It will mean that in the development of that country there will be greater earnings, and who can profit by those earnings any more than the United States Government through the collection of internal revenue? So on top of

a loan, which is repayable with 3 percent interest, revenue will be collected by the Treasury of the United States from the earnings of the people in that particular area.

It will do another thing that is very badly needed. It will encourage production. Production of what? The production of agricultural products and agricultural resources and that sort of thing which we presently talk of in terms of surpluses. But by the time this item is built and transmission lines are completed, we may be faced with an entirely different situation, a situation in which consumers will be trying to find some place from which to get food and fiber.

I appreciate this opportunity to bring before the Members of the House this particular problem and I hope some future consideration can be given to the matter.

This project was initiated by the Senate in 1951. The Minnesota REA cooperatives and the private utility companies appeared at that time; the REA's in favor of the project, the power companies requesting that no action be taken until a complete study has been made. The Senate did not act favorably on the proposal primarily because the project had not been included in the President's budget message to the Congress, and also because a coordinated plan had not been developed.

Statements on the floor of the Senate were to the effect that the REAs and the private utilities in Minnesota should undertake a joint study of the Minnesota project in an effort to agree on a plan whereby Missouri Basin hydroelectric power could be made available to the people in the most economical manner possible.

This year the Bureau of Reclamation project for Minnesota has been included in the Bureau of the Budget message; likewise the REAs and the private utility companies this year have agreed upon a plan in support of the project. This joint plan is in response to the request of the Senate and was arrived at after months of study and joint discussions. It is a plan which will utilize the present and planned facilities both of REAs and the private companies in a manner which will require a minimum expenditure on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation, and will result in the most practical and economical means of making hydroelectric power available in an area already included in the original over-all Missouri Basin project previously approved by the Congress.

The proposed 230,000-volt transmission line in Minnesota is not initiating a new program inasmuch as lines previously have been authorized to points in North and South Dakota which are now under construction or have been completed. This line is an extension of previous authorizations and would simply close and complete a high-voltage loop making possible utilization of power that will be generated at previously authorized hydroelectric facilities in the Missouri River Basin.

Careful coordination of the engineering studies that have been made of the problem by the cooperatives, the private

power companies and the Bureau of Reclamation reveal that for technical and economic reasons it is necessary that the proposed "back-home" transmission line be built by the Bureau for the following reasons:

(a) This line will integrate areas served by three large private power companies, 20 REA cooperatives, and many municipalities. It is essential that this large area, with its divergent interests, have a central medium through which over-all integration of all power facilities will be accomplished.

(b) Under the plan proposed Federal investments will be limited to this one line, thus providing over-all economy.

(c) It will provide for full use of all existing generating and transmission and distribution facilities.

(d) It will provide the basis for intelligent planning for future development of added facilities that will become necessary to meet ever-growing demands for power.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, most Americans have just taken inventory of their own affairs and know that their own income taxes have reached a devastating level. After making these sacrifices, the taxpayer is entitled to ask: "How is Uncle Sam, the recipient of this huge take, faring?"

Official reports show that the administration ended the first 8 months of the present year over \$7,500,000,000—\$7,520,481,692, to be exact—in the red. So the Treasury officially reported on March 4. The Treasury also reported that at the end of February the national debt was well over \$260,000,000,000—an increase of more than \$4,500,000,000 in a year.

The Treasury Department estimates that the interest on the national debt alone next year will cost the taxpayers well over \$6,000,000,000. This is nearly twice the cost of all Government expenditures 25 years ago.

We talk familiarly these days of billions, but few minds can grasp any real conception of what nine zeros following a figure actually signify.

Here is one way that has been used in gaging what a billion dollars means: If a firm had started in business with a billion dollars in capital in the year our Saviour was born—1 A. D.—and, if it had been managed so poorly that it lost \$1,000 each day, by now—1952—the business concern still would have enough capital left from the original investment to continue operations for nearly another 1,000 years—until 2939 A. D., to be exact—going on losing \$1,000 every single day.

So when we fight to save a billion dollars from unnecessary waste or from falling into the clutches of a special-privilege clique or the mink-coat gang, it should not be visioned as just an insignificant one-eighty-fifth of what Mr. Truman has asked us to spend this year. It is a colossal sum of money any way one may look at it. Every billion or substantial fraction of such an astronomical amount saved is well worth the long hours that we of the so-called economy bloc spend in striving for cuts in the appropriation bills.

The box score so far on the four appropriation measures recently approved by the House is as follows:

We cut the President's demands in the third supplemental bill by \$101,414,682; in the Treasury and Post Office bill by \$76,580,000; independent offices, \$724,471,415; and Labor and Federal Security, \$200,167,893. Total savings on the first four appropriation bills, one billion plus \$102,633,990.

Let us redouble our efforts rather than be discouraged that we have saved only something over a billion dollars, so far.

The committee has done well in reducing this Interior bill by some \$133,000,000, but I hope we can cut it down even further.

(Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 9 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, during the past few years that I have been a Member of Congress every few weeks I have heard on the floor of the House some kind of speech deploring the plight of our Indians. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs in the House and also as Congressman representing a district that has a large Indian population, I have received hundreds of communications from all over the country along the same line. Many of the statements concerning Indians demand to know how much longer the Federal Government is going to continue to pour out millions of dollars for the relief or supervision of the Indians, or they damn the Indian Bureau for maintaining the Indians in a type of bondage simply to perpetuate jobs for an overgrown bureaucracy.

Virtually every year when this appropriation comes up for debate many sincere and well-meaning Members make statements along the line that they would like to appropriate increased amounts of money for the poor Indians but they hesitate to make such appropriations because they have heard that most of the money appropriated simply goes to pay salaries and expenses of the bureaucrats in the Office of Indian Affairs.

Unless one studies the exact nature of the services rendered to the Indians by the Bureau of Indian Affairs it is very easy to draw that conclusion. During the past few years that I have been chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs I have spent considerable time digging into the exact services that are rendered and whether or not the Indians are getting full benefits from the moneys appropriated. I am convinced that as of today the Indians are receiving full value for the money appropriated and that when this House seriously cripples appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs it is vitally affecting the lives of several hundred thousand American Indians. I would like to tell you why this is true.

Out of the estimated 13,000 personnel provided for the Bureau this fiscal year, over one-half, or approximately 7,500 were for the health, education, and welfare services rendered to the Indians. A

major share of this is accounted for by teachers in 338 day and boarding schools; doctors, nurses, and orderlies in 68 hospitals and clinics; and the facilitating personnel such as ward attendants, matrons, janitors, cooks, and other kitchen help, bus drivers, and operators of utilities plants who are necessary to keep the health and educational institutions in running order. Any reduction in personnel in these funds simply means less education or poorer health services available to the Indians, and they already have a pitifully low health standard in comparison to the general population.

Approximately 3,700 personnel out of the total of 13,000 were employed for the job of assisting Indians in the development and management of their resources and in training them to assume full managership of their lands and other resources. As long as the Federal Government has a trust responsibility under numerous statutes passed by Congress over a long number of years for some 56,000,000 acres of Indian land and approximately \$150,000,000 of trust funds, it must adequately supervise the management of these resources by the Indians in order to fulfill the trust. These personnel are employed in forest and range work, fire suppression, in rendering extension and soil and moisture conservation assistance, the maintenance of irrigation systems, the repair and maintenance of roads and trails, the handling of thousands of real-estate transactions, the probate of estates, the disbursement of tribal funds, the control of noxious weeds, and maintenance of buildings and utilities.

Included in the total of approximately 13,000 employees on the Bureau's rolls, almost 1,700 are paid from tribal and special funds which do not come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. These employees are engaged in a variety of activities, including the operation and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, the operation of sawmills, the administration of trust lands and funds, the management of forest and range resources, and the operation of school farms. Several of the tribes are paying almost the entire cost of the services rendered by the Bureau to their members. Outstanding among these are the Osage Tribe in Oklahoma, the Klamath Tribe in Oregon, and the Menominee Tribe in Wisconsin. The Bureau is working with additional tribes who by reason of large recoveries from claims are now in a position to assume some of the cost and more responsibility for resource development and management.

The 1952 appropriation provides for 1,300 personnel employed in the construction of new buildings and utilities, most of which were schools and hospitals and small road and irrigation projects.

Only about 600 personnel are employed in general administrative work, which includes those positions of superintendents, area directors, the Commissioner and his staff, accountants, bookkeepers, and general administrative people who are required to keep a large organization operating efficiently.

Of the total of over 13,000 personnel employed to operate this intricate job,

only about 280 are located in Washington. The rest are in the field, where direct services are rendered to the Indians.

When you consider the magnitude of the job involved and the problem of training these people to manage their own affairs, I do not think the number of personnel employed is out of line, especially when you consider the responsibilities that Congress itself has imposed upon the Bureau.

Another factor that I would like to bring out is that over 57 percent of the Bureau employees are Indians.

Gentlemen, any time you eliminate these personnel you are not just denying salaries to bureaucrats, as many have charged; you are denying essential services to Indians—services that are supplied to the rest of the population by Federal, local, and State governments and public and private organizations. As I have indicated before, I have heard many times in the past that if you were sure the Indians were getting the benefits from this money you would not hesitate to appropriate much more than has been appropriated. It is a little confusing to me just how you would have the Indians receive these benefits. You certainly would not suggest that they be given cash. If this were possible we could assume that they were completely competent to manage their own affairs and there would be no need for any kind of services.

I am afraid that it simply boils down to having to continue to render these services by employing personnel until the Federal Government is able to divest itself of that responsibility.

I, for one, am highly encouraged by the progress that has been made in the past 2 years in withdrawing supervision from Indians. The Indian Bureau has recently completed legislative proposals that will soon be considered by my committee to withdraw supervision completely from some 30,000 Indians in California and 2,000 in western Oregon. A programing operation has been set up in the Bureau for many other tribes, and I am confident that we can make real progress in getting out of business. Even those tribes that are least able to take care of their own affairs are starting to think and work with the Bureau in terms of a definite program which will culminate in Federal withdrawal.

The Bureau has speeded up its program of turning over its school responsibilities to State and local school districts and is rapidly analyzing all of its functions to determine which can be as effectively administered by some other agency, local, State, or Federal. The Commissioner has stated that it is his policy to turn over those functions that can be operated as effectively and as cheaply by some other agency, as rapidly as possible.

While the total job is one that cannot be done overnight, I am personally convinced that we do have a sound start and one that will permit the Indians to assume the full responsibilities and benefits of citizenship.

To do this withdrawal job, however, will cost money and I am very unhappy that the Appropriations Committee has

seen fit to reduce the budget estimate that was submitted by the President to this Congress from \$122,350,000 to \$74,201,426. It is apparent that the committee, in reviewing this estimate and in reviewing the over-all requirements of Government, decided that this was the proper amount for the administration of Indian affairs. I have no quarrel with the committee on how it arrived at this amount for Indian affairs and I do have great respect and confidence in the committee. However, I do say to you that the day would be much nearer when the Federal Government could withdraw from Indian affairs if the full amount had been granted.

Adequate financing is one of the first requirements of sound business. To my mind we have never adequately financed our operations on Indian affairs. Most of the money appropriated has been for the operation of very inadequate schools and hospitals. Consequently, after more than 100 years we still find ourselves a long way from the ultimate goal. When we are now starting to see some real, progressive steps in the right direction I hope that this House will not decide to hamstring the progress.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman made a very clear, concise, accurate, and instructive statement about the Indians.

In the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan we have the Ottawas and the Pottawattamies, and they apparently do not belong to any of these organizations. Has the gentleman any idea how long it will be before these Indians will have the same privilege as citizens that we have?

Mr. MORRIS. I would say that with some of them it will be quite a long while before then can be fully assimilated into our society and have all the rights of citizenship. Everyone who is familiar with the question knows that release from wardship will have to be done regionally, because some tribes are more advanced than others. Some will be released from Federal supervision in the very near future, in 2 or 3 years, perhaps, while as to others it will take many years.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Why are we wet-nursing or treating them like children in a kindergarten, then? The Federal Government has been doing this for many years.

Mr. MORRIS. We are carrying out solemn treaties that we have made with them, and we have not done a very good job.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then we had better pursue another policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, as usual the chairman of our subcommittee [Mr. KIRWAN] and the ranking minority Member [Mr. JENSEN] have pretty thor-

oughly covered the major portions of the requests of the Interior Department for its annual appropriations.

And, as usual the full membership of the subcommittee worked in harmony, generally speaking. To say that we did not have some differences of opinion, at times, would not be quite correct.

However, I believe I am safe in saying that the hearings on this bill were the most harmonious that I have ever experienced since being a member of the subcommittee.

I regret to say that on account of being a patient in the hospital at the beginning of our hearings I was unable to hear the testimony of witnesses who testified from January 15 to January 23 inclusive.

As has already been pointed out the budget estimates for fiscal 1953 were \$626,001,800, the committee recommended \$492,434,763, or a reduction of \$133,567,037, or a 21-percent reduction of the budget estimate.

Those bureaus suffering the greatest cuts were the Bureau of Reclamation, the Indian Bureau, and the Office of Territories. Those three bureaus asked for and were budgeted for almost two-thirds of the entire amount in the whole Interior Department appropriation. This amount, however, was reduced by \$121,983,537, which gave them \$297,950,863 out of the total of \$492,434,763 for the whole Department.

Certainly the amounts granted Bonneville Power Administration is generous to say the least.

Sandwiched in between Bonneville Power Administration and the Bureau of Indian Affairs you will find the Bureau of Land Management which gets less than it got last year by \$257,605 and \$700,000 less than the budget estimate.

The functions of the Bureau of Land Management are important in this great land of ours. It seems to me that the 737,000,000 acres of our public lands in the United States and Alaska in the interest of conserving forest, range, mineral and water resources are mighty important.

Then, you will observe—if you look closely, that squeezed in between the Territories and the Bureau of Reclamation are four other small bureaus, but mighty important ones—the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife.

While it is true that the committee gave these little fellows practically what they asked for, it is also true that they are beginning to show how necessary they are in our national economy. Certainly the big three should not have a monopoly or strangle hold on all the money the Department of the Interior gets.

Why bless your hearts, if it was not for the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines where would this country be in times of national distress? I do not mean to say that the big boys are not necessary. They are.

There is no one in this House who has deplored the treatment of our Indian population more than I. There is no one who has tried to see that proper medical care and hospitals are

provided for them. Yet year after year we get the same old morbidity and death-rate stories. And they still get more appropriations each year.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. While the gentleman is on the subject of looking after the health of the Indians, may I say that during the 6 years he has been on the committee we have turned over the job of looking after the health of the Indians to him, and he has really done a job. We never question his position when it comes to the health of the Indians, because we know he has looked into it thoroughly.

The committee has also turned over the job of looking after the Bureau of Mines to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He spends a lot of time on that. Therefore, I have nothing but praise for the gentleman from Pennsylvania, not only for that but for all the things he does in the committee.

Mr. FENTON. I certainly appreciate the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa. I only wish I were half as good as he says.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to associate myself with the gentleman's praise of the Geological Survey. It is an ideal Federal agency, and I compliment the committee for being courageous enough to give them a little more money to handle their big job.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman.

As far as reclamation is concerned I am sure that in many ways a good job has been performed, especially in irrigation. Yes, even in water-power projects that produce power where private industry cannot or will not do so, where necessary.

But we will have to watch those two healthy young offspring of old man Reclamation, namely, Southwest and Southeast power. Those who believe in private enterprise will do well to read what our colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. TACKETT] said before this committee last year—April 23 to be exact—on this subject.

It is encouraging to note, however, that there is a gradual resistance to this trend of reclamation domination in the field of electric energy.

Much could be said about the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife but I will defer it at this time. Both agencies are very necessary and deserve a little more attention than they have received in the past.

I would like to talk to you today, however, about two agencies that are not only doing a great piece of work for this country but who are as vital to our economy and existence as the blood in our bodies is vital to our lives.

I refer to the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines. These two agencies are not local in character but extend up and down and across our entire country and Alaska.

There will not be time for me to fully discuss them but I have prepared a short statement on the Geological Survey and

a detailed account of the Bureau of Mines activities which I will extend in my remarks, should my time run out.

I will also place in my remarks a list of the various Bureau of Mines facilities with a brief outline of the functions performed. I would advise you, my colleagues, those of you in whose districts these Bureau of Mines facilities are located to see for yourselves just what work the Bureau is performing. I am sure you will agree with me that they are doing a fine job.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The services performed by the Geological Survey have never before been in such demand. I feel that the usefulness of the Geological Survey is just beginning to be appreciated as a result of the demonstration of the effect of its work on our national economy.

Its program of topographic mapping has been and must continue to be greatly accelerated under present conditions to meet the numerous and specific demands growing out of the defense program. In addition to the military requirements for mapping, which have been formulated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, there is insistent demand for maps for the use of the Atomic Energy Commission, for exploration for mineral supplies, and for use in our great industrial expansion. It is impossible for the Survey, with its present facilities, to fully meet all these demands, and its program must therefore be organized on a strict priority schedule to supply first the maps most urgently needed.

With the present shortages of mineral supplies the Survey's program of mineral investigations becomes of the utmost importance. This program continues to turn up or appraise new mineral discoveries which are of vital importance to the economy of the country. It is highly important that the Survey continue its program of research to develop the basic principles of ore deposition, which must guide any successful exploration for new sources of supply. Likewise there is an active demand for a continuation of investigations of regional geology pertinent to exploration for oil and gas, which has been of great service to the industry.

In view of the experience of recent years where shortages of water supply have been repeatedly brought to the public attention in various parts of the country, the general utility and usefulness of the Survey's program of water investigation has been amply demonstrated. The intelligent development of our water resources must be dependent in larger degree upon a firm determination of the basic data supplied by the Geological Survey both with regard to surface and underground sources.

The Survey supervises the administration of the mineral leasing laws on the publicly owned lands of the Nation. The present active demand for minerals and for oil and gas has greatly expanded the mineral development on the public lands and has thrown an ever-increasing burden on the Survey for its services, both in the classification of the public lands and in the administration of the leasing laws.

I, therefore, feel that it is in the public interest for the Congress to support this agency which has a long record of commendable service.

NATION'S INDUSTRIAL MIGHT STRENGTHENED BY
BUREAU OF MINES

Mr. Chairman, all of us realize that the economic strength and the military might of this Nation have been built upon a firm foundation of minerals and mineral fuels—iron, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, cement rock, coal, oil and natural gas, to cite but a few. We know that it was the ability of American industry to convert mineral raw materials into weapons and munitions in seemingly endless volume that brought about the downfall of the Kaiser a generation ago and of Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo within the past decade. We know that our industrial productivity is today the chief element of strength in the free world, the principal factor that deters the men in the Kremlin from launching an all-out effort to make themselves masters of the human race.

What many of us do not realize—in fact I did not myself until after a great deal of observation and study—is the extent to which our industrial strength is constantly being bolstered by the work done by the Federal Bureau of Mines. This Bureau was established in the Department of the Interior in 1910, to promote health, safety, economy, efficiency and conservation in the mineral and related industries. Described by law as a bureau of mining, metallurgy and mineral technology, from the beginning it has gone about its work efficiently and quietly. About the only time it gets into the headlines is when it participates in rescue and recovery operations and conducts an investigation after a mine disaster. Such disasters, moreover, are becoming less frequent as State mining officials, mine operators and miners themselves apply more generally the methods of accident prevention that the Bureau has developed.

Those of us who come from mining regions, as I do, are of course familiar with the phases of the Bureau's work that directly affect the industries of our own States and districts. For instance, because anthracite mining is the backbone of my part of Pennsylvania, I have always followed Bureau of Mines activities which promise to help the anthracite industry. Also, as a physician, I always have tried to keep in touch with the Bureau's efforts to reduce health and accident hazards, not only in anthracite- and bituminous-coal mines, but in mines and plants throughout the mineral industries. Later I shall call your attention to a recent Bureau study that promises to benefit every person who has to undergo a surgical operation for which a general anesthetic is given. However, there are many other phases of the work of the Bureau of Mines with which I was unfamiliar until it became necessary for me to look into them as a member of the subcommittee which has to pass first upon its request for appropriations.

When I undertook to study the work of the Bureau of Mines in considerable

detail, as I conceived it my duty to do, I was amazed at the breadth of its field. I was both astonished and gratified, moreover, not only by the magnitude of its accomplishments but also by the high esteem in which the Bureau of Mines is held in scientific and technologic circles not only in this country, but throughout the world. Indeed I have become increasingly convinced that dollar for dollar, none of the money that we vote here buys more benefits for the people of the United States than the modest appropriations of the Bureau of Mines.

A TECHNICAL BUREAU

The Bureau of Mines is a technical bureau, and as such it engages in scientific, technologic and economic research and investigations. It performs considerable fundamental research, a great deal of background research, and some applied research or development. Many of its studies are carried on in cooperation with colleges and universities, private research foundations, and industrial concerns. In selecting problems for study, the Bureau always has been careful not to duplicate work being done by other public or private agencies. Its findings are published for the benefit of the industry and the public as promptly as possible.

From the beginning, the Bureau has acted in accordance with the conviction that Government research should be confined to that which private enterprise will not or cannot undertake or cannot do so well, and that in which secrecy is necessary for reasons of national security. Its studies are intended to supplement those undertaken by other agencies, not to supplant or duplicate them. When a process has been developed to the point where industry is willing to take it over, the Bureau steps out and turns to another problem. When working on a problem which other agencies also are attacking, the Bureau maintains close touch with them to assure coordination and avoid duplication of effort.

The work of the Bureau of Mines falls naturally into three major commodity groups—health and safety, fuels and explosives, and metallic and nonmetallic minerals. Its organization, both at Washington headquarters and in the field, is set up accordingly. A few years ago, to assure closer contact with the mineral industries in various parts of the country, and to make it possible to meet the special needs of various sections more effectively, the Bureau was reorganized on a regional basis. The United States, including Alaska, was divided into eight regions, and a ninth, known as the foreign minerals region, was established to be responsible for the Bureau's activities outside the country.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

I am discussing the Bureau's health and safety activities first for several reasons. In the first place, this phase of its work most closely touches my own professional experience. Then, too, the present Director, Jacob Forbes, has been engaged in safety work practically all his life, and especially since he joined

the Bureau of Mines as a first-aid miner back in October 1914. Also, as a result of the terrible disaster at West Frankfort, Ill., last December, in which 119 men lost their lives, all of us are keenly conscious of the problem of safety in the mining industry. Then, too, if you look back into the record, you will find that the biggest factor in the decision of the Congress to establish the Bureau of Mines was a series of disastrous coal-mine explosions during the early years of the century.

Right here, before getting involved in a discussion of what the Bureau has done to promote health and safety in the mining and other mineral industries, let me point out that in these industries, at least, safety work is not shut off in a watertight compartment. The Bureau's safety men are not and never have been a bunch of long-haired theorists. When the study of preventing mine disasters was begun—and it was begun in the Geological Survey a few years before the Bureau of Mines was established—the men conducting it had a theory that in nearly every instance, the safe way to do a job is also the efficient and the economical way. Experience bore out that theory. In consequence, while the Bureau's safety men are specialists, they also are practical mining men and engineers. They never think of safety in a vacuum. That is why their educational and training methods have proved so successful in making men safety-conscious over the years.

Let me give you a few examples. When the Bureau of Mines was established, miners worked with open lights or safety lamps. An open flame of any kind is dangerous in a coal mine. A safety lamp, in which the flame is surrounded by wire gauzes so that gas outside it will not become ignited, gives poor light. So, for that matter, did the old-time open lights. Recognizing this problem, the Bureau encouraged various manufacturers to develop an electric cap lamp that would be safe for use in explosives atmospheres. They tested the lamps that the manufacturers submitted, making suggestions for changes in design, until one was developed which would not ignite a gas-air mixture. Then the Bureau designated lamps that met these standards as "permissible" and authorized an approval plate to be affixed to them. Today permissible electric cap lamps, which have been improved over the years, are used in the coal mines of all progressive operators. Not only are they safer than the open lights that they have replaced, but they also give more light. The result is that they enable a miner to work not only more safely, but also more effectively.

One of the Bureau's first acts was to open the experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa., a few miles outside of Pittsburgh. There it was proved for the first time that bituminous-coal dust, when raised into a cloud in mine air free from gas, will explode violently and spread an explosion. Scientists in this country and abroad had known for some time that a coal-dust explosion could be caused under such conditions in a steel gallery, but they doubted that it could in a mine.

Further experimentation at Bruceton—and I am compressing the work of years—demonstrated that mixing enough rock dust with the coal dust would make it nonexplosive. More research, occasionally branching off into blind alleys, resulted in the development of effective methods of rock dusting. Through repeated demonstration explosions to which State mining officials, mine operators, and miners were invited, and through the publication of reports and handbooks, the Bureau gradually convinced the industry of the need for and effectiveness of rock dusting.

Meanwhile, the Bureau also studied sources of ignition of gas or coal dust. I have mentioned lights already. Other common sources of ignition in coal mines were explosives and electric arcs or sparks. When the Bureau was established, most coal-mine blasting was done with black blasting powder. This is an extremely dangerous explosive. For one thing, it takes only a spark to ignite it. For another, it burns with a long, hot, and relatively slow flame which not only will ignite gas readily, but will stir up a cloud of coal dust and ignite it in the absence of gas. Dynamite, which is safer than black powder to transport because it requires a blasting cap or detonator to set it off but which also produces a hot flame, was another explosive commonly used in coal mines. Tests showed that dynamite was only slightly less hazardous than black blasting powder.

The Bureau did not stop with demonstrating the dangers of black blasting powder and dynamite. By further experimentation, it determined the properties required for an explosive that would be safe for use in coal mines—such things as chemical composition, sensitivity, and above all the quickness, length, and temperature of the flame emitted at the instant of detonation. These standards were published as schedules, and explosives manufacturers were invited to meet them. Explosives passing the rigorous tests were designated as “permissible.” The conditions under which they could be used safely—maximum weight of charge, incombustible stemming, electrical firing, and so forth—were scientifically determined. Then the information was made available to the mining industry.

Other Bureau research resulted in the development of standards for constructing and maintaining electrical equipment so that it could not ignite gas. This led to the preparation of other permissibility schedules, and the discovery of the exact conditions under which permissible electrical equipment could be used safely. Ventilation standards for coal mines were established also, as the result of other research, and they were made available to the industry. These included such items as the volume of air required, methods of assuring that enough air would reach the innermost working places of a mine, and precautions against the accumulation of dangerous quantities of gas.

So complete have been the Bureau's studies of the cause and prevention of mine explosions, and so conclusive have been its findings, that today there is

less excuse for a widespread explosion than for any other kind of mine disaster. We still have such disasters, as witness those at Centralia, Ill., in 1947, and at West Frankfort, Ill., last December. There is, however, one big difference between the explosion disasters of the early years of the century and those of today. Then, explosions occurred because people did not know how to prevent them. Today, widespread mine explosions occur only because someone has violated known principles of safety. The reasons that conditions differ in this way is the research done by the Bureau of Mines, supplemented by the educational and training programs of that Bureau. Moreover, because of the inspections made by the Bureau under the Coal-Mine Inspection Act of 1941, to which I shall refer later, both operators and workmen know exactly what hazards exist in a mine.

Please do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that we can be completely free from coal-mine explosions in the foreseeable future. A few years ago one occurred in a mine that had been given a clean bill of health by both Federal and State inspectors. Owing to a derangement of the ventilation in one section, a body of gas accumulated and was ignited either by an arc or spark from a trolley locomotive or by a defective safety lamp. There were 310 men in the mine, but because it was well rock-dusted, the explosion was confined to a small area and only 11 lost their lives. This contrasts strikingly with the Centralia explosion, which had no survivors, and the West Frankfort explosion, which killed 119 men, all but 5 of those working in the affected sections. If the operators of the mine that I have been talking about had not followed the Bureau's recommendations regarding rock-dusting, the explosion undoubtedly would have spread through a great part of the mine and the disaster would have ranked among the great catastrophes of coal-mining history.

The other day Mr. Forbes told me that he is greatly disturbed because his inspectors' reports show that too many mine operators are spraying rock dust on the floors of their mines without first cleaning out accumulations of coal dust and fine coal. That was what happened at West Frankfort, and the result was that when the shock wave that travels in front of an explosion threw the mine dust into the air, the incombustible content was too low to prevent ignition. The same condition, he said, prevails in a good many other coal mines today, and where it does the threat of disaster is always present.

Although it takes a major explosion to make headlines and arouse people—I regret to say—to the need for doing something to increase mine safety, falls of roof and coal year after year cause more fatalities than any other kind of coal-mine accident. For instance, the five major explosions in 1951 caused only 20 percent of the year's coal-mine fatalities, and adding the toll taken by localized explosions brings the proportion only to 21 percent. During the same year, falls of roof and coal were responsi-

ble for 46½ percent of the 790 coal-mine fatalities.

Roof-fall accidents attract little attention from the general public because they are isolated happenings, taking one or two lives at a time here and there throughout the coal-mining States. You could almost count on your fingers the roof-fall accidents that appear on the list of major disasters—those causing five or more fatalities—in the entire statistical history of American coal mining. But if the public pays little heed to this type of accident, the Bureau of Mines watches it as a cat watches a mouse hole. Moreover, the Bureau is acting to cut down the toll.

This action is more complex than it appears, because the problem is complex. Far too little is known of the basic physics involved in the driving of mine openings. Bureau of Mines physicists, using the most modern instruments of scientists, are conducting fundamental research in quest of the answer. Some of this research is conducted in operating coal mines, and some of it in laboratories at the Eastern Experiment Station at College Park, Md. Meanwhile Bureau engineers are attacking the practical problems of roof support. The work of the scientists and of the engineers is closely coordinated.

One result that already has been achieved is the introduction to the coal-mining industry of a method of roof support known as roof-bolting. The Bureau freely admits that it did not originate roof-bolting. This method of roof support had been used for years in the mines of the St. Joseph Lead Co. where the stopes are too high to permit the use of timbers. However, the Bureau did adapt this method of roof support for use in coal mines, it determined the conditions under which it can be adopted safely, and it now assists mine operators in carrying out experimentation to determine whether it is adapted to the conditions in their particular mines, if so, and the proper techniques to use. There are still a number of unanswered questions regarding roof-bolting, which is why the Bureau is conducting extensive research on roof control. Partly, as I have said, this research is designed to determine the basic physics governing the behavior of mine roof, and partly to develop more effective technique of roof support not only by roof-bolting, but also by the use of timbers.

Haulage accidents, except in bad disaster years like 1951, usually stand second only to falls of roof and coal as a cause of coal-mine fatalities. The Bureau has recently begun a program of intensive research designed to reduce the hazards involved in moving coal from the working face to the surface. This involves study of the design of locomotives, mine cars, shuttle-cars—which are rubber-tired, self-propelled vehicles, powered by electricity, used for transporting coal in a growing number of mines—and various types of conveyors. It also involves research on track and roadway design and maintenance, and investigation of the conditions under which haulage equipment of all kinds is operated and maintained.

The Bureau's studies of both roof-fall and haulage hazards are being aided by analysis of reports of hundreds of fatalities due to falls of roof and coal and to haulage accidents. A little more than 2 years ago the Bureau was able to begin investigating all coal-mine fatalities, not to fix the blame but to determine the exact circumstances under which accidents occur. Prior to that, it had been in a position to investigate only major disasters. The data gained already have proved useful in improving the Bureau's educational and training courses by spotting the unsafe conditions and practices that most frequently cause fatalities.

Education and training has been one of the Bureau's most effective means of reducing the frequency of accidents in the minerals industries from its earliest days. During its nearly 42 years, the Bureau has given first-aid and mine-rescue training to about 2,000,000 persons in the mining and allied industries, and has trained more than 18,500 instructors to teach the Bureau's first-aid course. Within the past few months, the Bureau's first-aid course has been strengthened by including the Holger-Nielsen method of artificial respiration, without, however, abandoning the prone pressure and Sylvester methods because at times one or the other is the only method that can be used inside a mine. In addition, the Bureau has encouraged first-aid and mine-rescue contests, in which teams from various mines and plants compete for prizes offered by local interests. Experience has shown that first-aid training is one of the most effective methods of implanting safety consciousness, and competitions keep team members constantly alert to increase their proficiency. The national first-aid and mine-rescue contest at Columbus, Ohio, last summer, the first held since 1931, was arranged by the Bureau in cooperation with several State mining departments, coal- and metal-mine trade associations, and mine workers' organizations. The teams sent to Columbus were winners of State and mining district elimination contests, and the competition was as keen as that in a World Series or an Army-Navy football game.

The Bureau also conducts two coal-mine accident-prevention courses. One of these is intended for miners, and includes instruction in recognizing and avoiding the hazards likely to be encountered in their daily work. The other, more technical, is designed for supervisors and those aspiring to become supervisors. About 35,000 men have completed the course for coal miners since it was revised in 1947, and about 13,000 have completed the course for supervisors since its revision in 1948. Similar courses are offered for metal-mine employees and officials, and for petroleum industry workmen and supervisors. In addition, there is a metal-mine accident-prevention course, which was completed by nearly 800 employees during the 12 months ending last June 30, and a similar course for employees of mills, ore-dressing plants, and smelters is ready for initial tryout. In addi-

tion, short courses in the prevention of roof-fall and haulage accidents were offered for the first time last year.

As an example of the type of dedicated public service that is being rendered by the employees of the Bureau of Mines, I should like to point out that many of these classes are conducted by Bureau engineers and coal-mine inspectors on their own time, with no thought of extra compensation. Drawing inspiration from their chief's example, these men actually live and breathe safety.

Another major method used by the Bureau of Mines to reduce the accident toll of the mining industry is the inspection of individual coal mines, under the Coal-Mine Inspection Act of 1941. The inspectors use the Federal Mine Safety Code, formulated in consultation with representatives of the industry and the miners' union, as a yardstick in bituminous-coal and lignite mines, and the safety standards for anthracite mines, prepared by Bureau experts, in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania. They examine a mine for hazardous conditions and practices, observing a complete cycle of operations, and prepare a report which lists the hazards observed, with specific recommendations for their correction. Safety improvements since the previous inspection and any commendable safety features also are cited.

The act under which its inspectors operate does not give the Bureau any authority to enforce their recommendations. They can only make recommendations, which are transmitted to the State mining department, the operators, the mine workers' organization, and the joint industry safety committee. A summary of many of the reports is published in newspapers circulating in the county where the mine is situated. In addition, letters calling attention to serious hazards are sent to the president of the mining company and the head of the State mining department concerned. The theory on which the act was based is that publicizing the facts about hazardous conditions would generate enough moral suasion to bring about their correction. In a measure, this has been the case. During the first nine calendar years of Federal inspection, 1,437 men were killed, or 1.13 per million man-hours of exposure, in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, compared with 2,046, or 1.61 per million man-hours during the preceding 9 years—a reduction of 30 percent both in the number of fatalities and in the fatality rate. The experience in bituminous-coal and lignite mines was similar, although percentagewise the reductions were smaller—10 percent in total fatalities, and 18 percent in the fatality rate per million man-hours.

As a matter of fact, the all-time low in fatalities per million man-hours of exposure, 0.90, was attained in 1950. Last year, owing to the six major disasters, the rate increased to an estimated 1.06. Even this unfavorable rate, however, compares very favorably with the rate of 2.02 fatalities per million man-hours in 1910, the year the Bureau was established, and

with the 1.54 fatalities per million man-hours in 1941, the last year before Federal inspection was fully effective. These figures are for all coal—bituminous, lignite, and Pennsylvania anthracite.

In spite of the decreases both in the number of fatalities and in the fatality rate per million man-hours, and in spite of thousands of major safety improvements that have been made in the Nation's coal mines during the years of Federal inspection, we are still far from having our mines in safe condition. Director Forbes recently pointed out that during the fiscal year 1951, Federal inspectors reported an average of 19 unsafe conditions and practices in the mines they inspected, and that 49 percent of the reports made during that year showed serious hazards that were uncorrected. Included among these hazards to which the Bureau's inspectors vainly called attention were those that led to the disaster at West Frankfort just before Christmas, and others that could well cause further disasters.

The Bureau's efforts to safeguard the health of workers in the mineral industries include research upon the development of methods of controlling harmful gases, fumes and dusts. One phase of this work involves developing and applying standards for the approval of respiratory equipment such as dust and gas masks. In this connection, while looking into the history of the Bureau of Mines, I discovered that this agency, back in 1917, performed the first research done in this country on war gases and methods of protecting our troops against them. In quarters on the campus of the American University here in Washington, it developed the first military gas masks made in the United States, and continued to handle problems of gas warfare until 1918, when the work was transferred to the War Department unit that ultimately developed into the Chemical Warfare Service. When this transfer was effected, both the President and the Army were lavish in their praise of the service rendered by the Bureau, whose scientists and technologists had a head start because of the work they already had done on developing devices to give protection against explosives and poisonous gases found in mines.

As part of its work on dusts and gases, the Bureau yearly analyzes many thousands of air samples in its laboratories at Pittsburgh. Many of these are collected by the Federal coal-mine inspections in the course of their regular duties. Others are collected in mines, tunnels and plants at the request of the operators seeking advice on establishing ventilation adequate to provide plenty of pure air and on the type of masks to provide employees exposed for short intervals to harmful dusts, fumes, or gases. In this connection, I might note that the Bureau of Mines early recognized the carbon monoxide content of automobile exhaust gases and recommended effective precautions against exposure to this deadly gas.

When we passed the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1948, we included an item to enable the

Bureau of Mines to begin combatting fires in inactive coal deposits, that is, coal deposits not now being worked. Money has been appropriated for this purpose every year since; through fiscal year 1952, which ends next June 30, these appropriations total \$1,463,000. With this money, the Bureau has controlled or begun the attack upon 21 such fires. Nine of these have been on private property, and the rest on the public domain. With the money spent thus far, about 120,000,000 tons of coal have been saved from destruction, at a cost to the Government of less than a cent a ton. At current prices, it is believed that this coal, when mined, will be worth about half a billion dollars. This, it seems to me, is one of the best investments of taxpayers' money that we ever have made.

Five of the fires that have been brought partly or wholly under control are in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Controlling these fires means not only the conservation of an irreplaceable natural resource, but also protecting property and, which is more important, the lives and safety of people living over the coal beds that were burning.

Fire, however, is not the only threat to the anthracite mining industry upon which the economy of my part of Pennsylvania is based and which is important to a large part of the Northeast where this premium fuel finds its largest markets. Water is even more menacing. Unless the flooding of mines by water flowing in from the surfaces at times of heavy rainfall and seeping in from the surrounding and overlying strata can be halted, the industry is doomed, and with it the economic base of the entire region. The problem is too big for the individual companies, too big for the localities, too big, even, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Bureau, in cooperation with the operating companies and the Commonwealth, has been studying this problem for several years, and I am informed that within the next 2 or 3 years it will be ready to recommend a solution. This solution, which may involve a tunnel system, central pumping stations, or a combination of the two, probably will require the expenditure of Federal funds. In view of the importance not only to the anthracite region but to the Nation itself of conserving our limited reserves of this premium fuel, however, that expenditure, likewise, will be a profitable investment.

FUELS AND EXPLOSIVES

Its research upon all phases of the extraction, treatment, and utilization of our mineral fuel resources—coal, petroleum, natural gas, and oil shale—has earned the Bureau of Mines a most enviable reputation among scientists and fuel technologists not only in this country, but throughout the world. The results of the Bureau's studies, made available to the industry as rapidly as feasible, have helped immeasurably in enabling the United States to assume world leadership in fuel technology and to gain and maintain the high state of mechanization that is at the heart of its industrial greatness.

Having lived all my life in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, I am especially interested in the work the Bureau is doing to help the anthracite mining industry. That concerned with fire and flood control I already have mentioned. I should like to call attention, also, to the splendid way in which the Bureau is cooperating with the industry in efforts to develop efficient methods for mechanized mining of anthracite. Because the beds are steeply pitching and the coal is hard, the machinery designed for use in the bituminous-coal fields cannot be used in the anthracite. However, through engineering studies and tests conducted in operating collieries, the Bureau has demonstrated that machines for anthracite mining need not be cumbersome and unduly expensive, and manufacturers are beginning to be convinced that there is a waiting market for such equipment.

Naturally I take great pride in and expect great things from the Bureau's anthracite research laboratory at Schuylkill Haven. I am happy to be able to say that I was largely instrumental in its construction. I trust that the handicap which was placed upon its operation during the present fiscal year by an unfortunate personnel ceiling will be removed after July 1, and I am confident that the research program that has been planned for the laboratory will prove of great benefit not only to the anthracite region, but to the Nation as a whole. I am especially interested in the studies of gasification of anthracite for the production of synthetic liquid fuels, and in those of its use as fuel for extracting manganese from open-hearth slag, which the Bureau has scheduled.

That the Bureau has done more work on bituminous coal than on anthracite over the years is only natural. There is a lot of bituminous coal, and it is spread pretty much all over the United States, from Pennsylvania to the State of Washington and from Texas to Michigan. On the other hand, virtually all the anthracite in this country is concentrated in central Pennsylvania. Recently the depletion of our best deposits of coking coal and the unprecedented growth of the steel industry have caused the Bureau to give special attention to methods of upgrading coals not commonly used for metallurgical coke, so that they can produce blast-furnace fuel when coked either alone or in blends.

One recent achievement along this line has been the development of a process of coal preparation known as kerosine flotation. So successful has this proved in laboratory and pilot-plant tests that the first plants to use this process, already have been built and put into successful service by private industry.

The Bureau's studies on the combustion of coal, however, go much further back. In cooperation with the electric power industry, it developed a method of burning powdered coal, a common industrial practice today. Its scientific and technologic studies, moreover, played an important part in reducing the quantity of coal required to generate a kilowatt-hour of electricity from a lit-

tle more than 5 pounds at the turn of the century to a little more than 3 pounds in 1929 and about a pound today, with the most efficient stations using less than a pound. This increase in the efficiency of burning coal is one of the reasons why the cost of electricity, unlike that of most commodities and services, has remained fairly constant during the past few years.

Over the years, the Bureau of Mines has collected and published analyses of most of the coals found in the United States. The information given includes such items as fixed carbon, volatile matter, ash, moisture, and heating value. While these compilations are made primarily to enable the Government to buy coal on the basis of rigid specifications, they have proved beneficial to all purchasers of coal.

I have mentioned the Bureau's studies aimed at improving mining methods in the anthracite region. Similar studies are being made continually in the bituminous-coal and lignite fields of the Nation, and not only the coal-mining industry but the American people as a whole are reaping the benefit. While our coal resources are tremendous, they are not unlimited. This is true especially of the high-grade coking coals on which our steel and other metallurgical industries rely. For this reason, we cannot afford indefinitely to continue leaving about half the coal in the ground when a mine is abandoned, which students of mining now estimate that we have been doing since the first coal mine was opened in the early 1700's.

Coal left behind in an abandoned mine cannot be considered a resource, because in most instances its subsequent recovery is impossible both technically and economically. Timbers decay, the roof caves, water seeps in and floods the workings, and in consequence both engineering problems and the costs forbid reopening of the property. Recognizing the importance of recovering as much as possible of the coal in the ground before a mine is abandoned, the Bureau from the beginning has conducted studies of methods that will attain this objectively, safely, and economically. Some of these are made in the Bureau's shops and laboratories; even more of them are made in operating mines. The results of these studies, made available over the years in Bureau publications, in technical articles published in the trade press, and in papers presented before scientific and technical societies have made an invaluable contribution to the increasing efficiency of this country's coal-mining industry. Studies of methods used successfully in recovering pillars in mechanized mines, for instance, are exerting a powerful influence for conservation of one of our most important natural resources.

A large part of our coal reserves west of the Mississippi River is in the form of lignite. Now, lignite is the lowest rank of coal, containing a great deal of moisture. Its heating value is correspondingly low. In addition, it slacks or crumbles upon exposure to air, and it is prone to spontaneous combustion. In

consequence, lignite has been used thus far only in the areas where it is found, and as a result our vast resources of this natural resource have been utilized only on a most limited scale.

For years the Bureau of Mines has been studying the problems involved in greater utilization of lignite. It has made great strides. It has discovered how to make gas from lignite, and this gas is of a type that can be used not only for domestic heating, but for reducing iron ore. With further treatment it could be used as a source of synthetic liquid fuels. In addition, the Bureau has developed a method of producing char and coal chemicals by heating lignite without burning it, somewhat as coking coal is carbonized in a coke oven. This process has developed to the point where a utility company and an aluminum company have decided to use it to provide fuel for the power plant to supply electricity for an aluminum plant being built in Texas. Thus lignite, thanks to processes developed by the Bureau of Mines, is able to compete with natural gas in the heart of the gas country. This represents an outstanding accomplishment.

Turning to another great mineral fuel resource, we find that oil men often refer to the Bureau of Mines as the father of petroleum engineering. Although the first well drilled for petroleum, the famous Drake well, was completed in western Pennsylvania in 1859, the oil industry did not begin its phenomenal growth until around the turn of the century. When the Bureau of Mines was established, oil production was still a hit-and-miss matter. Little or nothing was known about the effect of well spacing, rate of flow, and the proportion of the oil in the ground that ultimately could be recovered. Neither was much of anything known about the chemistry of petroleum.

When the Bureau began to publish scientific and technologic reports on its research projects, it encountered skepticism from the industry. Gradually this skepticism was overcome and the industry was won over so completely to belief in the value of research that today individual companies spend far more on it than the Bureau does. The Bureau's studies have covered virtually the entire field of petroleum production and refining, from well drilling to turning out the maximum volume of the most wanted products. A large part of its service to the oil industry today consists of assembling and correlating data obtained by the larger companies and making it available to the entire industry. That it is able to do this is largely because of the confidence, the fruit of years of experience, which the companies have in the Bureau. They long ago learned that they could impart company secrets to the Bureau with no fear that they would be made known to their competitors. Largely because of the missionary work done by the Bureau, the oil industry is a leader in pooling scientific and technical discoveries. At the same time, the Bureau serves as the research department of the smaller companies, which cannot afford to maintain research and engineering facilities of their own. Big

and little oil companies alike look upon the Bureau's publications and reports in the petroleum field with respect.

Years ago the Bureau of Mines developed a standard method of analyzing crude oils on a comparable basis which, with minor modifications, is used today. The importance of this lies in the fact that petroleum is not a uniform substance which can be expressed by a universal chemical formula. Instead, the chemical composition of crude oils from various fields varies widely. For instance, that found in my own and neighboring States, known as Pennsylvania-grade crude, yields more and higher-grade lubricants than oil from any other region. On the other hand, crudes from other areas may yield unusually high percentages of aviation gasoline, or jet fuel, or some other petroleum product that may be urgently needed. Victory in World War II, for instance, was aided materially by the Bureau's discovery that some American crudes previously considered unsuitable could be used for making high-octane gasoline for military planes.

What the industry calls unitized operation of oil fields, which means co-operation of various well owners to withdraw oil no faster than the rate which will bring about maximum recovery under the conditions existing in the producing sands, was first advocated by the Bureau. It is today a general practice, because the oil companies have been convinced that following it will mean a greater return, in the long run, to competitive concerns with wells in a single field than would the early practice of each company getting out as much oil as it could as fast as it could. To the Nation, depending more and more upon petroleum products in peace and war, the spread of this practice has in effect meant a substantial increase in its oil reserves.

Another Bureau of Mines activity which has increased our usable petroleum reserves substantially is its research on secondary recovery. Secondary recovery means forcing the oil in depleted producing formations to the wells by such methods as injecting natural gas, air, or water into the sands. The effect of such operations is to restore the pressure that originally made the formations productive. In some instances, the use of secondary recovery methods will make a depleted field produce more oil than it did during its original or primary productive period. In recent years, upon the advice of the Bureau, gas has been pumped back into newly discovered natural reservoirs as the oil was withdrawn, so as to maintain the pressure and increase the percentage of oil that can be recovered without recourse to secondary recovery.

Incidentally, it is interesting to know that one of the fields where secondary recovery methods have been and are being used with gratifying results is the Bradford field of Pennsylvania, one of the oldest producing fields in the United States.

The availability of natural gas over a large part of the country is due not a little to pioneering by the Bureau of

Mines, and today the Bureau conducts research that is of the utmost value to the natural-gas industry. When the Bureau began its petroleum and natural-gas work around 1912, an oil field could be recognized from afar by the flare of natural gas being vented to the air and burned because no market was available. This waste of a natural resource shocked the conservation-minded officials and technologists of the Bureau, the more so when their studies disclosed the part that natural gas plays in forcing petroleum to the surface. Over the years, the Bureau has studied the problems involved in transporting natural gas over long distances, including methods of protecting pipelines from corrosion and preventing them from becoming clogged with hydrates that would be precipitated if the temperature of the gas fell below the dew point.

As in other fields, Bureau of Mines research on petroleum and natural gas is confined principally to that which private industry will not or cannot undertake, either because it requires operation on a national scale or because it promises no immediate return. Among other things, the Bureau conducts studies of the thermodynamics of hydrocarbons, research that is so fundamental that I shall not even try to explain it. These studies are definitely long-range, and after Pearl Harbor the first thought of the Bureau was that they could be recessed for the duration in order to permit concentration upon problems that appeared more directly connected with prosecution of the war. This opinion was reversed when it was learned that the Armed Forces needed the data obtained by these studies so badly that if the Bureau dropped them, the Army and Navy would have to set up research units to resume them.

We all know about the use of helium for inflating the blimps that did yeoman service in guarding our convoys against enemy submarines during World War II and the great airships with which the Navy experimented in the 1920's and the early 1930's. I wonder, however, if all of us are aware that the Bureau of Mines is the sole producer of helium, and that since it first undertook to extract this light, inert gas from the natural gas found in certain fields in the Southwest its cost has been reduced from \$2,500 a cubic foot to slightly over a cent. It is interesting, too, to note that the Bureau has developed methods by which it is producing helium with a purity of 99.995 percent, considerably above the 99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ percent purity with which the advertisements for Ivory soap have made us familiar.

The Bureau of Mines is the only civilian agency of the Federal Government that conducts research on explosives and on the explosive hazards of industrial dusts, fumes, and gases. The value of this work to the national welfare would be hard to exaggerate. I have mentioned already the part played by the Bureau in developing permissible explosives for use in coal mines, and the contribution that this has made to coal-mine safety. I also have mentioned the discovery of the explosibility of bi-

tuminous-coal dust and the development of effective methods of rendering it inert by mixing the proper proportion of rock dust with it.

Because by far the greatest user of nonmilitary explosives in this country is the mining and quarrying industry, the Bureau from its earliest days has been studying explosives for use in noncoal mines and quarries from the viewpoint of safety and efficiency. Liquid-oxygen explosives, for instance, which have found a wide field of usefulness in open-pit mining, were first introduced into this country by the Bureau of Mines. Chemical and physical studies of other commercial explosives have made it vastly easier for mine and quarry operators to select those which not only will involve the least risk of accident, but which also will produce the desired results most economically. For instance, blasting ore that must be crushed to fine size in the process of beneficiation presents problems entirely different from those presented in blasting stone that is to be used as building material. Also a much greater volume of toxic fumes can be tolerated in quarrying and open-pit mining than in underground operations.

Besides studying explosives for nonmilitary use, the Bureau of Mines at various times has engaged in special research for the Armed Forces. This work, of course, can be discussed only in the most general terms, but I assure you that it has proved most valuable. In addition, during the two World Wars, the Bureau of Mines was responsible for licensing and controlling the use of nonmilitary explosives. To its efforts in this direction can be attributed much of the credit for our freedom from sabotage by the use of explosives during World War II, which is freshest in our memory. Incidentally, during World War II this work was under the immediate direction of Jack Forbes, who is now Director of the Bureau.

The Bureau's studies of the flammability of dusts, fumes, and gases have become increasingly important in recent years, as many substances formerly found only in laboratories have been utilized in industrial processes and in anesthetics. Besides determining the flammability of such substances and the conditions under which they will form explosive mixtures with air or oxygen, the Bureau has developed practical methods by which their ignition can be prevented, and by which the force of an explosion can be vented so as to cause minimum damage if one occurs. The importance of this work can be realized when we remember that not only wood and grain dusts, but the powders of many metals, including magnesium, aluminum, and other supposedly nonflammable substances, will form explosive mixtures with air under the right conditions.

We all remember the terrible disaster at Texas City, Tex., a few years ago, caused by the explosion of a shipload of ammonium nitrate fertilizer. The Bureau of Mines, after that disaster, was called upon to study the conditions under which this type of fertilizer would

explode. It determined by exhaustive experimentation that ammonium nitrate fertilizer can be detonated by heat alone, under certain conditions, and developed practical recommendations for storing and transporting this substance in such a way as to minimize the danger.

Just recently the Bureau has released a report which is of especial interest to me as a physician, which is important to every person who may have to undergo a surgical operation for which a general anesthetic is used, and which illustrates the great practical value of the Bureau's research in the field of explosives and explosions. It embodies the results of a thorough study of the ignition hazards presented by the accumulation of static electricity in hospital operating and delivery rooms where anesthetics are administered. The study was undertaken, at the request of cooperating hospitals, as the result of a number of operating-room explosions in eastern hospitals, some of them fatal to patients. The report not only sets forth the hazards, but it presents clear, concise, simple, and practical recommendations for avoiding them. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of this single study, which potentially benefits every person in the United States. And this, remember, was only one of the innumerable studies that the Bureau of Mines is conducting continually.

Equally incalculable are the benefits that may be expected to flow from fundamental research on the phenomena and nature of flame upon which the Bureau has been engaged for a considerable time. These studies are difficult if not impossible for a layman to understand. However, they already have proved of great value to other scientists engaged in similar research, and they have contributed heavily to the development of effective measures for reducing the risk of explosions and fires not only in mines, but in plants ranging all the way from oil refineries to dry-cleaning establishments.

METALLIC AND NONMETALLIC MINERALS

The scientific, technologic, and economic research and investigations in the field of metallic and nonmetallic minerals carried on by the Bureau of Mines through the years have proved of inestimable value not only to the mining and metallurgical industries, but to the Nation itself. Between 1912 and 1915, for instance, the Bureau played an important part in making radium available in this country for the treatment of cancer. At that time carnotite and other radium-bearing ores from Colorado were being shipped abroad for treatment by a patented process. In cooperation with the National Radium Institute, the Bureau developed methods for treating the ore, including much that previously had been discarded as low grade. Later, it assisted in designing and operating a plant at Denver, Colo., where radium was extracted at a cost of less than \$40,000 a gram, compared with the then prevailing market price of from \$100,000 to \$120,000 a gram for imported radium.

The Nation's world leadership in the production of molybdenum, a ferro-alloy metal now high on the strategic list, and

America's attainment of virtual self-sufficiency in potash likewise are due largely to pioneer investigations by the Bureau of Mines. Back in 1914 and 1915, the Bureau investigated deposits of molybdenite in Arizona, California, Colorado, and the State of Washington, and wulfenite deposits in Arizona. The results of these investigations, and of metallurgical studies on the treatment of the ores, resulted in the establishment of a small molybdenum-mining industry. Subsequent studies by the Bureau and others disclosed the value of molybdenum in imparting strength and hardness to steel. The potash studies were conducted under a 5-year program authorized by the Congress as a result of the shortage of this fertilizer mineral experienced in World War I. By the early 1930's private industry had become interested enough to undertake potash mining operations. Although normally the United States continued to import considerable potash, during World War II the domestic industry was able to meet all demands with little increase in price.

Because its field is Nation-wide, the Bureau has been able to contribute substantially to the improvement of mining and metallurgical methods not only by publishing the results of its own research, but also by familiarizing the industry as a whole with improved methods and equipment used in various parts of the country. In instance after instance companies have appealed to the Bureau to help them in solving knotty problems, the Bureau in return asking—and receiving—permission to make the results available to the industry as a whole. In consequence, the advance of mining and metallurgical technology in the United States has been more rapid than it otherwise could have been. This stood the Nation in good stead when our entry into World War II made an endless flow of metals and minerals imperative for our very survival, and it is standing it in good stead today when we are arming ourselves and our allies in the hope of averting world war III or, if that cannot be done, of putting ourselves in a position to win it.

From the passage of the Strategic Materials Act of 1939 until the establishment of the mineral-exploration program now being administered by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, the Bureau of Mines carried on thousands of exploration projects in search for deposits of strategic and critical metals and minerals. The Bureau specialized in forlorn hopes, of source. It conducted its exploration projects in areas where private industry was unwilling to operate. Often the results were negative, but in many instances previously unknown ore deposits were disclosed. Most of these were marginal or submarginal, but this does not particularly disturb the Bureau, which is strongly aware that the waste rock of today is likely to be the commercial ore of tomorrow. Occasionally the Bureau's exploration projects disclosed large ore bodies that could be exploited immediately; the great San Manuel copper deposit of Arizona is one of these.

The Bureau's metallurgical research, carried on sometimes alone but often in cooperation with industry or with educational institutions and private research organizations, likewise has strengthened the Nation both economically and militarily. It has contributed, for instance, to the developments as a result of which ore containing less than 1 percent of copper is now yielding most of our domestic supply of that strategic metal, whereas not so long ago ore containing less than 5 or 6 percent copper was discarded as waste rock.

The Bureau's most dramatic metallurgical development in recent years have been the development of ductile titanium and ductile zirconium. After learning how to produce ductile titanium, which is a corrosion-resistant metal half as heavy and twice as strong as steel, the Bureau provided samples to industrial concerns and research organizations, asking them to find out what it could be used for. The results were encouraging, so much so that private industry has taken up production of the metal. The Bureau is now seeking a less expensive method of producing it—titanium metal still is costly—and also is studying its alloys. It is quite possible that titanium stands today where aluminum did early in the century, when it was still a rare metal.

The Armed Forces have shown considerable interest in ductile titanium, and also in ductile zirconium, another corrosion-resistant metal. Zirconium metal has not yet gotten into commercial production, but last year, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Mines doubled its capacity for producing it. Zirconium likewise is now expensive, but continued research may be expected to bring down the cost, and new uses undoubtedly will be found as this happens and the supply becomes more ample.

Vanadium is a ferro-alloy metal that stands high on the strategic list. Research now being conducted by the Bureau promises not only to increase our supply of this metal but also to lead to a more abundant and less costly supply of fertilizer for the west. A satisfactory method of mining extensive deposits of vanadium-bearing phosphate rock has been worked out, and the Bureau is now studying methods of producing phosphoric acid from the ore, while recovering vanadium as a byproduct. The development of a satisfactory process will benefit the Nation by utilizing a now dormant natural resource and by adding to the supply of vanadium for the steel industry. Without recovery of the vanadium, incidentally, the phosphate deposits could not be worked under present economic conditions.

Manganese is another metal indispensable for steel production. We obtain all but about 10 percent of our requirements from abroad, and we simply cannot get along without it. We have vast deposits of manganese ores within our borders, but unfortunately virtually all our domestic resources are low grade. The Bureau of Mines, together with the steel industry, is vigorously seeking to develop methods for mining and treat-

ing our domestic deposits so as to obtain a manganese product that will be acceptable to the industry. The problems both of mining engineering and of metallurgy are formidable. Nonetheless, considerable progress has been made toward their solution, and there is no reason to doubt ultimate success.

During World War II, the Bureau of Mines developed a method for producing pure manganese metal electrolytically from low-grade ores. Pure manganese metal is something that few people, even few metallurgists, have ever seen. The customary form in which manganese is added to a steel melt is as ferromanganese or spiegeleisen. However, tests conducted by cooperating steel companies showed that electrolytic manganese could be used effectively as ferromanganese or spiegel. Indeed a small quantity of it is now being produced commercially.

Under authorization of the Congress, the Bureau is now constructing a pilot plant at Boulder City, Nev., where various methods will be tried in an effort to produce a manganese product acceptable to the steel industry from ore from the big deposit at Artillery Peak, Ariz., where the Bureau has been developing a satisfactory mining method, and from other low-grade deposits.

In cooperation with the steel industry, the Bureau has been studying the utilization of another great potential source of manganese—open-hearth steel furnace slag—and already has demonstrated that this is technically feasible. The Bureau and the industry now are cooperating to make the process economic. The reason that steel-furnace slag is a rich potential source of manganese is that this metal serves a double purpose in steel-making. It is a scavenger as well as an alloy metal. It is essential as a deoxidizer, and it has no known substitute as a desulfurizer. The result is that of the 12 to 14 pounds of manganese used in making each ton of steel, about 5 pounds is lost in the slag. The slag itself is a waste product; but the manganese it contains could be a tremendous factor in waging an all-out war. Recovery of that manganese, moreover, would be a decidedly conservation measure in peacetime, once an economical way of obtaining it has been devised. Incidentally, it pleases me to know that anthracite is being considered as fuel for the special-type blast furnace to be used in the process, a development that would help my own part of Pennsylvania as well as helping to conserve our coking-coal resources.

The Bureau of Mines does not confine its research to metals, however. Sheet mica and block talc are two non-metallic minerals essentials for much electrical and electronic equipment, and our resources of both of these materials are far lower than our requirements. The Bureau has been conducting research on these two commodities, and it has discovered that mica can be produced synthetically from plentiful raw materials. There is still considerable work to be done before it will be possible to produce synthetic mica in sheets of the size required, but progress toward that end is being made and in view of

the record, I am confident that success lies ahead. Other experiments are in progress looking toward the development of a feasible method for making talc blocks out of powdered talc of grades with which we are well endowed. Here again, my confidence in the Bureau of Mines, based on study of its record over the years, forces me to predict ultimate success, possibly much sooner than anyone now believes possible.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL STUDIES

Although the economic and statistical research conducted by the Bureau of Mines is closely integrated with its scientific and technologic research and its educational and training activities, I have chosen to discuss it separately, because I wish to emphasize its importance to the mineral industries, to the various agencies of Government and to the American people. The Bureau is the principal source of data on which the decisions of which mineral commodities should be purchased for the national stockpile, and how much of each. Its data, at the present time, are basic to the Government's programs of price control and allocation of materials, so far as these deal with mineral commodities. The decisions as to which minerals to include in the program of Government aid to private industry in exploration for new reserves also are based upon data regarding production, imports and consumption of mineral commodities gathered by the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines relies upon industry for a great part of the information on which its public reports, including the authoritative minerals yearbook, and its confidential reports for the Munitions Board and the various other agencies concerned with industrial mobilization are based. That the necessary data are freely given, with no fear that the bureau will publish or otherwise use them in such a way as to disclose information regarding the activities of individual companies that might aid their competitors, speaks volumes for the reputation for integrity that the bureau has earned over the years.

Not only do the Bureau's economic and statistical studies assist industry and other Government agencies in programming their activities. The data obtained also guide the Bureau itself in deciding where to place most emphasis in its scientific and technologic research, and which problems should be deferred at a given time. Its statistics on fatalities and injuries in the mineral industries, moreover, indicate the hazards requiring most emphasis in its education and training programs.

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

To give industry the know-how to provide suitable substitutes for petroleum, Congress in 1944 authorized the Bureau of Mines to conduct continuous, long-range research in the production of motor fuels and other products from coal and oil shale. This program will eventually provide industry with engineering and cost data needed to develop a synthetic liquid fuels industry aimed at supplementing the Nation's oil reserves and conserving its petroleum resources.

During 1951, development of processes for producing liquid fuels from coal and oil shale reached the point where Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman recommended the establishment of a few commercial plants by private industry, with such Government assistance as is available under existing legislation.

Various phases of research on the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal are now in progress at Louisiana, Mo., Bruceton, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va. Study of the gasification of lignite at Denver, Colo., and Grand Forks, N. Dak., also promises to be of value in the development of a coal-based synthetic liquid fuels industry. The Bureau and the Alabama Power Co. also have conducted underground coal gasification experiments at Gorgas, Ala.

Oil-shale research is conducted at Rifle, Colo., where the Bureau operates an experimental oil-shale mine and an oil-shale demonstration plant that has successfully produced shale-oil gasoline and Diesel fuel. Laboratory research also is under way at the Petroleum and Oil-Shale Experiment Station at Laramie, Wyo.

To convert American coals to oil, the Bureau has been working on two basic processes: The direct hydrogenation or Bergius-I. G. Farben process; and the gas synthesis or indirect Fischer-Tropsch process. These processes are complementary rather than competitive, and the liquid products that each is best adapted to produce range all the way from heavy fuel oils for ships and industry to jet fuels and aviation gasoline.

The Bureau's \$10,000,000 coal hydrogenation demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., was designed for pressures up to 10,300 pounds per square inch in two major operations. These are: Liquid-phase hydrogenation, which converts the liquefied coal to gasoline and byproducts. Basically, the design of this plant follows that of the German units that supplied virtually all of the aviation gasoline used by the Nazi air force during the war. Many improvements developed in American research laboratories have been incorporated.

Improved results in producing synthetic liquid fuels by coal hydrogenation were obtained during 1951 at this plant. In one test, 2,600 tons of Kentucky coal were converted to 336,000 gallons of synthetic oil for vapor-phase processing to high-octane gasoline.

Many important chemicals can be produced through coal hydrogenation. A single 30,000-barrel-a-day plant could increase the Nation's benzene production 20 percent and at the same time contribute the following chemicals for defense: Toluene and xylene for aviation gasoline and explosives, tar acids for plastics, naphthalene for protective coatings, ammonia for fertilizer and explosives, together with sulfur and pyridine.

Two integrated test runs in the newly completed gas-synthesis demonstration plant at Louisiana, Mo., first of its kind in this country, were conducted last year. This plant includes a ton-per-hour oxygen-production unit, a gasifica-

tion unit, a synthesis-gas-purification unit, and product recovery and refinery facilities.

In the gas-synthesis process, coal is converted to synthesis gas composed of carbon monoxide and hydrogen, and this, in turn, is converted into oil by passing it over an iron catalyst. Synthesis gas accounts for about 60 to 70 percent of the cost of gasoline produced from coal by the gas-synthesis process. This fact points up the importance of reducing the cost of gas production. During a recent test run, more than 52,000,000 cubic feet of gas-synthesis gas was made and treated to yield synthetic fuel products.

Economical gasification of coal is the greatest problem remaining to be solved in connection with developing the gas-synthesis process to the point where private industry might be interested in adopting it for converting coal to oil. The Bureau first began studying this and other synthetic fuels processes at Pittsburgh in 1928, but the present extensive research did not begin until 1944.

At Gorgas, Ala., gas generated by burning unmined coal was used to run a gas turbine as part of the second field-scale underground gasification experiment of the Bureau and the Alabama Power Co. This is an excellent example of the Bureau's cooperation with private industry.

For nearly 42 years the Bureau of Mines has been carrying out its mandate to conserve human and natural resources in the mineral and allied industries. They have been years ripe with achievement and rich with promise. Unceasingly, the Bureau has spread the gospel of safety, economy, efficiency, and prevention of waste. Because its preachments always are based upon exhaustive studies that have established their soundness, the industry receives them with growing respect. Because the Bureau has established and maintained a reputation for absolute integrity, companies time and time again have given it their most closely guarded secrets, secure in the knowledge that they were not in any way jeopardizing their competitive position.

Cooperation always has been the keynote of the Bureau's policy—cooperation with other Government agencies, cooperation with State departments working in its field, cooperation with schools and colleges, cooperation with all segments of industry, cooperation with workers' organizations. That this cooperation has borne fruit is shown by declining accident rates, growing efficiency in the extraction, treatment and utilization of metals, minerals and mineral fuels, and increasing use of plentiful mineral raw materials in place of scarce ones, not as inferior substitutes, but as equal, often superior, replacements.

One of the Bureau's most notable accomplishments has been to convince the mineral industries of the value of research. The fruits of this are seen in the elaborate research organizations that have been built up by individual companies and by various industry associations. The growing extent to which members of the mineral industries exchange tech-

nical data through papers presented before scientific and technical societies and through articles contributed to the trade and technical press illustrates the extent to which the Bureau's example of cooperation has been followed to the benefit not only of the mineral industries but also of the economy and security of this Nation. These are a few of the reasons behind my conviction that, dollar for dollar, none of the money that we appropriate here buys more for the American people than the modest sums that we set aside for the Federal Bureau of Mines.

ALABAMA

Tuscaloosa: Established on a modest scale in 1920 and enlarged over the years, the Bureau's Southern Experiment Station on the campus of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa carries on a broad program of research and investigation designed to help solve the mineral problems of the Southeast. This includes work on the raw material problem of the area's iron and steel industry, such as finding more efficient methods of utilizing the brown and red iron ores of the district, especially the ores of high silica content which pose special beneficiation problems. Research on the preparation and carbonization of coal also is an integral part of the work here. A new flotation process developed at Tuscaloosa is now used commercially in several coal washeries of the Birmingham district. An experimental coke oven is used for testing carbonizing properties of southeastern coals. The engineering staff at Tuscaloosa has investigated rutile and ilmenite deposits and marked out several million tons of reserves in the Florida beach sands from which the new metal, titanium, can be extracted. The Tuscaloosa station serves as a focal point for mineral investigations and metallurgical research for several Southeastern States.

Birmingham: Headquarters for the health and safety activities of the Bureau in the Southeastern States is at Birmingham. All types of mines and mineral industry plants are served from Florida to Tennessee, such as coal-mine inspection, investigations of mine accidents and hazards, safety training and instruction, surveys of occupational health conditions, investigation and control of fires and explosions, and other activities for developing improvements in safety practices and conditions. The large coal and iron mines and plants surrounding Birmingham permit close contact cooperation with State agencies and other groups working toward safer industries.

Gorgas: A field-scale demonstration program at Gorgas is developing a satisfactory method of gasifying coal underground, which offers obvious economic advantages of utilizing bituminous-coal beds that could not be mined by conventional methods. This work has been going on for several years in cooperation with the Alabama Power Co.

In a third underground coal-gasification experiment started last year, electricity is being used to burn the coal, which permits all work to be carried on from the surface. In general, the re-

sults are superior to those obtained from previous methods. Designed to utilize thin and isolated seams of coal which cannot be mined economically by conventional methods, this experiment has attracted world-wide interest.

ARIZONA

Tucson: The bulk of the research by the Bureau of Mines on the treatment of copper ores has centered at its Southwest Experiment Station in Tucson, and results have been outstanding. In recent years a major project has been the concentration of mixed oxide-sulfide copper ores. Ores from many southwestern deposits have been the subject of various lines of attack, including both flotation and leaching processes. A major development from this research has been a catalytic oxidation method for the production of hydrometallurgical-grade sulfuric acid from sulfur dioxide gases, such as are available in abundance wherever sulfide ores are smelted. This has economic significance in the treatment of manganese ores as well as oxidized copper ores. An exploratory project of the Bureau of Mines, followed by much more drilling by a private company, has established a reserve of nearly a half billion tons of copper ore in Pinal County, Ariz. Investigation of the Artillery Peak manganese deposits by the staff at Tucson included core drilling and underground development. The results, supplemented by extensive exploration by private interests, have made the ore reserves of this large and important deposit known with a considerable degree of certainty. A pilot plant for treating the Artillery Peak manganese ores is now under construction. Bureau of Mines research on titanium began in 1938 at Tucson. The general purpose was to devise a practicable method of producing ductile titanium. After a critical survey of all previous work and a series of exploratory experiments the process involving magnesium reduction of titanium tetrachloride was selected as the most suitable for development. The project was then transferred to the laboratory at Salt Lake City, where better facilities were available for further research. In succeeding years the Bureau developed a successful method for producing ductile titanium and helped launch this new metal on its commercial career.

Phoenix: The Phoenix office supervises accident prevention and health activities in the metal-mining districts of Arizona and New Mexico, including inspection service for coal mines on Government-leased and Indian lands.

The Bureau representatives cooperate and provide leadership in programs to stimulate safe operation of small mines. Bureau cooperation extends to strongly established safety departments and associations of the larger mining companies.

ARKANSAS

Bauxite: Various research problems concerning bauxite—the principal ore of aluminum—are worked out in a laboratory and pilot mill at Bauxite. This plant was an outgrowth of the bauxite exploration by the Bureau of Mines starting in 1941. The results of tests on low-grade bauxite ores have indicated

several possibilities of employing milling to advantage in combination with other processing methods. A recent report from the Bauxite laboratory describes a simple method for treating high-iron bauxite to recover a low-iron abrasive-grade product and a high-iron product which is suitable for extraction by Bayer alumina plants. An investigation on the black sand residue of the Hurricane Creek alumina plant, Reynolds Metals, Arkansas, demonstrated that 100 tons of merchantable iron ore and 45 tons of low-grade ilmenite concentrates can be recovered per day as byproducts from the operation of this plant. Preliminary analyses indicate that the black sands associated with Arkansas bauxite contain more columbium than many of the materials now being considered as columbium ores. The drilling program of the Bureau of Mines in Arkansas has indicated 21,000,000 tons of comparatively high-grade bauxite, 36,000,000 tons of lower-grade bauxite, and 70,000,000 tons of bauxitic clay.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco: A petroleum field office at San Francisco conducts research in petroleum production not only to improve the methods of developing and operating fields in California but also on the advancement of methods of introducing energy from the surface to drive oil to wells in fields where the natural energy is depleted. Both phases of the work increase ultimate recovery of oil. The San Francisco office, through its contact with Bureau establishments in other regions, is doing much to bring information concerning such methods to the attention of operators in California and in modifying the methods to suit the conditions. San Francisco is also regional headquarters for region III of the Bureau, covering California and Nevada.

Berkeley: Safety and health activities in all the mineral industries except coal mining in region III are directed through the Berkeley office. The scattered and isolated condition of the majority of mines and plants increases the difficulty of providing the Bureau's services. Bureau representatives cooperate with State agencies and with experts of the casualty insurance companies to eliminate hazards and to inform managers and employees on safe methods of working.

In addition a laboratory at Berkeley is equipped with a staff of scientific workers and special equipment for determining the thermochemical properties of metallic and other inorganic compounds. The results of studies made at the Berkeley laboratory have been published in Bureau of Mines bulletins, which are known and used by metallurgists and physical chemists all over the world.

Redding: In a pilot plant at Redding, comprehensive study is under way to measure the influence of various impurities such as sulfur, phosphorous and silica on the hot working of steels and the compensating effects of alloy metals. The entire program is to determine the amount of manganese required to offset the detrimental effects of sulfur and pos-

sibly demonstrate that important quantities of manganese can be conserved if the sulfur is more completely eliminated from steel. A prime objective is to determine the minimum manganese required for steel with known sulfur content to give the metal the desired hot working characteristics.

Los Angeles: Statistics for petroleum supply and demand on the west coast are issued from a petroleum field office at Los Angeles.

COLORADO

Denver: Accident prevention and health activities in other Southwestern and Rocky Mountain States are directed from the Denver headquarters, including coal mine inspection, investigation of mine accidents, control and extinguishment of mine fires, and all of the advisory and instruction services. Fires have been controlled or extinguished in coal beds on public lands. Eleven fires in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico have been extinguished or controlled.

At the Denver station, a fluidized process of drying and carbonizing Western non-coking coals at low temperatures has been developed and is now being put into commercial application to provide fuel for a power plant of the Texas Power & Light Co., which will supply electricity for the new plant of the Aluminum Company of America at Rockdale, Tex. In this development, cheaply mined and processed Texas lignite will supply fuel as well as tar and chemical products at prices estimated to be fully competitive with Texas oil and gas. Another program involving the up-grading and improving of Alaskan sub-bituminous coals is also receiving attention at Denver.

The driving of the Leadville Drainage Tunnel has been under the supervision of the Denver office. Begun during World War II at the behest of the War Production Board and with a special appropriation by Congress, the project was recessed at the end of the war prior to any effective drainage of the once productive mining area. With the advent of the Korean situation, Congress provided funds to resume the driving of the tunnel. The Leadville Tunnel has been completed and to take the results have exceeded expectations.

Rifle: In an experimental shale mine and demonstration plant at Rifle, the Bureau is demonstrating the technical and economic feasibility of utilizing oil shale resources to produce liquid fuels by actual operation of plants large enough to provide accurate and reliable information pertaining to material and manpower requirements as well as construction and operation costs. Here, shale mining studies which produced such outstanding results in the past are continuing although on a limited scale. Development of a successful rotary drill bit to replace the percussion drilling methods previously used is nearing reality. In addition to the mining studies, construction was started last year on a demonstration-scale gas-combustion retort having a capacity of about 300 tons of shale per day. This plant is expected to be in operation in the summer of 1952. The gas combustion process, which was developed at Rifle, offers a means of re-

torting shale at high throughput rates with very low plant investment.

ILLINOIS

Benton: Coal-mine inspection and accident-prevention educational activities are carried on in southern Illinois, from a field office at Benton.

INDIANA

Vincennes: A large area including Indiana, Illinois, and western Kentucky is served by the Vincennes branch headquarters. The predominant activities are coal-mine inspection, first-aid and mine-rescue training, accident-prevention courses, and cooperation and assistance in local safety programs. Metal and nonmetal mines within the jurisdiction of the Vincennes office also receive assistance in improving safety practices.

IOWA

Ames: Coal-mine inspection and accident-prevention activities are carried on in the Iowa coal fields from an office at Ames.

KANSAS

Otis: The Bureau operates a helium plant at Otis and like the Exell, Tex., plant, it processes gas en route to fuel markets. The Otis plant supplies a substantial demand for helium and at the same time its operation is a conservation measure, saving helium that would otherwise be lost.

KENTUCKY

Barbourville: A substation at Barbourville facilitates service to the coal mining industry in eastern Kentucky in the vicinity of Barbourville. Coal-mine inspection, first-aid and mine-rescue training, safety courses for miners and officials, first-aid contests, and participation in the programs of local mine safety organizations comprise the regular activities.

MARYLAND

College Park: The Eastern Experiment Station on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park is the center of a wide range of research and pilot plant activities in many phases of the Bureau's work. Included are safety problems in the minerals industries, such as roof control in mines, which is being attacked through exhaustive studies of rock pressures, roof bolting to support the roof, and related activities. Physicists, engineers, and technicians at College Park are conducting a type of investigation that seems highly theoretical but has had many surprisingly practical applications. The broad purpose is to bring the powerful tools of physical theory to bear on mine engineering as they long since have in the fields of mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering. The sciences and techniques of mechanics and electronics may seem remote from practical hard-rock mining, but a number of mining problems have been solved by their application. Electrical strain-gages have traced the passage of explosive shocks through the rock surrounding blast holes, and measured their violence. The imminence of dangerous cave-ins attending pillar removal in mines has been reliably foretold by microseismic recorders. Model-size structures of mine rock have been tested for strength in a large, specially designed centrifuge.

Exploration of iron ore deposits in the Eastern States, particularly in New York, by engineers directed from College Park have met with considerable success. Production of magnetic iron ore has expanded several hundred percent since 1940.

Research to find methods of utilizing the manganese ores of Aroostook County, Maine, is carried on at College Park. Continued core drilling and trenching by the Bureau has proved that the Aroostook reserves, although low grade and refractory, are refractory, are of such magnitude as to constitute a great natural resource if means can be found to utilize them.

At the College Park station, the Bureau is also conducting research on the recovery of metals from secondary materials. It is the aim of this program to develop methods adaptable to the requirements of the secondary metals industry whereby losses can be prevented. A degree of success has been achieved, as for example in the filtering or centrifuging of molten alloys and in the investigation of vacuum distillation processes that is attracting the favorable attention of smelting and refining companies.

To obtain more information about titanium, a new lightweight and strong metal which the Bureau of Mines has taken the lead in developing, the College Park station metallurgists are fabricating pieces of titanium for field testing by the armed services. Further knowledge of the physical and engineering properties of titanium and titanium-base alloys is the object of continuing research. Other phases of the project relate to development of a titanium electroplating process, and the discovery of a refractory material that can withstand the attack of molten titanium. Welding techniques developed by the Bureau of Mines have made it possible to use titanium in the fabrication of several items of military equipment.

College Park serves as a center for investigation and collection of information on explosions other than mine explosions, and explosion and fire hazards in the mineral industries. These hazards of explosion and fire include metallic dusts, organic dusts, gases, and vapors. Testing facilities in connection with these studies are available at the laboratories in Pittsburgh. Investigations, demonstrations, and papers on these hazards and their control are in demand by industrial groups and Government agencies throughout the United States. This service of the Bureau is carried on in close cooperation with the National Board of Fire Underwriters and other national organizations.

During the past year at College Park, surveys and tests to improve efficiency of Federal fuel-burning equipment, ranging from small domestic-type stokers to large central stations, were made for various Federal agencies; services on more than 200 special problems were given some 40 different Federal agencies. A Federal standard for Pennsylvania anthracite was developed. In serving thousands of Federal boiler plants on boiler-water conditioning, more than 9,500 samples of boiler water were analyzed and

recommendations made as to chemical treatment. This work is saving the Federal Government millions of dollars.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: A field office recently opened at Boston will conduct a minerals resources survey for the New England States and New York.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis: At the North Central Experiment Station at Minneapolis, the Bureau is working on the development of low-grade iron ores and taconites to augment the Nation's iron-ore supply. Methods of ore dressing and agglomeration, and other knotty problems, are being solved against the day when the deposits of high-grade, direct-shipping ore become exhausted. Minneapolis also is helping solve the manganese problem. The reserves of manganese-bearing material in the Cuyuna Range are believed to be the most significant domestic source. Results to date have shown the presence of large reserves of manganese material amenable to treatment for producing a ferromanganese product by several methods. This study is an important adjunct to the metallurgical research program in that it provides the data on the location and quantities of material available to specific processes. A pilot plant is now under construction at Minneapolis to demonstrate the feasibility of recovering a ferrograde manganese product by methods which have been successfully developed and employed on a laboratory scale.

Compilation and evaluation of all data bearing on ore reserves of the upper Mississippi Valley—in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa—has been a continuing activity of the Minneapolis station for several years. Although still not quite complete, this atlas is proving its value in encouraging local mining companies to expand production.

Duluth: The station at Duluth provides the services of Bureau safety engineers and instructors to small and large metal-mining operations in the several States of the upper Mississippi Valley. Safety programs of the Lake Superior iron-mining companies and those of the copper and lead-zinc mines nearby are given full support. Bituminous-coal and lignite-mine inspection is conducted in North Dakota, Michigan, and Iowa.

MISSOURI

Louisiana: The Bureau's coal-to-oil demonstration plant operated at Louisiana is designed to determine cost and engineering data on producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal. Design based on pilot plant data and operation of relatively large-scale experimental plants here are intended to stimulate commercial practice. In addition, these plants prove the operability of new processes. There are two plants: One produced liquid fuels by the hydrogenation of coal; the other, by a gas-synthesis plant, which includes coal gasification as well as synthesis gas conversion, are now getting underway. Design of the synthesis-gas conversion plant is based on a process developed through the pilot plant stage in the Bureau's laboratories at the Pittsburgh station. With the second year of

operation completed at the coal hydro-generation demonstration plant, over 5,000 tons of coal have been processed during a total of about 180 operating days. The 350,000 gallons of gasoline produced were shipped to the military services for testing and performance of the fuel proved to be entirely satisfactory.

Rolla: The Mississippi Valley Experiment Station at Rolla conducts a broad program of research and investigation in minerals, dealing with many strategic and critical materials. For instance, a diamond-drilling investigation, conducted in Arkansas, helped to verify the existence of several million tons of barite ore in one deposit. The direct result was the construction by private industry of greatly expanded mining and milling plants in that area, which is now the largest source of barite. Long-continued studies of the zinc-lead ore reserves of the tri-State district—Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri—have resulted in authoritative publications on this subject, and in the creation of a central file or catalog that is an invaluable source of geologic and engineering data to guide mining operations in the area. The development at Rolla of new zinc-base alloys containing copper and electrolytic manganese offers possible substitutes for bronzes containing scarcer and more critical materials. Because of naval applications, the Bureau of Ships became actively interested in this project, and samples of the alloys were submitted to tests by the Bureau of Standards and in other laboratories. At the present time a continued and somewhat more fundamental program of research on these materials is being supported jointly by the Bureau and the Navy Department. Magnesium-base alloys containing lithium and aluminum are known to have certain excellent mechanical properties but are subject to rapid deterioration. A project, not yet completed at Rolla suggested a solution of the difficulty, through the adoption of special melting and casting techniques. As zinc ores are a major source of the highly important metal germanium, as well as cadmium, an investigation is being made at the Rolla station on improved methods of recovering these elements from zinc concentrates prior to smelting. Progress has been made by way of a fuming or volatilization method.

MONTANA

Billings: A field office has been established at Billings for coal-mine inspection and accident-prevention educational activities in the Montana coal-fields.

NEVADA

Reno: The Reno station administers the mining activities of the Bureau of Mines in California and Nevada, including the examination and development of mineral deposits to encourage production of mineral commodities, particularly those of strategic importance. Facilities at the Reno station include the hydrometallurgical and ore-dressing laboratory, in which are conducted beneficiation tests on ore samples, and developing processes for exploitation of ore deposits. A recent accomplishment is the development of an improved

method of recovering gold and silver absorbed by activated carbon from cyanide solution and pulp. Numerous mercury deposits in California and Nevada, as well as Oregon and some other States, were explored by engineers of the Reno station during and after World War II. Some of these were mined; others remain for possible future operations.

Boulder City: For many years, the Boulder City station has been a center of basic research in many minerals and metals, including manganese, chromite, titanium, and others. Some of the Bureau's most important results have come from this station. For example, a pilot plant capable of producing 150 pounds of titanium per week was designed, built and operated at Boulder City. The successful production of ductile titanium on a large scale made available for the first time samples of metal large enough to permit it to be tested for various industrial and military purposes. From 1947 to 1951, the scale of operations was progressively increased until a production of nearly 2,000 pounds per week was obtained in 1951. Since then further development of the batch process has been left to private industry. Development of a continuous reactor by the Bureau is expected to lead to a substantial decrease in the price of titanium thereby extending its uses. At its present price the use of titanium is limited to such items as jet-engine parts, aircraft structures and ordnance components in which the combination of lightness, strength, and corrosion resistance are sufficiently important to justify the high cost.

Among the manganese research programs which were developed here and are now being adopted by industry for commercial production are the electro-winning of high-purity steels and non-ferrous alloys. Similarly, high-purity manganese dioxide has been produced by this method, which has since become in high demand for the manufacture of high-quality dry cell batteries. A process for producing metallurgical manganese ore from the large low-grade deposits in the Three Kids district of Nevada was developed at the Boulder City station. Ores from many domestic deposits have been studied and methods developed on a laboratory scale for producing usable metallurgical ores.

Processes for the utilization of low-grade domestic chromites have been studied and developed at Boulder City. Concentrates produced in Montana and Oregon have been smelted in a pilot plant scale electric furnace and relatively low-grade ferrochromium has been produced and was shipped to a steel plant; chromium-bearing steels were produced economically using this alloy. Electrolytic chromium has been produced at the Boulder City station in a process developed by the Bureau of Mines. This process has been accepted by industry and a plant is now under construction for large-scale commercial production of this metal.

Present activity at Boulder City is confined largely to construction of a 50-ton-per-day pilot plant for treating var-

ious domestic manganese-bearing materials to establish the feasibility of various laboratory processes in a plant of this size. The economics of the processes will be determined in these operations. It is anticipated that 3 months' operation in the current fiscal year will be possible but operations will continue in the coming year. Facilities will be installed for pilot plant operations on low-grade domestic chromites within the next year. Important in this program will be the agglomeration of fine chromite concentrates.

Laboratory and pilot-plant research carried on at Boulder City and elsewhere by the Bureau of Mines, with cooperative support by private interests, has led to the development of process whereby certain types of oxidized zinc ores, until now largely useless, probably can be worked profitably. Such ores occur in numerous deposits in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and California. The process includes leaching in caustic solution and electrolytic deposition of metallic zinc.

NEW MEXICO

Shiprock: The Bureau's helium plant at Shiprock is in stand-by status now, but any sizable increase in demand for helium will necessitate the reactivation of this plant.

NEW YORK

Albany: The Bureau's accident-prevention and health activities for metal and nonmetal—other than coal—mines and quarries in New York, New Jersey, and the New England States, are carried on by mining engineers and safety instructors headquartered at Albany. The activities include safety surveys at mines and mineral-industry plants with recommendations for correcting hazardous conditions and practices, instruction in accident prevention, investigation of accidents and disasters, and participation in local safety programs. A notable accomplishment was the recent investigation and report made at the request of State and local authorities of explosions and fires from disrupted gas lines serving homes in a section of Brighton, N. Y. The conclusions and recommendations were helpful in establishing new safety regulations for such installations.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh: Working from the Bureau's experiment station on the campus of North Carolina State College, Bureau engineers have participated in the verification, exploration, and development of the tungsten deposits in Vance County, N. C. Discovered in 1942 these deposits are exploited by a strong company and have become one of the principal sources of tungsten in the United States.

Under the direction of the staff at Raleigh, the largest sulfide mineral deposit—the Great Gossan Lead—in the Southeast was developed.

The emphasis of the work at this station has recently been placed upon the rare and fissionable elements. On the North Carolina State College campus, a nuclear reactor is being built for research in the atomic energy field. The program at Raleigh will be coordinated with the research activities of the college,

which is being conducted in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission. The Bureau's work in the atomic energy field will be devoted largely to research and development of analytical methods in the rare metal and fissionable element field. The laboratory facilities at Raleigh are being reconditioned and converted for this purpose and a new staff of experienced personnel in this highly specialized field is being transferred to this research center.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks: Although the Bureau of Mines for many years has sought ways and means of utilizing the vast lignite reserves of the Nation, a milestone was reached in 1951 with the building and dedication of the Robertson Lignite Research Laboratory at Grand Forks, N. Dak. This laboratory, now in operation, will attempt to solve problems arising from the development of these enormous lignite reserves—estimated at 930,000,000,000 tons, of which North Dakota has an estimated 600,000,000,000 tons. The new laboratory, favorably situated near the Nation's biggest lignite belt, has all the necessary facilities to conduct an effective program.

OHIO

St. Clairsville: The St. Clairsville office was established as a headquarters for the Bureau's accident prevention and health activities in the coal mining districts of eastern Ohio and the Panhandle of northern West Virginia. Such activities include coal-mine inspections and investigations, first aid in mine-rescue training, and accident-prevention educational courses for mine workers and officials.

OKLAHOMA

Bartlesville: Engineers and scientists of the petroleum experiment station at Bartlesville study all phases of petroleum operations, and supply information that benefits not only the midcontinent region by the entire Nation. The staff here works on methods to utilize natural energy in producing oil; on methods of stimulating by fluid injection or other means to increase ultimate recovery of oil when natural energy has been depleted; on the chemistry of petroleum and principles of refining, to aid the industry in improving the refining processes and thereby obtain more and better products; and on petroleum thermodynamics—relations of heat to chemical and physical changes—to provide basic data that can be used in calculating what will happen under a given set of conditions, and thereby avoid use of critical materials and manpower in costly experimentation.

McAlester: The Bureau's station at McAlester is concerned primarily with coal-mine inspections, accident prevention educational activities, instruction in first-aid and mine-rescue and recovery methods, and investigation of accidents and disasters in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

OREGON

Albany: The Bureau's station at Albany was established in 1945 as the Northwest Electrodevelopment Laboratory. Since that time important research has been done on the following problems:

production of pure metallic zirconium and study of its properties and alloys; smelting of iron ores containing nickel and chromium; electrometallurgy of zinc; production of magnesium by thermic reduction methods; and smelting of high-phosphorus iron ores.

The outstanding achievement at the laboratory has been the development of a process for production of zirconium metal. This project was emphasized when the Atomic Energy Commission found zirconium to have particularly useful properties as a structural metal for reactors. At the request of AEC the Bureau has constructed and operated a plant, which has produced virtually all of the pure ductile zirconium that has yet been produced. Another notable accomplishment has been the demonstration that aluminum-silicon alloys, suitable for blending with secondary aluminum ingot, may be produced by electric smelting of aluminous clays. As a result of these tests, one of the producers of secondary aluminum alloy proposes to build a plant for commercial production of aluminum-silicon alloy.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh and Bruceton: The Central Experiment Station at Pittsburgh is the principal center of Bureau of Mines research and testing work on coal and explosives. The facilities of this station included a 200-acre tract at Bruceton, near Pittsburgh, on which are situated the Bureau's experimental coal mine, its explosives testing station, and synthetic liquid fuels laboratories.

In its research and testing program on explosives and explosions, the Bureau determines the permissibility of explosives for safe use in coal mines and seeks to obtain maximum safety and efficiency through research on the fundamental scientific and technologic factors involved in the hazards of explosions of gases and dusts.

The phases of the Bureau's synthetic liquid fuels program headquartered at Bruceton are directed toward developing new and improved processes for producing liquid fuels from coal and to derive fundamental data essential to the design and operation of large-scale coal-to-oil plants. Recent experiments have produced a variety of important contributions to the technology of making liquid fuels from coal. Synthetic liquid fuels processes involving direct addition of hydrogen to coal, as well as those relating to synthesis of oil from gasified coal, were studied. A new gas synthesis process for converting the primary products of gasified coal, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen into liquid fuels was tested on a one-barrel-per-day pilot plant. Although this plant had a capacity 13 times greater than previous equipment used, the experiments were entirely satisfactory.

Recent research has developed data on the interchangeability of gaseous fuels to permit supplementing natural gas with manufactured gas without sacrifice of safety. Other research studies point the way toward minimizing the hazards of igniting gases in coal mines by explosives and of explosives. The Bureau's studies of the explosives limit of

gaseous fuels have contributed much toward safe transportation of gas in pipelines. Study of the explosibility of starch, and other industrial dusts have aided in reducing explosion hazards. A technical and economic study of multiple-shot blasting in coal mines is proving most useful to the industry.

The Pittsburgh station has been the center at which the Bureau's health and safety investigations and services were developed. The laboratory and testing facilities at the Pittsburgh station are employed on routine and special investigations and tests to improve the safety of mine equipment and practices. General supervision is exercised over the work of the branch stations throughout the northeastern part of the United States, including the northern Appalachian and midwestern coal fields, and engineers and instructors from Pittsburgh carry on the Bureau's health and safety services at the many large coal mines nearby. At this station, new employees are given basic training to perform the duties of coal mine inspectors, safety engineers, or safety instructors.

The hazards of electrical equipment used in underground coal mines are investigated in the electrical mechanical laboratories at the Pittsburgh station under established schedules in cooperation with the manufacturers. Tests are made of electrical equipment designed for use in coal mines and approvals are issued designating as permissible such equipment as qualify under the tests specified in the schedules. Permissible electric equipment for almost every underground use in coal mines is now available. These standards developed and maintained by the Bureau are the highest in the world but are subject to constant review, leading to revision and improvement.

The laboratories for the Bureau's investigations of hazards to health in the mineral industries are part of the Pittsburgh station. Health activities are directed toward the control of harmful or hazardous exposures and to the improvement of hygienic conditions in the mineral industries. Laboratory investigations are made dealing with the concentration and composition of dust, performance of gas-indicating instruments, toxic gases produced by burning mineral substances, explosions, and various other subjects. Permissibility tests of oxygen breathing apparatus, gas masks, and other respiratory-protective devices are made and tests of approved types are run to check the quality of those being sold to users under Bureau approval labels.

New testing schedules of the Bureau are devised as new types of equipment come into use. After careful study and investigation, the Bureau approved the first Diesel locomotive for use in coal mines of the United States. Approvals have been granted for certain dust collectors for use in drilling without water.

Other special activities centered at this station are surveys of mine ventilation, dusty mine atmospheres, and control of fires in old abandoned mine workings in and near Pittsburgh.

With the Pittsburgh station as an operating base, the Bureau is conducting

investigations to determine the Nation's recoverable reserves of coking coal. This study, which is of vital importance to our iron and steel industry, covers, up to the present time, coal fields in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee. Important among the coking-coal investigations are the tests to determine the preparation characteristics of the coals, particularly with the objective of up-grading sub-standard ones to make them of metallurgical quality. The coking-coal investigations include numerous pilot-scale carbonization tests on coals from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky to determine the expansion characteristics when coked in commercial chemical-recovery ovens, and the yields and quality of the coke and coal chemicals. These studies will continue until all of the coking coal reserves of the entire United States are investigated.

Tests of a German-made coal planer are underway in a coal mine in West Virginia and preliminary results indicate that from three to five times as much coal can be produced from thin, difficult-to-mine coal beds by using this revolutionary device as compared with conventional methods.

Preliminary work has been conducted successfully at the Pittsburgh station on the recovery of manganese from open-hearth slags using a pilot plant scale blast furnace and the final steps in this process will be possible when a basic lined converter now under construction is completed. This process was developed here and is potentially the most important manganese project now being conducted by the Bureau of Mines. Full acceptance of this process by industry could result in the recovery of one-third to one-half of the Nation's manganese requirements. The economics of this process may make possible an operation competitive with high-grade imported manganese ore, but a demonstration plant of a size sufficient to permit continuous operation may be necessary.

At the Pittsburgh station various materials used in Bureau research and service work are analyzed, including the testing of proposed rock dust materials to determine whether such materials have the proper physical and chemical properties to permit their use in mines to reduce the danger of coal-dust explosions.

During calendar year 1951, more than 21,000 analyses of samples of coal, coke, coal dusts, and other carbonaceous materials in connection with the Government's fuel inspection, Federal coal-mine inspection and other research and service work of the Bureau were made. Since this work is done at less cost to the Government than if these analyses were made in commercial laboratories, there are dual savings in this work to the Government: First, the actual cost of the analyses; and, second, in the real savings resulting from the purchase by the Government of its millions of tons of coal on a guaranteed analysis basis, with these analyses checking that contract guaranties have been met. This work is continuing, although it is not now possible to provide all of the analytical serv-

ices required for the best evaluation of Government fuel purchases. The bulk of the Bureau's work on sampling coal mines to provide an analytical base for Federal coal purchases is headquartered at this station.

Johnstown: Headquarters for accident-prevention and health activities of the Bureau in the coal fields of central Pennsylvania is in Johnstown. These activities include coal-mine inspection, accident-prevention educational courses for mine workers and officials, and instruction in first aid and mine rescue and recovery operations.

Schuylkill Haven: The Anthracite Research Laboratory at Schuylkill Haven serves as the field headquarters for the Bureau's anthracite mechanical-mining investigations, in which it has been shown that various types of mechanical-mining machinery used in mining bituminous coal can be adapted to mining anthracite, and that increased output and recovery of coal can be obtained with such machinery. In addition, Bureau-suggested methods of block caving anthracite in very thick beds have shown vastly increased production per man-day and per unit of explosives used without jeopardizing the safety of the workers. Additional field investigations are concerned with special machines adapted to anthracite conditions and new methods of removing pillars to increase recovery particularly where the major reserves of this very high-rank, high-quality fuel are in pillars left after first mining. The laboratory also serves as headquarters for field studies in the washing of fine anthracite to obtain greater recovery and to decrease stream pollution. Personnel of the laboratory cooperates with the Anthracite Institute and mine operators to determine the economic feasibility of utilizing presently wasted anthracite bone coal as a boiler fuel. The laboratory program includes design work on new and safer mining equipment and the development of expanded uses for anthracite, such as for gasification and chemical purposes.

Wilkes-Barre: The Wilkes-Barre station serves the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, providing coal-mine inspection, training in first-aid and mine-rescue methods, and accident-prevention courses for workers and officials. Investigations are made of accidents, disasters, and unusual occurrences in the anthracite mines with recommendations for correcting the hazards or practices.

Several serious fires in abandoned or inactive coal beds endangering coal properties and communities have been controlled under the Bureau's auspices during the last 3 years. The work has resulted in saving valuable anthracite reserves and considerable property.

Wilkes-Barre is also the central office for the Bureau's study of methods to recover a large part of the great tonnage of anthracite now unminable or in the future will become unminable because of the flooding. Active mines are now burdened with infiltration of water from abandoned mines and the surface in addition to the water that normally collects during their own operations. The field studies of the problem have almost

been completed, and proposals for removing the water are being prepared.

Pottsville: Field headquarters for the Bureau's study of flood prevention in the southern and middle-western fields of the Pennsylvania anthracite region is at Pottsville.

Franklin: The petroleum field office at Franklin is directing its major efforts toward applications of secondary recovery to get a second crop of oil from the old fields of the Appalachian region. One of the important phases of the work is a study of the technology of shooting wells with high explosives to increase the flow of oil. By studying the fundamentals of oil-well shooting, using methods and data that have been developed in studies of blasting in mines, the Bureau is giving the petroleum industry guidance in tailoring shots to suit various oil-well conditions. The ultimate objectives are to increase recovery of oil, save explosives and steel, and reduce hazards to workers in the petroleum industry.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rapid City: The Rapid City station of the Bureau is chiefly concerned with the discovery and development of pegmatite dikes that occur in the nearby Black Hills and contain deposits of beryllium, columbium, tantalum, and high-quantity sheet mica, all of which are very high on the strategic list. The station includes a laboratory in which research is conducted on beneficiation of pegmatite ores. A method of concentrating beryl from low-grade material has been developed recently; a patent has been applied for it. The laboratory personnel cooperates with a private company to improve the recovery of the lithium mineral, spodumene, which occurs in some Black Hills pegmatites.

TENNESSEE

Norris: In the electrotechnical laboratory at Norris, the Bureau of Mines conducts research on ceramics and other specialized mineral problems of the Southeast. Particularly noteworthy work is being done in the field of refractories, and in the development of synthetic mineral products and other substitute materials that will reduce our dependence on imports of strategic minerals. Mullite refractories, derived from the kyanite group of minerals, are indispensable for modern metallurgical and glass furnaces. Investigations of domestic deposits of kyanite have indicated some additional sources of supply. However, known domestic reserves of high-grade kyanite are comparatively limited and the United States has long been dependent largely on imports. Kyanite is being stockpiled and this stockpiling program is being conducted by the Munitions Board under the technical guidance of the Norris laboratory. The Norris laboratory also has engaged in extensive process investigations and product-testing programs for the development of synthetic mullite from domestic raw materials to the end of liberating the United States from dependence upon foreign supplies of kyanite.

Virtually all of our supply of strategic mica for essential electrical and electronic apparatus is imported, and the

domestic output of natural sheet mica of all grades will not meet our total requirements. The Norris laboratory is engaged in research on synthetic mica and has already made substantial progress toward ultimate national self-sufficiency in both strategic mica and block steatite talc. It has contributed to the development of integrated synthetic mica, which may serve as an adequate replacement for imported natural mica in such applications as cannot be met by integrated mica made from natural mica scrap, and it has developed hot-pressed synthetic mica, which is a new material that has many prospective applications as an electrical insulator and may be a satisfactory substitute for strategic block talc.

As the United States produces only a small percentage of its asbestos requirements and the commodity has a number of complex quality problems, research on its synthesis is being conducted at Norris.

Similarly we are entirely dependent on foreign supplies of industrial diamonds, and consequently research on hard materials that may serve as commercial substitutes for diamonds has been initiated.

Jellico: The Bureau's station at Jellico is the headquarters from which coal-mine inspection, first-aid and mine-rescue training, accident-prevention courses, and field investigations of methods for improving mine safety and health are conducted for coal mines in Tennessee and adjacent parts of eastern Kentucky.

TEXAS

Dallas: Headquarters of the Bureau's accident-prevention and health activities in the South Central States is at Dallas. The experience and skill of the Bureau's staff has won acknowledgment not only in the States they regularly serve but in similar industrial fields, notably oil and gas, throughout the country. The petroleum and gas industries and the allied chemical industries of the region overshadow the mining operations, but services desired by all industries therein are provided. The safety standards of the large industries in the region are high and are constantly being advanced with encouragement of the Bureau of Mines. Also at Dallas is a petroleum research staff that works largely on methods of increasing recovery of petroleum from the deep high-pressure fields of the southern midcontinent region. This group supplements the work of the Bartlesville, Okla., station in the midcontinent region.

Wichita Falls: The staff at the Bureau's Wichita Falls office also supplements the research work at Bartlesville, Okla., by devoting most of its attention to applications of secondary recovery by fluid injection in the older oil fields of north Texas.

Amarillo: The Bureau of Mines is the only producer of helium in the United States. The headquarters for all helium research and production is at Amarillo, which also includes operation of the Amarillo helium plant, the Government-owned Cliffside gas field of approximately 50,000 acres which supplies

helium-bearing natural gas to it, and the connecting pipeline system. This plant supplies helium to the Navy, Weather Bureau, other Government agencies, and commercial users. The research program consists of: First, investigations to locate and estimate the Nation's resources of helium-bearing natural gas; second, study of methods of separating helium from various gases for the purpose of effecting improvements and developing better extraction methods; and, third, developing applications of helium to Government and private operations. The importance of helium has increased particularly because of the demand for it in the shielded arc process of welding. Another important use of helium is as a tracer gas in charting the flow of oil and gas in underground rocks.

Exell: The Bureau of Mines' largest helium plant is at Exell, about 32 miles north of Amarillo. The Exell plant produces helium for both Government agencies and non-Federal users. The supply of helium-bearing natural gas for this plant is produced by a commercial organization in the Panhandle field, Texas, and helium is extracted from the gas while it is en route to fuel markets. Thus, the Exell plant extracts helium that would otherwise be lost and conserves the supply of this gas in the Government-controlled helium-bearing natural-gas fields.

UTAH

Salt Lake City: The Bureau's laboratory at Salt Lake City, also known as the Intermountain Experiment Station, is equipped for all types of research on the extraction of nonferrous metals from their ores, including ore dressing, pyrometallurgy, hydrometallurgy, electrometallurgy, and the sampling and analysis of ores. A recent major achievement has been the development of processes for concentrating and leaching of manganese ores from the large low-grade manganese deposit at Artillery Peak, Ariz. These processes are being further investigated in a pilot plant constructed at the Bureau of Mines station at Boulder City, Nev. Another notable achievement of the Salt Lake City laboratory was the development of the process for production of titanium metal pure enough to be malleable. This process provided the basis for the present commercial production of titanium metal.

About half of the iron-ore reserves of Utah, which are the mainstay of the western steel industry, was indicated by work of the staff at Salt Lake City. The investigations showed the presence of some 220,000,000 tons of iron ore of plus 50 percent iron content in Utah and other Western States.

The Salt Lake City station serves the mining districts in Utah and Wyoming. Such service includes coal-mine inspection, mine-accident investigation, first-aid and mine-rescue training, and accident-prevention courses. An outstanding accomplishment has been the cooperation of State agencies, operating associations, and regional safety groups to bring about a steady improvement in mine practices in the area. A particularly notable achievement has been the

methods developed in certain mines to control the formation and prevent the spread of fine coal dust during operation of modern mechanical-mining machines. The Bureau engineers assisted in the adaptation and testing of the methods and have made the information available to the coal-mining industry.

VIRGINIA

Norton. The Norton station is headquarters for coal-mine safety work in southwestern Virginia and eastern Kentucky. The many coal mines of different size and type throughout this rugged country are all given assistance as experience has shown to be most helpful. Coal-mine inspection takes time and effort under these naturally rugged conditions. First-aid training, mine-rescue training, the safety course for mine workers, the accident-prevention course for officials, participation in safety meetings, conduct of first-aid contests, and other well-established activities have long been demanded and provided. Assistance at mine fires and explosions, and investigations of accidents or unusual hazards or conditions are made as the occasion arises.

Mount Weather: An experimental hard-rock mine for developing rock-blasting procedure, and for testing and improving rock-drilling equipment and explosives, is operated at Mount Weather, near Bluemont. An important recent phase of this work has been studies in the orientation of diamonds in drill bits for optimum performance.

The Mount Weather station also has the responsibility of storing and maintaining an up-to-date index on the vast quantity of reports and technical data of all the mineral programs of the Bureau. This material includes information on many thousands of mineral deposits in the United States and Alaska based on findings by Bureau engineers as well as on data from other sources. Summaries of the reports are made from time to time by the station staff to aid defense agencies. The station also maintains a library of rock cores resulting from diamond-drilling projects of the Bureau in Eastern States, which is of great potential geological interest.

WASHINGTON

Seattle: Coal research by means of studies on preparation, carbonization, and combustion, is carried on at the Bureau's Seattle station. Among other developments in its coal-preparation pilot plant has been the invention of a new and simple method of continuously measuring the specific gravity or density of solutions, such as the heavy-gravity fluid used in certain types of coal preparation equipment. Work at this station is continuing on improving coal preparation methods and equipment and on the development of methods for producing ultra-clean coal for making electrode carbon such as used in the extensive metallurgic industries of the Pacific Northwest.

Seattle is headquarters for the Bureau's accident-prevention and health work in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. This work includes coal mine inspection, investigation of mine acci-

dents, recommendations for safe practices, fire control, first aid and mine rescue training, accident-prevention courses, industrial health studies and promotion of safety programs in the many and varied mineral industries of the region. The outstanding accomplishment is the part that the Bureau representatives have had in promoting the industrial safety programs of the region as well as their success in meeting the wide range of problems in their field.

Ceramic studies are conducted at Seattle toward the utilization of ceramic raw materials of the Pacific Northwest in the local production of structural clay products, refractories, insulating fire-brick, and other clay products demanded by the rapidly expanding economy of the area.

Spokane: A minerals survey office is maintained at Seattle. An extensive investigation of wide-spread domestic antimony deposits carried on several years ago by Bureau of Mines engineers, with the cooperation of geologists of the Geological Survey, had as its chief result the establishment of the existence of more than 3,000,000 tons of antimony ore, most of which is low-grade material in one locality in Idaho. This locality, furthermore, was a most important source of tungsten during the war and continues to produce substantial quantities of tungsten as a by-product of its antimony operations. Several large deposits of chromite in Montana, knowledge of which is based to a considerable extent on exploration by the Bureau of Mines and Geological survey, now constitute the only substantial domestic reserve in time of emergency. This ore is of poor quality, normally unacceptable to industry, but in any future lengthy period when imports might be sharply curtailed, could be utilized as a source of chromite. Private industry, following up the indications of work done by the Bureau of Mines, recently has inaugurated production of cobalt from the Blackbird district, in Idaho. The most outstanding result of the Bureau's program in lead and zinc is probably the encouragement it provided to industry in the metalline district of northeastern Washington. Approximately 330,000 tons of ore was produced annually during World War II in the district. Private operators have since greatly increased the tonnages of reserves, and the district promises to become one of the most important in the country. Production now is about 50,000 tons of ore monthly, yielding about 700 tons of lead and 1,200 tons of zinc.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mount Hope: The Mount Hope headquarters serves the largest bituminous-coal producing district in the United States. In this district are some of the most gassy coal mines in the world, and extraordinary measures are required to protect the miners and the mines from disaster. In some mines methane gas is present in such quantities that the ventilation must be conducted in a very special manner and the most careful watch must be kept over the percentage of gas in the atmosphere. The most experienced inspectors and safety engineers of the Bureau give attention to

such mines, and cooperation with the State inspectors and company officials has been good. All of the Bureau's training and educational activities with respect to safety and health are provided for the district and many special investigations and studies are made to overcome the hazards that have consistently brought death and injury to mine workers.

Logan: A field office is at Logan for the Bureau's accident prevention and health activities, primarily coal-mine inspection service for coal mines in Logan and Mingo Counties of West Virginia.

Welch: At Welch there is a field office that serves the bituminous-coal mines in the southernmost part of West Virginia with respect to coal-mine inspection and related activities.

Montgomery: The field office at Montgomery is the center of accident-prevention and health activities of the Bureau, including coal-mine inspection, in the Kanawha River Valley of West Virginia.

Fairmont: The Fairmont headquarters of the Bureau is the center of accident-prevention and health activities embracing the coal-mining districts of northern West Virginia—excepting the Panhandle—and Maryland. Such activities include coal-mine inspection, first aid and mine rescue training, instruction in accident prevention and cooperation in local safety programs.

Morgantown: The synthetic liquid fuels research program at Morgantown is directed toward the development of low-cost, highly efficient processes for gasifying coal and purifying the gaseous products. Intensive experimentation was conducted to develop a high-pressure pulverized coal gasifier using oxygen and steam. A new station has been authorized at Morgantown, and construction will start soon.

WYOMING

Laramie: The Petroleum and Oil Shale Experiment Station at Laramie works with the petroleum industry in the Rocky Mountain region to find ways of increasing recovery, both by primary and secondary-recovery methods, and on chemistry and refining of crude oil. Members of the Bureau's staff have devised new concepts of the characteristics and behavior of oil and its dissolved gas in producing formations in some of the Rocky Mountain fields. These have led to improved methods of operation and to conservation of resources. In addition, the station has provided important data on the composition and properties of crude oils produced in the Rocky Mountains—especially the so-called black oils—which have aided in utilization of oils that are difficult to refine.

The staff at the Bureau's oil shale research laboratories at Laramie centered their attention last year on the development of a process for retorting oil shale at high temperatures and at exceedingly high heating rates. The bench scale work is now virtually complete and construction of a pilot plant is underway. Oil shale research here in coordinated with the Bureau's demonstration plant and mine at Rifle, Colo.

Although experiments on the development of processes for the manufacture

of sponge iron have been conducted for years, there has been little or no commercial production. However, the challenging aspects and practical possibilities encouraged the Bureau to initiate a broad investigation of the production of sponge iron. A pilot plant was constructed at Laramie for the investigation of solid fuels reduction of iron ores in a rotary kiln. Tests were made on ores from Wyoming, California, and Arizona, using coals from Wyoming and Arizona and coke from Colorado. Iron pellets and nodules were produced, which were shipped to a nearby steel plant where they replaced scrap in a heat of steel. Cooperations were terminated for lack of funds, and subsequently a fire destroyed part of the plant. However reactivation of the operation is planned.

The experimental alumina plant at Laramie was built during World War II by the Defense Plant Corporation at a cost of about \$4,500,000. It was designed to produce 50 tons of alumina per day from anorthosite, an igneous rock found in great abundance in Wyoming and elsewhere in the United States. The program was terminated before the plant had been entirely completed; therefore the Bureau of Mines proposed that it be authorized to complete the experimental operation of this plant. The plant has been transferred to the custody of the Bureau of Mines and \$350,000 was appropriated to complete the plant and prepare it for operation.

ALASKA

Juneau: As a part of the Interior Department program for the development of the natural resources of Alaska, the Bureau of Mines is attempting to conduct activities in the area that will assist the development of minerals needed both for the local economy and for the general consumption requirements of the United States. In the past 3 years the principal effort has been to evaluate the quality and availability of construction materials along the Alaska railroad belt, which constitutes the most important area of the Territory from the defense standpoint. Numerous investigations of metallic mineral deposits have also been carried out over a period of years, but to date funds and personnel have been so limited that only the more accessible deposits have been investigated. Alaska contains deposits of mercury, antimony, precious metals, copper, lead, zinc, chrome, nickel, platinum, and tin that merit investigation. A small metallurgical laboratory has been set up at Juneau and will be expanded as funds become available.

The Bureau of Mines is seeking to provide an adequate supply of coal in Alaska to meet rapidly increasing demands. Movable reserves of coal in the Wishbone Hill area are being proved by core drilling and plans are being made to open a coal analysis laboratory to serve Federal coal purchasing agents in the Territory.

Anchorage: Accident-prevention and health activities of the Bureau in Alaska are carried on from the Anchorage Station. These include first-aid and mine-rescue training for many persons in mining, Government services, and allied

occupations; mine inspections and safety recommendations for mining operations; and control and extinguishment of mine fires. Many other incidental services are performed when engineers of other divisions are not available. The major accomplishments are in helping units of the mining industry to overcome the severe conditions of climate and isolation.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH].

(Mr. McGRATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself briefly to the question of the trust territories. In company with my colleagues, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE], we made a visit to these trust territories. I know that they are of particular interest generally to the people of the United States. We recognize the importance that they will evidently play in world affairs. You might recall that in days gone by Spain was the first to take them over; later Germany moved in and held them until the advent of World War I when they were mandated to Japan, and Japan managed them with some degree of efficiency until 1938 when she began her march to militarism.

Today those islands are of importance to America; they are of importance to us because of changing world affairs, of particular importance, may I say, to the west coast. If we can maintain these trust territories with the friendship of their peoples and at a minimum expense to the people of the United States, they will be a protection to our west coast. Giving them up, as some might be inclined to do, will put us at the mercy of the foreign power that controls them. We must have a leadership there that respects the rights of the people and at the same time recognize that these islands have been purchased by the United States not in the sense of dollars but with the blood and lives of American soldiers on our march to Tokyo. These islands held us back because they were under Japanese domination, for a year at least, and cost us millions of dollars and tens of thousands of American lives as we marched forward and took island after island. Now, through the action of the United Nations, they are mandated to us.

I would like, first, to compliment this committee on its report particularly when it says that one of the wishes of the committee is that increased efforts be made to employ the people on those islands in the management of their affairs.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McGRATH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. As long as the the gentleman is complimenting the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, I would like to add a compli-

ment to the gentleman from New York. It was due to his always being courteous and to the splendid statements he made to these various groups of natives through the trust islands that we had an opportunity to address that left a lasting impression on the minds of those people in the southwest Pacific, and I cannot too highly praise the services of the gentleman from New York in that connection.

Mr. McGRATH. The gentleman is very gracious, but I think he violates the rule of hyperbole.

Mr. Chairman, when the committee goes on and insists that we place Americans in leadership but the management to be done by the islanders themselves, they have formed a right judgment on a very important point.

Again, the committee calls attention to the fact there is no basic legislation for these trust territories. That is something which we must watch in this House very carefully. I submit that legislation should provide, among other things, that any of the natural resources of those islands will be reserved for the people of those islands subject to the jurisdiction of the armed services of the United States and that no private corporation, or foreign power, will take over the bauxite mines or any other national resource of these islands. Those are things we should watch in the organic legislation soon to be enacted—the history of our country will always be one of friendliness and kindness toward the people of the islands. We will be doing a disservice to the people of the islands and to our own country if we do not protect our mutual interests. If we adopt the other policy, I am sure that the 300,000 troops now massed 3 miles from the northern part of Japan will not find it easy to come down there, and with the difficulty now in Indochina we will not find the Philippines endangered. If we give us these islands without proper regard to the future of America I respectfully submit to you we will again have to go into those islands and repurchase them with the blood of our American youth.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to sincerely thank this subcommittee for instructing the Interior Department to keep the Indian school at Pipestone, Minn., open during fiscal 1953. The Bureau of Indian Affairs announced that they expected to close that very worth-while and necessary institution where homeless, orphan Indian children are being cared for and instructed. For the past 5 years, the Indian Bureau has planned to close this fine institution annually and I appreciate this subcommittee's instruction to them to keep it open for the benefit of these helpless youngsters.

However, Mr. Chairman, I regret that the subcommittee failed to approve my request for the transmission lines that would have made it possible for the

people in my district to secure the cheap power that will soon be available from the great Missouri River Dams. Knowing these gentlemen as I do, I am sure this was not an action of the heart—but of the mind—and very likely it came about because of the lack of information in connection with this project which is so very important to the people of Minnesota.

Mr. Chairman, 20 Minnesota REA cooperatives and three large private utility companies have reached an agreement and presented a proposal which would make it possible for them to secure the hydroelectric power which, as I said, will soon be available from the Missouri River dams. The agreement between these groups, interested in securing cheaper electric energy for more than 1,000,000 people in central and western Minnesota, is in my judgment, a splendid example of cooperation and proves that it is possible for public and private power to join in common endeavor. Now these people are not asking for anything but a loan repayable at 3 percent interest, to bring a great backbone line from Garrison Dam up in North Dakota, extending into Minnesota and down through the central portion and out connecting with Fort Randall on the south. If this was an appropriation, as you well know, I would not be here urging that it be made. This is a loan to 20 REA cooperatives and three private utilities, through the Bureau of Reclamation for the purpose of giving the people of Minnesota an opportunity, if you please, to take advantage of this cheap hydroelectric power. I cannot agree with the contention that this good subcommittee makes every year that there shall be a policy of no starts whatsoever in the way of transmission lines. Here, we have a very worth-while project. In my judgment, the subcommittee's action is penny-wise and pound-foolish. I feel sure that their action is only the result of their not having had the proper information brought before it.

Last year the Senate debated this subject fully on the floor and suggested that these REA cooperatives and the private utilities agree on a plan for the utilization of this power and then come back this year and present it. That is exactly what they have done. They have signed an agreement whereby they will fight any further demands for transmission lines if they can get the assistance this transmission line will afford them. The line will be necessary anyway and we might as well give it to them now.

Mr. Chairman, remember this. My section of Minnesota is a high-cost fuel area. We are unfortunate. We do not have coal nearby, we do not have natural gas, we do not have oil. So the generation of our electrical energy costs just plenty of money. It costs us exactly twice what it will cost if we can secure this energy from the Missouri River. We are especially anxious to get it now, because in only 2 years' time that energy will be flowing eastward. We are not asking to take anything away from the Dakotas. Naturally, they have preferred rights, and should have. They will be fully protected. But we do ask consid-

eration for these 1,000,000 people who today in western and central Minnesota do not have sufficient power. The development of electrical service in western Minnesota is more or less new to that area. This year in my district we will have a consumption of 75,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy. It is estimated that in 10 years from now we will exactly double that.

My friends, if you were a farmer, as I am, and had to run your milking machine at the end of one of these REA lines, and about the time of the peak load, about 5:30 in the afternoon, you would find there was often not enough energy to pull your old milking machine, and you would be disgusted, just as thousands of farmers in my area have been, and rightfully so.

Mr. Chairman, I do ask your consideration of this matter. It is strictly a loan, repayable with interest at 3 percent annually. We do not often come here and ask anything of you people, but I do want to let you know how we feel on this subject.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. I do not quite understand the gentleman's position. I recall that he opposed these transmission lines last year. Is the gentleman asking for a transmission line now?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I opposed the position of the private utilities last year, if the gentleman will recall. I supported the position of the REA cooperatives. But now these two groups have gotten together; they have made an agreement, and we are bringing before this Congress the united front request to give us this line.

May I refer to this Missouri River project as similar to TVA. The other year you gentlemen from the South brought up the point that you could not operate TVA unless you had steam plants to firm up the power. What did CARL ANDERSEN do at that time? The TVA meant nothing whatsoever to his district, but he was with you on that fight. You will see in the RECORD where he was paired for that. In another instance on a division I voted for it, simply because I knew it was not good business to start a great project like TVA and not do everything possible to try to make reimbursable to the taxpayer every possible dime, even though it is necessary to put a little more money into it.

That is the same thing I am asking for this Missouri River project. The dams are being constructed. Let us use them to the utmost possible good of the people in that area who should benefit from their construction.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to compliment our distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], on the fine way in

which he has handled this bill and all previous bills. I think we have a very fine subcommittee. The thing I like about our subcommittee is that we have a lot of diversity. We have members with different points of view, coming from different backgrounds. I do not know of a healthier thing in legislation than diversity, because it will test the strength and weaknesses of all kinds of proposals. Our committee is fortunate in having a high caliber group of men on the subcommittee.

I, too, want to compliment our new clerk of the subcommittee, Mr. Carson Culp. He is an able legislative technician. He has done a fine job and has been of invaluable assistance to the subcommittee.

I call the attention of the Members to two important features in this bill. First of all, we have cut the budget 21 percent, the largest percentage cut made by any subcommittee thus far this year, and it probably will be the largest made by any subcommittee during the current session of Congress.

Bearing in mind that we have cut the budget 21 percent, also please take note that this particular department of the Government, the Department of the Interior, brings back to the Treasury percentagewise more money than any other Government agency. If you will be good enough to turn to page 653 of the hearings you will see set out in a table a complete list of the sources of revenue for the Department of the Interior. The gross receipts for the fiscal year 1953 are estimated at \$231,419,149. That is an increase over the current receipts for the fiscal year 1952 of some \$15,000,000.

I mention these two items because I think we should bear in mind that the Department of the Interior is one of our most important agencies of Government, because it is in that area where we have entrusted the management of our largest share of natural resources. The Department of the Interior provides the blood and muscle for the economy of the United States. I know we are all concerned about the dollar deficit. It is a great challenge to the survival of our free enterprise system, and I must say very frankly, I think our subcommittee has done a real job of economy. At the same time every thoughtful American should stop, look and listen insofar as the deficit of resources in America is concerned. We might be able to survive a dollar deficit for a limited period of time, but we certainly cannot survive a large deficit of natural resources over the years. This department has the responsibility of seeing to it that the resources are properly managed, and properly marshalled for an expanding America. If you go through the hearings, you will see some of the vital elements of what I call the blood and muscle of American economy.

One of the big items in this bill is power, power for industry and power for the defense of America. The largest single item is reclamation to provide food for an expanding population in America. The people who are supposed to know, estimate we are going to face a serious food problem in 1975, if we

do not find new sources of food for an ever-increasing American population.

You will find funds in this appropriation bill for the Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages the largest commercial fisheries resource in all the world, namely, the Alaska salmon run. There are funds for the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Dr. FENTON, very ably pointed out the work of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in connection with our atomic-energy program, making available their records and assisting in providing the technical know-how to help find and exploit new uranium deposits in the United States of America. I need not remind you that the number of atomic bombs that we can make is tied in directly with our ability to find new sources of this vital raw material.

Then there is the work in connection with the management of our great public domain, which cuts across the entire economy of America, the Bureau of Land Management.

So I hope that when we look at this appropriation bill, we will look at it like any prudent businessman would look at a good and going enterprise. If you are in business, you certainly are aware of the fact that you must plow back a certain portion of your earnings into that business or else you will milk it dry, and you will not have any business at all a few years hence. So I say to you when a subcommittee comes to the floor of the House with a cut of 21 percent, and with over half of its funds, which are in the bill, being repaid to the United States Treasury, I think no one could properly criticize the job that has been done by this particular subcommittee. I believe I am speaking for the members on both sides of the aisle who serve on the subcommittee at the present time.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to express my extreme gratitude for the attitude of the committee toward the National Park Service. I notice they have increased the amounts for management and maintenance. In the national parks is one place where millions and millions of Americans get a great deal of pleasure. The national parks are a continuing natural resource which we ought to protect properly. I am glad to see that the attitude of this subcommittee is to protect and develop the national parks and to provide for the services and maintenance which the patrons of the parks require for their maximum enjoyment of these wonderful spots.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to touch for just a few moments on the problem of power in America. If you go back through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD over the years, you will find that this is a subject that has been kicked around probably more than any other item that relates to American resources. We have heard charges over the years that we

have plenty of power. The truth is that today we are using 69,000,000 kilowatts of power.

If you have been reading the papers recently you probably noticed the statement by Mr. James Fairman, who comes from one of the large private utilities of the United States, the Consolidated Edison Co. Mr. Fairman is the head of the Defense Electric Power Administration, and in my opinion is doing an outstanding job. He pointed out that based on present defense requirements we are going to have to increase and provide new sources of power in the United States to the extent of some 32,000,000 kilowatts over the next 3 years, that is, by the end of 1954, nearly a 50-percent increase in 3 years. One of the big demands on our power program will stem from a request that will be made to Congress shortly for a \$6,000,000,000 increase in our atomic energy program. I regret that I cannot tell you the number of kilowatts that will be required for that program, for obvious security reasons, but it certainly should be apparent to all that there will be a very heavy demand for power in the next few years if we are going to meet our defense production schedule. We have in this bill some large items for power, but if you will look through the items listed on page 653 of the hearings you will find that one of the largest items which brings revenue to the Department of the Interior and to the Treasury Department is the Bonneville Power Administration, which is listed at \$38,500,000 for the coming fiscal year. Very frankly, I think there are some transmission lines that should have been in this bill that have not been included, such as the La Grande-Baxer line, which is highly desirable from a defense standpoint. Last year, however, the House had an opportunity to vote on roll calls, about 12 to be exact, and many of the lines that are not in the bill today were turned down by the House a year ago. I think it is a fair assumption that the House would probably be inclined to turn them down again, and I believe that is one of the main reasons why funds for some of these transmission lines were not included in the present bill.

The Bonneville Administration estimate, over-all, has been cut, not only below Interior Department estimates for fiscal year 1953 but below the level of appropriations for the current year.

The Bonneville agency, headed by Dr. Paul J. Raver, over the years has proved to be an efficient and sound operation. The objectives of a public enterprise such as Bonneville are much broader and its responsibilities are much more complex than those of any private enterprise in the Pacific Northwest region.

Bonneville, and agencies similar to it, must assume many responsibilities of a public nature and of a sort with which private enterprise is seldom burdened.

The standard of Bonneville's usefulness, or the standard of usefulness of any Government agency for that matter, is a public-interest standard. It must be based on the contribution that the agency makes to the welfare of the Nation and the welfare of that segment of the Nation which it directly serves.

The value of its appropriations should be gaged according to this standard, and this standard only.

However, if there are critics in this House who insist on judging Bonneville and the value of its appropriations purely by the standards of ordinary business, this agency also can meet those standards with complete success.

If a private enterprise makes a substantial profit for its owners—if it accounts for its expenses by standard cost accounting methods—if, by those standards it shows a profit—such a business is accounted successful.

By these same standards the Bonneville Power Administration makes a handsome profit for its "stockholders" which goes to repay, with interest, these appropriations.

Let me give you a condensed summary of Bonneville's revenues and expenses for the last full fiscal year:

Operating revenues for the fiscal year 1951 were \$36,189,028.

This compares with \$31,197,515 for the preceding year—a gain of nearly \$5,000,000 in gross revenues.

Expenses for the fiscal year 1951 total \$21,693,476, as compared with a total expense for the previous fiscal year 1950 of \$19,288,548—an increase in expenses of less than two and one-half million.

Thus we find that while revenues increased nearly \$5,000,000 over the previous year, expenses increased less than two and one-half million over the previous year. Any ordinary large private enterprise showing such a record of gain in the period of a year would receive commendation from its board of directors and its stockholders.

The figures I have just given you have been audited by Arthur Andersen and Co., a nationally known firm of certified public accountants, who, under contract, have audited the books of the Bonneville Power Administration just as they audit the books of many large private utility companies throughout the country. I mention this so that there need be no suggestion from anyone here that the figures I have read are inaccurate.

I am quite well aware of the criticism that occasionally has been made of the Bonneville annual statements which show large returns to the Federal Government. This criticism, made year after year, is to the effect that Bonneville does not pay taxes; and if it did pay taxes it could not show a profit.

The implication in such comments is that Bonneville has an unfair advantage over the private utility operations.

An answer to this is simple. Utility companies, and those who sympathize with them, tell us, time after time, that about 25 percent of their revenue dollar each year goes to Federal, State, and local taxes.

In other words, they state that roughly one-quarter of their annual revenues are taken from them by taxes.

However, the figures I have just given you on the Bonneville Power Administration show that Bonneville has had in 1951 surplus net revenues from power operations totaling \$14,495,552. This surplus is 40 percent of Bonneville's revenues for the same year.

Thus it becomes clear that even if Bonneville paid 25 percent of its revenues out in taxes it would still show 15 percent of its revenues as surplus.

As a final comment in this brief statement I want to point out that every penny that Bonneville Power Administration collects from the sale of power in the Pacific Northwest is paid into the Federal Treasury where it remains for disbursement each year by the Congress.

It is probable that most of the Members of this House have not had an opportunity to read the published hearings on the Bonneville power appropriation before the Subcommittee on Appropriations.

For this reason I want to call your attention to pages 120 to 127, inclusive, of part I of the published hearings.

On these pages is set forth a report by the Bonneville Administration, to members of the committee, of new management and technical developments which have been achieved by the Bonneville Power Administration in the face of rising labor and material costs and which have enabled this Administration to make annual savings of several millions of dollars as compared with the technical practices commonplace in the utility industry in the year 1941.

Among the engineering developments adopted and in practice is the design of light steel towers for Bonneville's basic transmission-grid system. This advanced design saves from 40 to 50 tons of steel and \$6,000 to \$7,000 per mile of line. Annual savings to Bonneville, as compared with 1941 practices, are in the neighborhood of \$1,700,000.

A new type of large transformer bank has been adopted by Bonneville. It is believed these are the largest transformer banks in the country today. Lower insulation levels and simplified maintenance make possible savings of about \$3,000,000 a year as compared with 1941 methods.

Reduced insulation levels for power equipment operating at 230,000 volts or higher have been pioneered by Bonneville. These new standards have been adopted by the industry and have brought estimated savings of \$250,000 annually.

Technical improvements in circuit-breaker characteristics have been pioneered by Bonneville and are saving that agency \$260,000 annually. Circuit breakers fulfill somewhat the same function as fuses on a large electric power system. Many of them are required and are expensive.

Selective use of overhead ground wires, improved techniques in the use of lightning protection, vibration dampers, and similar items are saving the Bonneville Administration more than \$2,300,000 each year as compared with the cost of older practices.

Bonneville is currently pioneering the use of autotransformers which make it possible to transmit larger quantities of power over existing facilities originally designed for lower capacities. Savings here are estimated at about \$3,000,000 a year.

Bonneville is developing rapidly a microwave communication system. First unit of this new communication

method was placed in service in 1952. The improvement in communications will result in large savings in operation man-hours and in improvement of service.

Still other technical improvements are under study by the Administration and are set forth in the published report of the hearings.

While these are largely technical and do not bear repetition here, it is noteworthy that the savings in annual costs for construction and operation of the Bonneville system have come in a period when construction costs over the nation have gone up as much as 80 percent above 1940 levels. These savings, through technical innovations, have made it possible for the Bonneville Administration to retain its low power rates while rates are climbing in all other parts of the country.

Members of the committee heard the discussion of these factors and accomplishments by the Bonneville Power Administration. They obviously were evidence to the committee that the Administration is an agency which makes aggressive efforts to pare its costs and to save the Government money.

This, I am sure, had much to do with the committee's recommendation relative to the Bonneville appropriation.

I know some members of the Congress have been bombarded with statements to the effect that Interior agencies are extravagant.

As evidence, they point to the fact that in a year when Bonneville's gross revenues from the sale of power total about \$36,000,000, its appropriations are more than twice that sum.

They cite this as evidence that Bonneville is running in the red.

To any thoughtful person who is at all familiar with the development of new enterprise, such reasoning is, to say the least, slipshod.

Nine-tenths of Bonneville's annual appropriation goes for investment in new plant; that is, into production facilities which, in future years, will bring in revenues which will more than pay off that investment, plus a net surplus.

The same thing occurs daily in private enterprise.

For example, two large aluminum companies during the next two years plan to expend nearly \$180,000,000 between them in new capital investment for additional potlines to produce aluminum. During the 3 years of this tremendous expenditure the revenues which they will obtain from sale of the metal produced by this expansion will be less than one-quarter of the amount of money which they will be expending.

These aluminum companies will borrow money for this purpose.

Private enterprise, when it raises huge sums for new plant, issues bonds or sells stock for that purpose, or borrows money from banks. The money lenders do not worry about the fact that this money which they are lending in any given year, or period of years, amounts to more than the gross revenues bought in from the sale of products.

The Bonneville Administration cannot issue bonds or sell stock to raise capital for new plant. Instead it comes to the Congress for appropriations, which, in effect, are nothing more nor less than loans, since they are repaid with interest.

The Columbia river power system, like the new aluminum plants, is a new enterprise. Its capital requirements to get started in its early years naturally exceed the revenues for those same years.

However, as the system grows and the new plant becomes productive, the revenues will increase.

This is as typical of Bonneville as it is of any new large private enterprise.

Two-thirds of Bonneville's personnel and nine-tenths of its appropriations are used to construct a huge transmission system which is being built to serve many, many years and which will take power from the new dams on the Columbia River system to market.

Each year the Congress has approved appropriations for the Army engineers or the Bureau of Reclamation to construct these large multiple-purpose dams which produce power.

Sale of the power is to pay off the annual investment of appropriations in power generators and transmission lines.

But the power cannot be sold unless it can be transported from the dam sites to the cities where it can be used. The investment will be lost unless the power is so transported. The Bonneville Power Administration is in the power transportation business. It builds a transmission system which can be likened roughly to a railroad which hauls the power to market.

Transmission lines, like railroads, cost money.

Transmission lines, like railroads, bring in revenues—in this case revenues to the Federal Government.

In this case the revenues not only pay for the construction of the transportation system but for the production of the commodity it hauls—electric power, and the operations of the system which does the hauling.

Thus it may be seen that \$66,523,400 approved by the committee is to be used not for operation of the Bonneville system, but for investment by the Federal Government in the addition to a transportation system which will bring immense returns.

More than two-thirds of all Bonneville's employees will be engaged in some phase of this plant-construction activity and will be paid out of these construction funds.

Your committee considered all these factors carefully when it reviewed the estimates for the Bonneville Administration. The cuts it has made in this appropriation have been considerable, but they have been judicious.

I have spoken at some length here on the Bonneville item because I have seen it operate at close hand. I thank other Members on both sides of the aisle from the Pacific Northwest who also have spoken in behalf of this agency and in behalf of the committee's recommendation.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to supplement and add to the discussion initiated by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] in reference to the request for a loan to the Bureau of Reclamation to build a transmission line from the Garrison Dam into Minnesota, coming in at Fergus Falls in my own district, going down through central and southwestern Minnesota and back into South Dakota. This project would provide lower power rates for the farmers of Minnesota, the industry, and all the people of the area.

In the record of the hearings you will find 39 pages of testimony covering this matter. I want to compliment the committee for their patience in hearing several Members of Congress from Minnesota and witnesses from REA and also the three interested power companies. Anyone can realize that in 39 pages we gave quite a number of sound arguments for the approval of this loan of somewhat less than \$3,000,000 to initiate an electric power transmission line program from the Garrison Dam into Minnesota.

It seems to me it would be wise to develop this low-cost power program for the farmers, business and manufacturing interests and the consumers and citizens generally of Minnesota at a cost of just a few millions, after having spent many hundreds of millions of dollars for great power projects such as the Garrison Dam project.

It has been pointed out that there may be a serious shortage of food in this country in the next few years. The farmers of Minnesota need cheap power and must have it in order to produce the additional food that will be needed. Incidentally the farmers of Minnesota, at Garrison Dam power rates, would have sold over a million and a half dollars last year. The need for and use of power will keep on increasing. We are asking for only a small amount to get the project started, but it is a loan and will be repaid in 50 years at 3 percent interest. At that time the Bureau of Reclamation will own the power and transmission lines and they can be turned over to private business and enterprise by sale or lease. In the area which would be benefited there are 20 REA cooperatives.

I have a feeling that the Senate might put back the amount of money in this bill. The Bureau of the Budget did approve of this item. So I think the House conferees could well and likely will accept a Senate provision to put this money back in the bill to at least get this worthwhile project started. It will be a sound investment and will return much benefit to the people in the area.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I am indebted to the gentleman from Iowa for yielding me this time to associate myself with the gentlemen from Minnesota who have addressed the Committee briefly on the importance of the so-called development of the Garrison Dam and the extension of transmission lines into Minnesota. I believe that the subject matter has been very ably covered by the gentlemen who have spoken previously on this subject. However, I want to reiterate in part what they have said.

This is the first time I know of where the private power companies and the REA were able to get together and settle the question of the distribution of this public power which would be developed at dams along the Missouri River, particularly at Garrison, and get that power into the State of Minnesota where it is badly needed and provide for its distribution by agreement between divergent interests—certainly, the REA and the power companies.

I suppose that one of the greatest virtues that is necessary for a legislator to have is patience. I have a deep affection for the members of the subcommittee personally who have reported this appropriation bill and as a functioning group of the House, but I do think this should be called to their attention again and I am very hopeful that some decision can be arrived at in the favorable disposition of the matter which is so important to Minnesota.

I do hope that favorable consideration may be had at an early date for this important appropriation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to express my thanks to the members of this subcommittee, particularly to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], chairman of this subcommittee, for his patience and his perseverance and his help over the years in bringing to a conclusion the solutions of certain problems that exist in my district and which have been problems for a longer time than I have been the Representative of that district.

While I am making this expression here sincerely, I want to call attention to a sentence which appears at page 12 of the report in order that there may be no possibility of further misunderstanding. I do not think there will be, but I take this opportunity to make sure there will not be any misunderstanding. I refer to the following quotation:

The Yuma project should be given adequate protection against increased operation and maintenance costs that may arise—

And so forth. I point out that this particular item is one which had been discussed between the contracting parties and was eliminated from the contract and from the discussions. It refers

therefore to a unilateral statement made by the Secretary of the Interior in a letter to one of the contracting parties.

Negotiations to amend the contract between the United States and Imperial irrigation district of El Centro, Calif., were carried on for many years. Recently, after intensive work by the personnel of both the Department of the Interior and Imperial, there was executed a supplemental contract which in effect modifies the 1932 contract in order to bring the 1932 contract into line with the Mexican Water Treaty.

During the course of the negotiations, the Department of the Interior on January 29, 1952, wrote Imperial proposing a clause to be inserted in the contract as follows:

The operation and maintenance costs of the All-American Canal down to Siphon Drop which are chargeable to the Yuma project shall include neither those items of costs or expenses for sediment removal or control, lining of said canal, enlargement of appurtenant drainage facilities, or other items of costs or expenses, if any, which, in the opinion of the Secretary are the direct result of, or are directly occasioned by, the development of power at Pilot Knob, nor costs or expenses, if any, that, in the opinion of the Secretary, may be required as a result of such power development to adjust or modify the turn-outs serving the Yuma project.

Representatives of the Imperial irrigation district refused to accept this clause on the ground that they were willing to amend their original contract in order to reach a workable agreement which was cognizant of the problems raised by the Mexican Water Treaty, but that they would not accept any clause designed to give an advantage to other domestic interests who were merely seizing upon the Mexican Water Treaty as an excuse to accomplish a result to which they were not entitled and which could not be attained in the court of law. The Yuma project enjoys a free ride on the All-American Canal at the expense of the farmers of Imperial Valley as it is. This free ride for Yuma has cost Imperial over \$3,000,000. Imperial has, first, paid in cash the full cost of Laguna Dam, \$1,600,000, which has served Yuma since 1904 and from which Imperial has never diverted a drop of water; second, provided capacity in the All-American Canal, 2,000 cubic feet per second, for the Yuma project without a cent of capital expense to Yuma, at a cost of another \$1,500,000; third, trebled the power drop for Yuma at Siphon Drop, worth another \$200,000 per year, without cost. Yet, Yuma asks more.

The district accordingly replied on February 8, 1952, as follows:

EL CENTRO, CALIF., February 8, 1952.

Mr. G. W. LINEWEAVER,
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LINEWEAVER: This is in response to your letter of January 29 in which you set forth certain revisions to the draft contract designated January 4, 1952, draft, which had been suggested by Secretary Chapman. You asked for our concurrence in the revisions.

Your letter was given careful consideration by our board of directors following

which I telephoned you on February 4 and gave you the board's reaction. Your letter had suggested six revisions. I told you that all of the revisions, with the exception of the first one—that of adding a new subparagraph (e) to article 16 for the further benefit of the Yuma County Water Users Association—appeared to be acceptable and I did not think there would be much difficulty in reaching an agreement with you in regard to them. I have been advised by Mr. Ely and Mr. Dowd that such proved to be the case at the meeting they had with your group on February 6.

However, as to the first revision, I told you it was totally unacceptable to our board in every respect and I discussed our reasons with you at some length. I understand that such were supplemented by Mr. Ely and Mr. Dowd at the February 6 meeting. Therefore, there would appear to be no object in repeating here all our objections since I understand that, at the meeting, you agreed to withdraw the revision from further consideration. However, it might be well to restate a few of the more important reasons for our position in this matter.

1. I am sure the record before the Congress, in negotiations with both your Department and the State Department, as well as in the transcript of the several hearings held by Secretary Chapman, is very clear that the only basis which justified the request to our district for a revision of the 1932 All-American Canal contract was to bring that contract into accord with the 1944 water treaty with Mexico. Furthermore, it has been the firm position of our board, and I am sure there can be no misunderstanding about it in the Interior Department, that our district was willing to cooperate in bringing about such an accord but we would not go beyond that.

So, even if the proposed revision to article 16 had any merit or was in anywise justified, which it hasn't nor isn't, in no way has it any relation to or is it required by the water treaty and, therefore, it has no place for consideration in the proposed supplemental contract now under negotiation between us.

2. The past record indicates the most favorable consideration given the Yuma County Water Users Association in our 1932 All-American Canal contract. Our district was required, by that contract, to accept obligations and benefits on behalf of the association amounting to millions of dollars in value to that association. If our 1932 contract were to be opened up for revision other than to bring it into accord with the water treaty, which we are not asking, we would most certainly request a number of revisions to correct the unfair assumption of obligations placed on our district for the exclusive benefit of the association.

3. The All-American Canal was constructed with certain capacities and for several purposes. So long as our district operates the canal in accordance therewith, the association can have no justified complaint. The association pays none of the construction cost of Imperial Dam and All-American Canal, not even for the capacity in the canal which it utilizes, and its share of operation and maintenance costs are only for its capacity down to Siphon Drop. For the association now to seek a device by which it might escape even some of its just share of operation and maintenance costs, as it does by the proposed revision to article 16, is of itself sufficient basis for refusal by our district to give it any consideration.

May I say in conclusion, that our board and those who have represented our district have been greatly appreciative of the attitude of cooperation shown by you and your staff in the negotiations we have had. I believe all parties have shown a spirit of give and take in a serious effort to reach an agree-

ment. I sincerely hope we have now reached that point and that a final conclusion will be had at a very early date.

Very truly yours,

EVAN T. HEWES,
President, Board of Directors.

In addition, I have noticed the following statement in House Report No. 1628, which accompanied H. R. 7176, the Interior Department appropriation bill for 1953:

The committee was gratified to learn that an agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Imperial irrigation district has been finally executed for the operation and maintenance of the Imperial Dam and the All-American Canal. A total of \$420,000 was included in the budget for maintenance and operation by the Bureau. Since these costs will be assumed by the Imperial irrigation district, the appropriation request for this specific item has been deleted. The committee is aware, however, that some funds will be necessary for supervision under the agreement, for preparation of a master schedule for water diversions at Imperial Dam, and for operations at the dam other than those carried on by the Imperial irrigation district. For these purposes, \$60,000 has been allowed under the item for operation and maintenance. In view of the intense interest in the two States, California and Arizona, in this project the committee expects the Secretary of the Interior to report fully on the operations of the All-American Canal under the recently executed agreement. In administration of the agreement, the Yuma project should be given adequate protection against increased operation and maintenance costs that may arise from siltation, excessive deterioration of the works, or additional construction required in the interest of developing and operating the Pilot Knob drop for power production as authorized by the Boulder Canyon project of 1928.

This last sentence is so much like the Secretary's letter that obviously the committee was relying on, and was misled by, the author of that letter.

I want it to be understood that the Imperial irrigation district met with the Department of the Interior at a conference table and bargained in good faith. They rejected the clause set forth above and were assured that the Secretary's representative had withdrawn this clause from the negotiations. Now, after all the conferences are over, the Secretary has taken it upon himself to state to a third party that the contract in fact gives him the power which the clause would have given him even though the clause is not inserted anywhere in the amendatory contract. The Imperial irrigation district does not accept either the interpretation of the Secretary or the language contained in the committee report with reference to claims of the Yuma project. Its position is as stated in its letter to the Secretary dated February 3, 1952. The rights of the parties are defined in the contract and not in ex parte declarations by the Secretary to third persons. The Interior Department should have made this situation clear to the committee which it manifestly has not done.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Chairman, I am concerned because appropriations for Alaska public works have not been at the level contemplated when the basic act, Public Law 264, Eighty-second Congress, was approved. It was discouraging to learn the committee had reduced the President's budget request of \$20,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

I am equally concerned however, Mr. Speaker, with the import of the report of the Committee on Appropriations. The gist of the report is that municipalities in Alaska are tardy in holding elections to authorize the financing of their projects, that they are remiss in not preparing detailed plans and specifications on which a sound estimate of cost can be based, and that they make no effort to finance their share of the cost of these projects by the sale of securities which would enable them to deposit cash with the Government instead of obligating themselves to repay over a period of years.

The committee goes on to say that the committee does not intend to appropriate in a vacuum and quoting verbatim from that report "definite evidence to the effect that municipalities seeking benefits from this program have made positive efforts to assume their share of the responsibility will be required for all projects hereafter." That can only mean, Mr. Speaker, that this evidence will be required before appropriations are made. If Members of the House will consult the report of the hearings held upon the bill which resulted in Public Law 264, they will realize that all of these factors were presented to and considered by the committee before the enactment of that legislation. Many credible witnesses appeared from Alaska, including the Governor of the Territory and mayors and other officials of a number of municipalities, and testified to the inability of the Alaska communities to finance projects beyond what would be the normal demands whereas in many municipalities the needs are now aggravated by defense-swollen populations or the inability of other and smaller communities to market their securities and hence inability to raise the funds with which to meet even normal demands. Congress in its wisdom after consideration of such testimony—and I am satisfied that no Member of Congress doubts the need for public works in the Territory of Alaska—enacted a bill which would permit the public bodies of Alaska to in effect borrow an aggregate of not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of the projects authorized by the act at an interest rate of 2 percent whereas without such provisions these municipalities would either be unable to borrow at all or would be required to pay from their meager resources interest rates ranging up to 4 percent.

Moreover those who were to be charged with the responsibility for administering the act testified that the administration of the program would be facilitated by granting the administering agency authority to contract in addition to the cash appropriation in a given year. This would allow advance planning within such contracting authority and it is the only way that the

public bodies of Alaska could afford to plan in advance of actual appropriations. The granting of this contracting authority has been denied, and the delay which it was testified would be overcome by its granting is the delay which the appropriations committee now complains of.

The practical effect of some of the committee's remarks if followed to conclusion would be to set up a different set of requirements for participation in this program than are contained in the basic law and hence would introduce not expedition but confusion and delay.

I am sure that the report of the committee is a blow to the hopes of the public bodies in Alaska which, in 1949, were justified in expecting, by the passage of Public Law 264, that they would be granted appropriations which they could match sufficiently to construct \$70,000,000 worth of public works for which to date there has been appropriated only \$16,000,000; and they are now met with the suggestions by the appropriations committee that requirements not in the basic legislation are to be imposed before funds for this needed works shall be available.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWARD].

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation measure is probably more important to my area, the State of Montana, than any other bill that comes before the Congress. For that reason I want to thank the chairman of the committee and the other members of the committee for the courtesy they showed me when I appeared before them and for the courtesy they showed the people who came from Montana to appear in behalf of things in which they were interested. They were always kind, and they helped us in presenting our facts.

Mr. Chairman, I am a member, and have been since I entered Congress, of the committee that has to do with authorizing appropriations that appear in this bill. On the whole, I think the committee has done a good job. I regret the cuts that have been made. It is regrettable to me, and I think to most Members of the Congress, that we have to curtail the development of our natural resources. The chairman spoke of that, and the ranking Republican member spoke of that matter. I think we all regret that we have to curtail these funds necessary to develop our own natural resources at a time when our population is increasing, at a time when we are not producing in calories the food we need in this country, and at a time when even the feed crops are not sufficient to feed the livestock that we wintered during the last winter. We have consumed most of our livestock feed reserves.

Mr. Chairman, this bill has to do with public domain, national parks, Indian affairs, reclamation, mining, oil, power, and soil resources. My State is largely an undeveloped State, and these things are of great concern to us. It seems

almost disheartening that we have to spend thousands of millions of dollars overseas to develop mineral resources in different parts of the globe when we have those resources that could be developed in this country and in this particular area. It is disheartening to have to spend thousands of millions of dollars in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa for the development of reclamation, drainage, mineral, power development, when we need that development right here in the United States. I hope the time will come quickly when we can curtail that spending and again go forward with a program of development of our resources in this country.

The Bureau of Land Management serves a tremendously large area throughout the West, and it needs these funds, and it is to the credit of the committee that they did increase them somewhat. In the case of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, they cut the construction program, the administrative program, and the services outside of Indian reservations. They did increase the program for health and education. I wish it might have been increased more, because those are two fundamental things necessary for the development of these people. Education has to be carried forward. I hope that we can do the job that needs to be done in the education and health of Indians, above all else, and I am sure the committee joins with me on that.

In the Bureau of Reclamation the committee granted funds necessary to go ahead with the construction of the projects that are now under way. They denied funds for new projects. I regret that that was necessary. I wish that the funds could have been included in this bill for starting the Yellowtail Dam in my district, the Missouri-Souris diversion, the lower Marias, and the Fort Peck diversion. Funds were at one time included in a previous bill for the lower Marias, and I hope we can again start that project and get it under way, as well as other programs that are so necessary to supply the food and the resources that the increasing population of this country needs.

I should like to comment very briefly on the National Park Service appropriations. Two of the largest parks in the country are in my district or adjoining it. The chairman spoke of the large number of people visiting these parks as compared with those who used to visit them a few years ago. The load is tremendous, and the personnel of the Park Service has been decreased. The result is that they are having a most difficult time in policing these great national parks and monuments. We need increased personnel during the summer season when people visit the parks. I think we should, if we can, provide those funds.

Mr. Chairman, the Interior Department performs many important functions. I hope the time will again come when we can spend our appropriation for the development of our own great natural resources.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG].

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the members of this committee on the action they have taken in reducing the budget request by the 21 percent or so. It seems to me that was a service for the Members of this Congress who favor economy.

I want to compliment them also on the drastic cut in the request made by the Office of Indian Affairs. It seems to me that was one of the most meritorious things this committee did. The time has come to move perhaps more quickly than was indicated by some members of this committee, by my good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], for instance, with many of whose remarks I thoroughly agree, toward the entire liquidation of the Indian Bureau. This does not mean that those of us who advocate the abolition of the Indian Bureau would curtail a single needed service for the Indians of this country. It does mean that we feel that these fine services which the Indians deserve, because of previous agreements or because of their present condition can now better be carried out by our States and local governments or by other existing agencies of the Federal Government.

I think it is time to follow the request of the State of California expressed by its legislature in a resolution passed in May 1951 memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in these words:

It is time to dispense with any and all restrictions, whatever their nature, whereby the freedom of the American Indian is curtailed in any respect, whether as to governmental benefits, civil rights, or personal conduct.

I hope the example set by the State of California through its legislature will be followed by every State that has a substantial number of Indians in it. We are not seeking to curtail any needed service to the Indians but rather to abolish the lock and chain that has been bound around this minority race for so long through the Indian Bureau. The Indians are the only minority race in the United States of America discriminated for or against officially by our Constitution and by our laws. I say it is time to follow the recommendations of so many who have studied this question.

I have tried to find out how many Indians there are in this country. I wonder if any member of this committee or any Member representing any State with Indians in it can answer that question.

Mr. KIRWAN. About 400,000.

(Mr. ARMSTRONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant

facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, to remain available until expended, \$959,500.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to offer an amendment to this paragraph but seem to have misplaced it at the moment. I ask unanimous consent to return to this paragraph after the next amendment is disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power-transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,450,000.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, many of the citizens in the area served by the Southwestern Power Administration are interested in two phases of this appropriation bill. First, we are interested in the completion of certain facilities to connect with lines bringing power from its generation sources into southwest Missouri, and particularly the line authorized from Mansfield, Mo., to Carthage, Mo., through Springfield, Mo. This line will serve not only the city of Springfield but also other preferred customers, especially the rural-electrification projects in Missouri and neighboring areas, which have meant so much to the farmers of my district and region.

Secondly, there is interest in the completion of wheeling contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and private utilities, such as the Empire District Electric Co., the Missouri Public Service Corp., and other utility companies, so that they shall not be put out of business but so that their facilities may be used to the fullest. I am informed that negotiations have been going on successfully between Southwestern Power and private utilities for some time, and that some wheeling contracts, at least, are now in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

I support fully the completion of the needed Southwestern Power Administration facilities, and at the same time the coordination of Southwestern Power and the private utility companies. I consider that the agreements reached in the wheeling contracts will demonstrate that it is possible and desirable to use power generated at dams built at public expense, without injury to private companies.

I am informed by members of this subcommittee, and by representatives of Southwestern Power, that this bill provides the amounts needed to complete the dispatching and warehouse facilities at Springfield, Mo., and the connecting lines already authorized. I have checked also with Dr. Blalock, of the REA, and with officials and managers of the REA in my district, and they have informed

me that they are satisfied with the items set forth in this section of the bill. I commend the subcommittee for its consideration and service in this matter.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$66,523,400, of which \$4,096,400 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COTTON: On page 4, line 23, strike out "\$66,523,400" and insert "\$56,523,400."

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I am offering for the consideration of this committee would reduce the amount provided for the construction of transmission lines in the amount of \$10,000,000. On page 4, you will note that the total amount for construction is \$66,523,400. After reductions by the committee, it is my understanding that of that amount about \$20,000,000 is for new construction. My amendment would reduce the amount proposed for new construction by one-half.

Mr. Chairman, as a representative of a New England State, I supported on this floor last week an amendment cutting the appropriation for new steam plants in the TVA. There is a definite pattern, Mr. Chairman, that is followed in these projects. We have a magnificent development in the Tennessee Valley. We have a magnificent development in the Northwest. The hydroelectric facilities are developed and we have invested, according to my understanding, in the Northwest section of the country approximately \$2,500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. Then it becomes necessary to firm up this power by new construction, and then it also becomes necessary and almost always in the interest of national defense to build more transmission lines and to have further development including steam plants. In this case presumably the justification is that it is for national defense, and that much of it is to be used for the Atomic Energy Commission, but it is a military secret how much of it is to be so used. If a member of the committee would assure me, and let it go into the RECORD, that every cent of this \$20,000,000 is going for the use of the Atomic Energy Commission, or for defense needs purely, I would gladly and instantly withdraw this amendment. But, Mr. Chairman, as a representative of a New England State, I have gone as far as I can along the road of furnishing cheap power to attract industries to other sections of the country and away from my section as well as other sections where they do business purely under private enterprise. I am convinced that some portion of this power will take from New England and other sections of the country, private

industry and they want my people in New Hampshire to help pay for their own construction. They say they come to the Congress for money and loans. It is my understanding that Congress does not have any money. All we can give them is money that we borrow—money which we ultimately get from our people in your State and my State in the form of taxes so that we can pay back the loan. If this is purely any completely and utterly for national defense, then we must submit. But mixed in with it, Mr. Chairman, is the development of that great domain of cheap public power to attract the industries upon which other sections depend. I have seen my State utterly depleted by the loss of our industries. And so in the interest of restraining the expenditures of monies—public monies—for cheap public power for private purposes, I feel that one-half of the amount of this appropriation devoted to new construction be cut off, and that the new construction be curtailed at this time to \$10,000,000. \$46,000,000 of the total \$66,000,000 is for construction now under way and this amendment leaves that untouched. That is my amendment, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the committee will adopt it.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The gentleman from Washington just a few minutes ago said they were coming before the Committee on Appropriations to ask for \$6,000,000,000 for power development for atomic energy purposes. We would have provided \$200,000,000 in this bill for the construction of power projects if we knew where to get the power, but we do not know where to get the power. That is the reason they ask for only \$66,523,400, and now an amendment is offered to cut that. We would provide half a billion dollars if we knew where to get the power. We are spending \$400,000,000 in this bill for military purposes, and the most important item of all is power, yet we are asked to seriously cut that.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. It was my understanding from the hearings that the bulk of this power would not be available until 1956. Is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not know when it will all come in. But the bill does contain this \$66,000,000 item and, as I say, if we knew where to get the power we would probably have an item in here for half a billion. If we cannot build these transmission lines to make use of the power we have, if we cannot find more power, then a few years hence they are going to ask: "What is the matter that we cannot get airplanes? What is the matter that we cannot get tanks?"

I would like to say to the gentleman from New Hampshire that I am for public power and I am also for private power. The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. is expanding to the extent of \$1,250,000,000—I again repeat, spending more money than the United States Steel, General Motors, or any corporation in the world; but this is the only place we seem to get real power, in the Northwest.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say to the gentleman from New Hampshire that the Hungry Horse Dam, the most important dam in the United States comes in this fall and it will furnish approximately 300,000 kilowatts throughout Montana and 500,000 kilowatts downstream. This project was developed there, and we are not asking aid of New Hampshire or any other State of the Union.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. It may be a geographical accident, but the Columbia River is there with all its potential, out in the Pacific Northwest; today we are building or remodeling 12 dams under various auspices. How are we going to use the product of this increased capacity if we do not construct transmission lines for that purpose?

Mr. KIRWAN. What is the use of building the generating capacity if we do not provide for getting it out, especially at a time when we need power?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not a fact, Mr. Chairman, that the demand for power is so great in the Pacific Northwest, especially along with the Hanford engineer works, that the schedule has projected for the future a several hundred percent increase in some areas?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I wish to point out one more thing: We are building two dams that will come into operation this fall and next January. The pending bill provides funds for these necessary transmission lines.

If the gentleman's amendment prevails you are going to have dams without power lines running from the dams. Now, it is utterly ridiculous to come in and make such a proposal here before the House when we are trying to work out a prudent arrangement in connection with the expenditure of these funds. One phase of the item is more than \$12,000,000 to take care of the output from McNary Dam into the Walla Walla, Hanford, Pasco, Big Eddy, and Pendleton areas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. COTTON. I would like to inquire, if a portion of this is for private industry, why, after we have developed at taxpayers' expense these great hydroelectric projects, why in that section of the country private enterprise cannot take some of the power or finance the transmission lines the way we do in my section of the country and the way they do in other sections of the country that I know anything about.

Mr. KIRWAN. I want to correct the gentleman from New Hampshire when he says we are spending the taxpayers' money for this purpose. The taxpayers

of the United States are not spending anything on this. Every dime of the money that is put into these power projects will come back to the Treasury of the United States with interest in addition.

Mr. COTTON. We are borrowing the money and lending it; is that it?

Mr. KIRWAN. They are borrowing the money and paying it back.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, in reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire I would like to add just this: In the last part of the colloquy, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] indicated that part of these funds for the construction of transmission lines would be used for the purpose of getting power from some of the hydroelectric-power dams that were under construction or that might possibly be under construction in that particular area of the country.

The subcommittee on civil functions appropriations has partial jurisdiction over the construction of certain power dams in the Columbia River Valley. I happen to be a member of this subcommittee. I am not at liberty at this time to divulge exactly what our subcommittee has done or might do in reference to the budget requests for the construction of some of these projects in the Northwest; but using the example of what was done by the civil functions subcommittee last year when we considered the President's budget, I think it may be fair to say, without revealing any confidences, that some of these projects in the Northwest will be slowed down a bit from the schedule set up in the President's budget. If we are going to slow down the construction schedule of some of these hydroelectric power projects in the Northwest, it is sensible to likewise slow down the construction of transmission lines which will transmit the power from the dams to other parts of that area.

I think you will find that we can well afford to make a reduction in the funds for the Bonneville Power Administration simply because a construction schedule for a part of these projects in that area might likewise be curtailed in part.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire does tie into the construction schedule for these hydroelectric projects in that part of the country; consequently I wholeheartedly and most emphatically recommend the adoption of the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the effect of the pending amendment will be to gut the transmission-line program of the Pacific Northwest. If this amendment is agreed to I hope there will be an opportunity for everyone to put their name on the line when the roll is called. As one Member of this House I am not going to have any part in the wrecking of a vital enterprise in this great area.

I would like to call attention to the fact that included in new construction funds is \$12,000,000 for line which will bring power from the McNary Dam into Pasco, into Richland, into Big Eddy, Portland, and Vancouver, into Kennewick and into the Walla Walla areas.

In addition, there is \$3,500,000 to bring power into the Bremerton Navy Yard area from across Puget Sound, involving a large submarine cable. Also included are two lines from Chief Joseph Dam to the Snohomish, Wash., substation in sum of \$7,685,000.

To understand the need for these new lines, please bear in mind that there are two large dams that will come into operation during this fall and in January of 1953. In October Hungry Horse will come into operation, when the first generator will go on the line. McNary Dam will put its first generator on the line in 1953.

Now, it certainly does not make sense to be building two dams that will produce about 1,500,000 kilowatts of power and then not build the transmission lines to take the power from the dams. These lines are vitally necessary to the delivery and use of this new power. Without them the power will not be sold and the investment in the dams will be wasted.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HOLMES. Is it not a statement of fact, in your review of some of the transmission lines coming from McNary Dam, that there is a specific line for which there is around \$2,500,000 allowed in this bill to handle the direct transmission of current into the Walla Walla substation, for a specific purpose, primarily the Hanford area?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That is correct. A substantial part of that total of \$12,000,000 will be for the purpose of bringing power into the Hanford area until such time as the Ice Harbor Dam is to be constructed. Incidentally, in connection with the proposed expansion of the atomic-energy program, the facilities at Hanford will be taxed to the limit. We are about to engage in a tremendous expansion at Hanford, and all I can say is that the minimum additional investment at Hanford alone will be \$100,000,000.

The other item that I mentioned was the Bremerton Navy Yard across from Seattle. On top of all that is the fact that during this coming fiscal year, 1953, starting July 1, Bonneville will bring to the Treasury 38½ million dollars, with an over-all net, after allowance for depreciation, operation cost and interest of over \$14,000,000.

Now, my friend, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON], wants to cut that revenue to the United States Treasury. If he postpones these lines he is going to cut out additional revenue that would otherwise accrue to the United States Treasury. Now, that is a fact, an undisputable fact, and if anyone wants to contradict it, I would be pleased to hear from the opposition. I would like to have the information, because if you want to cut out these transmission lines you are simply cutting off revenue. You started the job when you appropriated money for the dams. Now, you are going to have to finish it. If you fail to appropriate money for these lines, you will postpone the time when the revenue from power sales will be coming into the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will vote down the pending amendment and not permit the gutting of this vital transmission system.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I cannot help but believe that the House would be making a grave mistake to adopt this amendment. I think any serious consideration of this matter would reveal that to take this amount of money, \$10,000,000, or any other amount of money, from the construction program of the Bonneville power system is not a saving at all because the system is under construction. It is quite obvious that it will be completed. As the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] has just explained, two large dams will start generators on the line this coming year. That power will simply have to go out into thin air unless there are transmission lines to take it away. But, in my opinion, more important than even that fact is that this money for construction of lines is also for the development of things that are badly needed in our present defense effort. I do not propose to work the atomic energy angle in this talk of mine. I want to mention something else.

Mr. Chairman, there is in process of planning at this moment a mine and processing plant in the southwestern part of the State of Oregon to produce nickel. Nickel is a very, very sorely needed product in the United States. This plant is to be installed by a very large industrial company. They have allocated more than a million dollars for the first operation there. They have planned to make an announcement on the 1st of April regarding their construction plans. They will produce a vast quantity of nickel, which the Government needs in its arms program. But this company has to have available to it 65,000 kilowatts of power, and there is not that amount of power available anywhere near this proposed plant. I think it is utter folly, in view of the fact that the lines will ultimately be constructed, to slow down or even stop this construction program now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the time al-

lotted to me to the gentleman from Oregon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Let me finish the comment on this nickel project. Unless the transmission lines can be brought down there as part of this system, there is no use talking now about whether somebody else ought to build the system that is partially constructed. Let us complete the power lines so that the nickel can be mined.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. We are committed to a certain procedure out there now. To say that overnight or by action here on the floor we can change the pattern that is already started is begging the question, in my opinion.

I should like to know if there are not some rather important dams being built down on the watershed of the Willamette River, which is part of the system.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. That is quite true; yes.

Mr. HORAN. Are there not two or three down there?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes. There are several of these flood control dams, which will contribute to the system something over 200,000 kilowatts when completed. One of them should be completed near the end of next year.

Mr. HORAN. Is it not a matter of fact that if we are going to have the transmission system ready when the generators start turning we had better be giving mighty serious consideration to their construction at this time?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The gentleman is quite correct.

I should like to repeat the point the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] makes, that it is entirely academic, futile, and foolish to argue that this transmission system of the Bonneville Power Administration should not be completed by the Government, when it is already about 80 percent completed and when it is now bringing and did bring into the Treasury a net revenue last year of \$14,500,000. It is rather foolish, I think, to say now that these lines ought to be built by a private industry. That argument was settled some 15 years ago. The system is nearly complete. To hold back a few million dollars in this bill contributes nothing to the economy program which all of us are engaged in at this time. It contributes nothing at all. In fact, the net result of the adoption of this amendment can be nothing in the long run other than some loss to the Treasury of the United States. There is no other way it can be reasoned out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I come from a State which has 148,000 square miles. It has less than 600,000 people. During the late war, next to

North Dakota we had the greatest percentage loss of any State in the Union insofar as our population was concerned. At the present time we have building there and getting pretty well toward completion the greatest dam not only in the United States today but in the world, the Hungry Horse Dam in northwestern Montana. That dam will have its first generator installed in October of this year, the next one in January of next year, and shortly thereafter the other two. It will furnish 300,000 kilowatts of power, approximately, for the State of Montana and 500,000 kilowatts of power, approximately, for the downstream area in the Columbia River Basin.

In western Montana we have 10 percent of the hydroelectric potential in the entire Nation. I want to see my State developed so that our people can have a chance to stay home and help us make Montana what it should be. I want to see our State taken out of the economic backwardness it has been in for so many years, and I want to see the resources which we possess in such great abundance developed.

We are not in competition with the gentleman's State of New Hampshire. We are taking none of his industries, because we are using this power to develop a phosphate industry and to develop an aluminum industry. There is no competition.

Insofar as the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] is concerned, this is not a new project. This is a project practically on the verge of completion. We need this chance, we need this break. We are asking you to help us when this dam is completed this year to continue with these lines so that we can keep these businesses alive which have come to our State, so that we can give our people some degree of security so that we can develop the resources we possess in such great abundance.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK].

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] would strike from the bill \$10,000,000 of money that is badly needed to build additional power lines in the Pacific Northwest. I am opposed to this proposed reduction.

The Bonneville Power Administration, last year, marketed the about 2,500,000 kilowatts of electricity that was produced by the Grand Coulee and Bonneville Dams. For this electricity, the Bonneville Power Administration received approximately \$39,000,000 and turned this money in to the Federal Treasury.

During the past several years we have been engaged in building, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars, eight additional dams on the Columbia River. All of these dams will be in operation by January 1956 or within about 3 years from now.

These dams, by January 1956, will be producing 1,554,000 additional kilowatts of electricity which the Bonneville Power Administration must market.

To market this huge 60 percent increase in power requires that new power lines be built. If \$10,000,000 is cut from this bill as the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] proposes, this power line building program will be curtailed. As a result the Bonneville system will not have the facilities to get this additional power from the new dams to the consuming centers. We will have the dams, on which we have spent hundreds of millions, but we will not be able, if this amendment carries, because we will lack distribution facilities, to market this additional power.

The creation of such a situation is not economy. It is ludicrous, unwise, and unbusinesslike.

If a publisher were to build a large newspaper plant, equipped it with expensive linotype machines and presses and then were to provide no trucks or other facilities for distributing his papers after they were printed that would be foolish. That, however, is exactly the kind of thing that is being proposed in the amendment now proposed to the Bonneville power line appropriation section of this bill.

The gentleman's State, New Hampshire, is a small State in area. It is only a part, not more than one-sixth, of New England, while the area served by the Bonneville Power Administration is five or six times the size of all New England. Our power service problems in the West are much more difficult and complex than those of New Hampshire.

We need these additional power lines for which this bill provides. The appropriation for them should not be cut. It would not be sound business to cut it.

We have two dams now and soon will have more. We must have the necessary power lines to distribute the additional power these dams will produce. Otherwise we will be in the ludicrous position of having power producing dams but have no power line facilities to get that power to the consuming centers where it must be sold.

I hope the amendment is rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. NICHOLSON].

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to support the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire. While it is true that the State of New Hampshire may be a small State, and that Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut and the other New England States may be small States, we do not ask anybody for anything. We go and do it ourselves. You have been hearing about the Rural Electrification Administration and so forth and so on. But, in the States of New England, we are taken care of to the extent of about 90 percent by private industry and the people in private industry. We are not running here and asking you to build any Tennessee Valley Authority or Missouri Valley Authority, or any other kind of authority. It is not because of the power situation that our industry has been moving out of New England. Industry is moving out because in New England we have had the courage to pay laboring men a salary that would keep them going

from one end of the week to the other. How can we compete with the textile industry in the South when they pay 75 cents an hour and we pay \$1.16 an hour? We just cannot do it. That is one of the things we are doing, and we are going to continue to stay in business up in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and I hope that we will stop paying all the bills for the State of Oregon, and Washington, and Tennessee, and any other State in the Union. Why do you not stand up like men as we do in New England and be proud of what we have done, running our own business through private enterprise and private money? We are not asking for a harbor or a river improvement in New England to be taken care of because we are spending too much money in national defense. While we are in this national defense effort, let us not spend any money until the war scare is over.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] is recognized.

(Mr. WHEELER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] has just impressed upon us the necessity for a yardstick. There are two or three observations I would like to make with reference to the pending matter. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK] said that if this amendment carried you would have dams built without any transmission lines to carry the power.

I would suggest to the gentleman from Mississippi that we have a very good yardstick down in Georgia to this degree: In the case of the public dams or public hydroelectric projects that have been built there, the Georgia Power Company, a private enterprise, agrees to go to the bus-bar and buy that power at exactly what the Department of the Interior charges, plus the exact cost of transmission to any preferred customer in the state of Georgia. That sounds like a pretty good yardstick to me. I cannot understand, if the Georgia Power Company cannot do that and pay more taxes than this so-called revenue we have been talking about here the last few minutes, then I just do not know what has happened to other private enterprise companies in this great country of ours.

Are you willing here this afternoon to agree that the Department of the Interior through its officials can build a better power line more expeditiously and more economically than the private enterprise power companies of this country can do it? If you are willing to agree to that, then vote against the amendment. If you think that the Government through its various agencies cannot do a better job, then vote for the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is very easy to understand the attitude of those who are for and those who are against the amendment.

No one can criticize our friends from the Northwest for desiring to represent their communities, get something out of the Federal Treasury for their districts. That is a natural feeling and procedure. But it is rather amusing when you hear the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] tell us that this appropriation will be a revenue producer for the Federal Government. I hope it will be.

He mentioned \$39,000,000—a return of a little over 1 percent, because they have \$3,500,000,000 invested in these dams.

One of the other opponents of the amendment said that they had eight more dams that would soon be brought into operation. Will we then be asked for more funds for power lines? For stand-by steam plants? Well, the situation is similar to one in my own district. Many farmers wanted electricity. I have had a little disagreement with REA sometimes. Why? Because after the REA was established, what did it want? It wanted a company to cut the poles to carry the current. It wanted to creosote the poles. It desired to put them up. It wanted to manufacture electric light bulbs, copper wire, and telephones. It was not content to operate a plant and furnish electricity to farmers.

Here in Washington that agency would have gone into producing and merchandising everything that could be used electrically, had Congress not called a halt.

It is amusing to hear my good friend from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]—oh, I love him; I sit at his feet at least once a week to learn how to be a statesman, though I do not always follow through. He has always been for states' rights, but he does not want these States out there in the great Northwest to build their own plants, to go along with their own development. He wants the Federal Government to do it, just as he takes pride—and he is entitled to it, for I think he is the father, the mother, and the godfather too, of TVA—it was a great achievement.

When he gets Tombigbee running up through the country to Detroit—the water flowing north—then automobiles from Detroit can be floated down that canal with no, or practically no, freight charge. He tells us it will be a wonderful thing for Michigan. When I listen to him I am almost persuaded. He almost convinces me that socialized power and transportation are needed. But not quite.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan moves that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. May I say that, while I regret taking this additional time, I did not as was the case when a similar motion was offered the other day by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] do it just to gain time. I expect to vote against this bill, the reason being that so many of us have been talking about economy, but not giving it to the people that sometimes some of my race—well, careless thinking constituents have suggested that I vote for economy. But when I tell them I have been trying to get through legislation which would bring about economy, do you know, they seemed to, question my veracity. They overestimate the power of my vote. They forget that votes, not argument, decide an issue. Yes, sir; they have speculated—some few—as to why I was not able to do more along that line.

I want on every occasion that I can to do something and to vote so that finally they will come to believe that as one Member of the House I am doing all one Member can do. I am just wondering when Members make so many pledges to their constituents and tell them time and time again that they are for economy why it is, when the votes are counted, the economy votes are not quite enough in number.

I wonder why it is, when there is a chance on a bill like this to do some cutting, there is so much opposition to it?

No one intends to deprive the people or the agencies in the great Northwest of the right ultimately to build these transmission lines. All we are saying is, Why can you not wait a little bit? Why can you not wait, not until we cut down the debt, because I do not expect anybody to wait for that—no one here will ever see it cut down as long as the party now in power continues to spend.

But when a local interest comes in asking for dollars, Members vote for spending on that particular project while condemning every other. Everyone seems to want appropriations cut except when his own district is on the receiving end.

I do not expect the Northwest to wait too long, but can you not wait until this police action—I call it war—in Korea is over? Can you not wait until the veterans, who continue in a steady stream to come home, are all here and we know what our obligations to those men will be?

Can you not wait until the poor taxpayers in Michigan, for example, become a little more able to pay their share of the tax which goes into the development of other sections of the country?

But is hope of a lessening tax burden just something to be hoped for but never realized?

The gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] said there were only so many people out in his State and that they had so much power already that it could not be used.

Not long ago another gentleman—I think it was the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]—was arguing and

trying to get through another appropriation. I do not recall whether they got that one or not, but he was arguing for an appropriation to build steam plants to supplement the plants that they obtained originally by the use of tax money on the theory that they were flood control and soil erosion plants.

Oh, the truth was and is that they wanted to get cheap electric power, as they call it, at the expense of all the rest of us.

Michigan in area is a small State, probably you could put it inside of one of these big Western States, but the taxes that the people of Michigan pay compare very, very favorably with the taxes that are paid by the States in that group of States out there and which will benefit by the use of Federal funds. We are either for Government ownership or we are against it. It is no answer to say when my district or part of it wants something I should be for an appropriation for that and when you want something in your district you should go along. If we continue to just logroll and trade often enough and long enough, finally practically every private industry in the United States will have been taken over by the Federal Government.

I cannot yet see where the Federal Government has operated a single industrial activity or carried on a single activity where there has been a return of a profit to the Federal Government. If someone does know of such a case I will be glad to hear about it.

Why should we not economize when it is the putting off of the day only until the need for these transmission lines arises? Please do not brag about how you got these dams and, having gotten them, tell us we must go along because we were trapped or seduced into making the first grant of public funds. I assume the next thing will be not only these transmission lines but pretty quickly you will want us to finance the factories, to use the power, pay the transportation of the workers who are to operate the plants; then you will want us to furnish housing for the men and women who are going to work in the factories. Then you will want schools to take care of their children and before they are in operation give them Government contracts to keep the factories going so the power can be used.

Do you see where we will go finally? We will have the Government running the whole thing and at the taxpayer's expense.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the preferential motion.

Mr. Chairman, I just heard a most remarkable speech by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] in which he said that in his desire to practice economy he would like to have the opportunity to vote against the measure now before us. In other words, what the gentleman has just said is that he would vote against the one bill which comes before this body which can be truly called and has been called so often the all-American bill, a bill which seeks to do something about America's resources, a bill which seeks to do something about

the welfare of the Indians who are the wards of the Government, a bill which seeks to do something about our national parks, our Bureau of Mines, and other related agencies which are under the authority of the Department of the Interior.

The gentleman states that Michigan alone pays as much in the way of taxes as do the four Pacific Northwest States. I am sure that it does because Michigan is a great State with a large population and with huge industries. Out in our part of the country we are young, we are new. Why, it was just 77 years ago that the Custer massacre took place in eastern Montana. It was not so many years after that until the Territory of Washington was broken up into the States of Idaho, Montana and Washington.

Mr. Chairman, we are a new people, in a new part of our own country, asking you to give us the right of developing our own resources. We are not in conflict with any State of the Union, because we have resources which we can develop that can supplement the economy of the United States and not be in competition with our neighbors throughout the Union. We are not taking the textile industry from New Hampshire or Massachusetts, but we are trying to get the power to develop our chrome, our tungsten, our manganese, our phosphates, and our aluminum. Those are things which are needed for the development of the country as a whole. And when I speak of an area of 148,000 square miles, comprising my State of Montana, and pointing out to you that it contains a population of less than 600,000, I am trying to give you a picture of the fix we are in, of the help we need, and of the assistance you can give us. We are not asking for charity; we are not asking for you to give us something for nothing, but we are asking you to understand our problem, because we think we are a part of the United States, and we would like your help in seeing to it that we are treated just as well as any other part of the United States, even if we do not have the population, even if we do not have great numerical representation here.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this House has noted one thing: That all the Members from the Northwest States, Republicans and Democrats alike, are united in their opposition to this amendment, because we realize that by working together, by showing the unity we have shown, that we are doing something that will be for the benefit of the four Northwestern States, and what affects us and our welfare affects the rest of the United States as well. I hope that you will not only defeat this motion which, of course, would send back the all-American bill now before you to committee, but I hope also that you will defeat the amendment of my good friend, whom I esteem highly, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON] who seeks to throttle the development of my State of Montana.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I have always had great admiration for the great Northwest, and it has been increasing the last few moments, not because it is large and my State is small. Mere physical size is not always the important thing. If it were, I would be Speaker of this House instead of one of its junior Members.

Mr. Chairman, I do not admire the great Northwest so much because of that but because of the magnificent unanimity with which its representatives go out to complete their fine empire at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole country, and I hate to stand in their way for a moment. But I admire them even more because of the mental gymnastics that they present to us today, as they have many times before. One is that by reducing the total cost of the construction of transmission lines of \$66,000,000 by only \$10,000,000, we are going to defeat the whole program when, as a matter of fact, the hearings disclose that all these kilowatts will not come in until 1956. This is a very small reduction, indeed.

Another mental gymnastic is that these appropriations do not cost anyone a penny. As a rather simple-minded New Hampshire Yankee, I just cannot follow the reasoning that we can spend money and build this great empire and it does not cost anyone anything. That is pure bunk. We are putting up the money. If it is their point that the Government is going to get the money back and make a profit, we do not want it, because the Government of the United States is not in the banking business and it is not in the money-making business. We do not want to get rich out of our friends in the Northwest and I do not think we will. If it is such a prosperous undertaking, let them borrow the money as we do. Why, you have heard about the Yankee who prayed, "Dear Lord, I do not ask Thee to give me riches, just show me where they are." Our western friends have at their very door these great dams which we have helped them build, and they say with all that power we have given them we must give them more money for transmission lines because they just cannot even tap it for themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON].

(Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, I am not discussing this amendment because, after all, it is for the benefit of the West, and we in the West find out we have to work for everything. I still do not like to have some statements go by unchallenged. The statement was made, and we have heard it continuously made here on the floor—it was brought out very

strongly by the chairman of this committee—that every single cent is paid back to the American taxpayer. Well, “hooey,” if I know how to spell it. First of all, these projects are divided. I happen to be on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, where these projects are authorized. A great portion of them are divided into what they call the flood control, recreation, navigation, and fish and wildlife phases, and they are nonreimbursable. That is all paid by the American taxpayer.

Now let us come to this item of interest. When the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] was chairman of the committee he insisted that the interest be paid into the Treasury as interest, but today the Solicitor General of the Department of the Interior has ruled this way. They figure the interest in order to determine the power rates, it should bring back the principal plus the interest. That is a bookkeeping interest. But when the interest is paid into the Treasury, it is paid in on the principal of some of the other part of the project, so it is not paid in as interest. I want to correct it right now. That is what the Solicitor General has ruled, and that is what the Bureau of Reclamation does every time. We have a project up right now which is not going to pass. They have it in this particular project and they have it in all others. No; that is just a lot of “hooey” that every cent of the cost of these projects is paid back to the Government. We not only do not receive any interest as interest, but we have to pay interest out of the Treasury each year for the money borrowed and advanced for these projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have no reason to feel any hostility toward the folks out in the Northwest, but this amendment only cuts their appropriation for the Bonneville construction by \$10,000,000, from \$66,000,000 to \$56,000,000. The committee has only trimmed the budget estimate from \$70,000,000 to \$66,000,000, or a smaller reduction, only about 5 percent as against an over-all reduction in the bill of 22 percent.

We have a little conflict between our friends from the Northwest. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] tells us they paid back into the Treasury \$39,000,000 last year. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] tells us they have paid back \$14,000,000. I do not know which is right.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. One was the net return and one was the gross return.

Mr. TABER. I do not know what the gross return would be, because the over-all cost according to the figures someone gave here a while ago, was something like \$3,500,000,000, and \$39,000,000,000 would be just a hair over 1 percent on that.

It is my understanding that the Montana Power Co. would unquestionably build the power lines in Montana. That comes from people who have been out there and gone over the situation, and they have told me this today. This is the situation. The power lines are

being built for additional power that will come in in 1956, and the power lines would be built in 1953. Why do we need them now?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] to close debate.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, we have scattered all over the country in regard to those transmission lines, but they are out in the Northwest. The power is needed for the saving of lives. That is what this \$66,000,000 is asked for, to try to get the kids out of Korea and get them home here. Every paper or magazine you pick up tells that we are not up to par in the national production for defense. They are trying to get up to par. That is what this power in the Northwest is for.

Somebody came down to the well here and said we spent \$3,000,000,000. We did not spend \$2,000,000,000. I am glad it is not the New Dealers that are hollering about how you kick a billion around here as you did this afternoon. No, we have not spent \$2,000,000,000 yet, but they come down here and say we spent \$3,000,000,000 on dams. They do not think anything at all of kicking a billion around that way.

This \$66,000,000 we are asking for is to help with national defense. That is why I am down here asking you this afternoon for it. Let us vote this amendment down.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The statement has been made that the power to be furnished by these lines will not come in until 1956. The Hungry Horse Dam, the greatest dam in the country, comes in this year. Those lines are needed to transmit this power, 300,000 kilowatts in Montana and an additional 500,000 kilowatts downstream in the Columbia basin.

Mr. KIRWAN. They are putting them to the test this afternoon, whether they want to help national defense or whether they do not want to help it.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, may I point out to the Committee that there is no transmission line included in the bill now before us which was opposed during Appropriation Committee hearings by any representative of any private power company.

Lack of private power opposition certainly can be interpreted as recognition that a cut in construction funds would jeopardize the delivery of power to the load centers. Therefore, a cut here would not be in the interest of either the Federal Government nor of the private distribution companies which buy power from the Bonneville Power Administration.

It has been said that this capital investment, which will be returned to the Treasury, can be delayed. It was pointed out that one project would not come into production until 1956. This would be the Chief Joseph Dam in Washington.

The McNary Dam, also on the Columbia River, will have 140,000 kilowatts ready for hungry industry next December. If it is left at the dam, industry

will stay hungry. If industry cannot get the power, new jobs will not be created, and that means less consuming power and less demands for products of private industry whether it be in New England or in the State of Washington.

But let us go behind power-production dates. Power is necessary for defense. But that very defense program is making it difficult to obtain transmission materials. Transformers must be ordered now to be available 36 or 40 months from today. It takes that long to plan and build lines from Chief Joseph power to Snohomish and, thence, to the load centers of Puget Sound.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, a reduction of this fund would be an increase in the cost of the job which must be done. In the Pacific Northwest the planning by the Bonneville Power Administration has resulted in a reduction in original estimated costs. One line has been redesigned and relocated at a saving of \$2,500,000. The redesigning represents a total saving of 90 miles of transmission line.

The technicians of the Bonneville Power Administration should be commended for work well done. Let us not delay the effective date of this efficient planning by thoughtless appropriation cuts today.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON].

The question was taken; and on a division (the Chair being in doubt) there were—ayes 96, noes 91.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JACKSON of Washington and Mr. CORTON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 103, noes 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that I was seeking recognition at the time of the consideration of the Southwestern Power Administration item, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] desire to offer his amendment?

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement recently entered into, the gentleman is entitled to offer his amendment. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COUDERT: On page 2, line 8, strike out lines 8 through 18 and insert in lieu thereof the following: “For administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, 16 U. S. C., 825 S., as applied to the southeastern power area to remain available until expended, \$90,000.”

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment involves a relatively small sum of money, but it does involve a very important principle that lies at the foundation of all these conflicts concerning the extension of public power.

This is not a case, as some of the speakers with respect to the prior amendment asserted, of whether or not there are going to be available transmission facilities for power developed at new publicly constructed dams; this is no case of derelict power lying unused at the source, Government dams; it is not a case of the blushing bride left at the church; here is a case history that demonstrates dramatically the importance of limiting the extension of public power except where absolutely necessary and where there is no possible alternative.

This power line is a 40-mile transmission line to the town of Greenwood in South Carolina, a line which was to be constructed by agreement between the private power companies and the mutual power company owned by the community of Greenwood. Just as soon as the Southeastern Power Administration became aware of the fact that the local mutual power company, was planning to build the line in conjunction with private industry, the Southeastern Power Administration moved in and unceremoniously shoved aside the private companies, put an end to the agreement that had been arranged between the local community and the private utility companies and undertook to begin building the line itself.

The sole question here is, Mr. Chairman, are we going to allow this public administration to use public money to build a power line that was in the process of being built, by agreement by private industry to the satisfaction of the people in the community. This is a clear case, the issue is clearly presented.

If the members of the committee vote down the pending amendment, it means very simply that they do not want private industry to construct lines wherever they can do so and that they prefer public authorities to construct whether or not there are any available alternatives.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Why does not the gentleman tell the House that the private power company involved wanted the Government to give it tax-free amortization, which was refused?

Mr. COUDERT. Does the gentleman realize that every company in the United States that is building new construction gets the tax-free amortization under the tax bill which the gentleman no doubt voted for last fall?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The Government is giving the same thing to dozens of companies all over the country which are building new plants.

Mr. COUDERT. Precisely so.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, this amendment will be agreed to and that the committee will stand four square for the principle of supporting private enterprise construction where it is available. This is a case where it is clearly available and reasonably available.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, this is not a new start. Your Government and my Government has \$319,000 invested in this line. It is the only line in the South that the Congress permitted to go in last year, and it was in front of the Congress at that time like it is today. There was the same discussion, everything was explained last year, as it has been explained today. The Congress voted last year to build this line, and it has already \$319,000 invested in that line.

What happened to bring the Government into it? The commission testifying before the committee said it was going to build a line. The commission itself, not the private company but a co-op commission down there, testified at the hearings it was going to build this line. Now the private utilities comes along 1 year after we have \$319,000 invested in this line and says that it will build the line, and wheel the power at a price. Congress agreed to build the line. Now you are coming back in here today and want to toss the line up, saying, "No fair; that does not count." I just wonder what kind of a Congress this is. Is it true what they say about us—that we are the greatest law-making body in the world? The only one ever heard to say that was an American, and I want to see it put to the acid test sometime. Just 1 year after this line was voted in, along comes a Member speaking in opposition to it. What a nice talk was made. Oh, he even talked about the bride being left at the church. That had nothing to do with this bill at all. This power line was to go down to some co-ops, a line that the private companies refused to build. After they arranged to construct it, the private interests wanted to build it themselves. Then, the Southeast Power Co. came along and said, "We will build it since you are a preferred customer." A couple of our friends were not on the floor last year, so now we are going to start all over again today.

I hope now that we will act in the American way. If it passed the Congress last year and we have \$319,000 invested in it, I think we should go all the way with the line now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. DONOVAN].

(Mr. GWINN and Mr. McGRATH asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted them to Mr. DONOVAN.)

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, I did not have to get a letter this morning

from the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, American Federation of Labor, to make up my mind to support this amendment.

When this appropriation was before the House a year ago I voted for an amendment cutting the committee's appropriation for the Southeast Power Administration. But in this morning's mail I received a letter which, in my humble opinion, might well be regarded as a turning point in American politics. Enclosed in the letter was an exposition three pages long of the attitude of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers toward the public power question in general. With your indulgence I will read a few paragraphs contained in that statement of policy.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers controls 75 percent of the organized electricians in the United States. Their statement of policy starts out like this:

In the interests of the common weal there is no more pressing need than provision for flood control, irrigation, navigation, and the prevention of soil erosion. * * *

However, in the interval since the inauguration of this program there have been developed and instituted procedures engendered by a false concept of the fundamentals of Americanism. * * *

The scope of the program now embraces the generation of electricity by power other than that procured through irrigation and flood control, steam as an instance; the distribution of electric power and the sale of electric power in direct competition with privately owned electric utility companies. * * *

The progress of this procedure is such as to clearly indicate complete duplication of transmission facilities in competition that can only lead to extermination of private utility companies. * * *

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not raise its voice on the subject of public power in behalf of private companies or their management. We have met the abuses of power by these companies in the past and have achieved substantial correction. Today 90 percent of the workers in the privately owned electric light and power industry are covered by union contracts and the IBEW itself represents more than 75 percent of the organized employees in this industry.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers raises its voice on the subject of public power at this time in the interest of organized labor in the electric light and power industry. The subtle transformation of the Government program from the proper purposes of providing power as a byproduct of the initial program and of furnishing a yardstick for private utilities has reached the stage where it threatens free enterprise in this industry. * * *

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has had drastic experience with the effect on its interests resulting from the transfer of utilities from private to public or quasi-public ownership. * * *

Labor does not choose to have its welfare determined by the administrative orders of Government officials, no matter how well intentioned they may purport to be.

Under fascism, nazism, and communism the people work for the state. Under the policies inaugurated by the Rural Electrification Administration those employed on electrical properties work for the Government under the guise of cooperatives. It is a distinction without a difference.

Mr. Chairman, I think that statement of policy by one of the greatest unions in America may mark a step in a different direction. I am against this appro-

priation and I am in favor of the amendment. I hope it will be voted for by a tremendous majority.

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN].

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, one reason why the opposition to this amendment is up at this time rather than last year is simply and purely because Greenwood County, my home town, in South Carolina, does not have the money to send lobbyists to Washington to call Members off this floor. Lobbying is very much in evidence here today, but they are not representing Greenwood County.

This contract was entered into by the Greenwood Power Commission with the Southeastern Power Administration last year before this matter ever came before the House, and it was approved by the Interior Department, agreeing to deliver power from the Clarks Hill Dam on the Savannah River, which will be completed this fall, to the Greenwood Power Commission, this line to pass near my home in the Third Congressional District. An appropriation of \$318,000 for this line passed this House last year without a fight. Construction is now under way. It would be poor economy indeed to abandon this line at this stage. This line is entirely within the confines of the district it is my honor to represent.

I went along with a lot of you fellows when you sought to keep lines out of your districts when you did not want them. I happen to know today that my people want this line. It is essential to continue the great work and reasonable rates furnished by the Greenwood Power Commission. Of the members of the Greenwood Power Commission, one is a farmer, one is a lawyer, one is a manager in a textile mill, one is the manager of the project, and the other is the president of one of the local banks. They are men who believe in free enterprise, men who are trying to preserve free enterprise. They are real Americans who are fighting socialism.

I stand here this afternoon and compare my record for economy and saving the taxpayers of this country money with that of any Member of this Congress on either side of the aisle. I am proud to stand here on a nonpartisan basis. I have sworn allegiance to no national party, Democrat or Republican. I am only trying to represent the people of my district.

I remember the time when the farmers of my county had no rural electricity, no electric machines to pump their water, no electricity to light their poultry houses at night, and no deep freezes. This is a fight that started many, many years ago. These companies were given every opportunity to build this line to Greenwood, and we plead with them 10 years ago for connecting lines. This is the only chance for the people of my district to tap the power that will be available when the great dam on the Savannah River is completed this fall. This is a question of the good faith of

the Government and this very Congress which authorized the beginning of this line last year.

I have no quarrel with the private power companies. I know their representatives personally. They are fine Americans. I wish these companies every success. They have done a great job for the American people. I wish to point out however that there is room in America for private power and where they have not or cannot do the job then Government power must help our people. This line is the opposite of socialism. This line will help the farmers, municipalities, and little industries of Greenwood, Laurens, Abbeville and Newberry counties have power at rates that will help keep them free and independent. I hope this House will be fair and economical by rejecting the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COUDERT) there were—ayes 81, noes 99.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JACKSON of Washington and Mr. COUDERT.

The Committee again divided; and tellers reported that there were—ayes 92, noes 108.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read, as follows:

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$6,600,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise simply to call the attention of my friend from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] and the people of South Carolina and the area that would have been affected had this reduction taken place, that the amendment was defeated largely by the vote of Democratic Members, north, east, south, and west.

I am very proud of the Democratic Party, and my colleagues on the Republican side should, as they are, be proud of their party. I am a great believer in the two-party system. I am a Democrat. I belong to one party; I respect my friends who belong to the other party. I hope the people of South Carolina will recognize that we who come from other parts of the country are disciples of Thomas Jefferson the same as they are. While we may disagree on this or that bill, yet on fundamentals we are all in agreement; and when the test came today where their interests were involved we from the northern and western sections of the country joined with our Democratic colleagues from the southern section of the country in defeating this reduction amendment from \$959,500 to \$90,000, a matter of importance and concern to the people of South Carolina and particularly of the Greenwood area.

I simply call attention to the fact that there is a strong family spirit existing among some of us in the Democratic

Party, and I hope that strong political family spirit will exist everywhere among Democrats in the months to come.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as always, I listened with great interest to the remarks of the very esteemed majority leader; the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], who has just taken the floor to point out in connection with this particular amendment on which we have just voted, that the larger amount was carried because of votes on the Democratic side.

I want to broaden this particular matter just a little bit to talk generally about the fiscal affairs of our country; and, yes, to fit the shoe on the foot where it belongs. I say this to my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]; generally speaking, as we have sought to balance the budget and cut expenditures, the votes on the Democratic side have been on the spending side; on my side, the Republican side, they have been on the saving side.

I recognize, as do many of us, the strong political attraction that is alleged to stem from the fact that you vote money for this particular project or that particular project, hoping thereby to curry the favor of the particular people who want that appropriation made, but may I point out to my friend that in the broader concept in this country there is an overwhelming demand that the expenses of the Federal Government be reduced. That demand is the direct result of a growing conviction in the country on the part of all right-thinking people that we are rapidly spending ourselves into bankruptcy and ruin.

So I am very happy to say here to you, and I hope over the radio and through the newspapers to the people of the country as a whole, that in these critical times, when the Congress should respond to the demand of the people for a reduction in Federal spending, the Republicans, by and large, are carrying the responsibility for meeting that demand. Joined by some real Democrats, most of them from the South, who are putting their country above party, may I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that we have effected some real economies and we are going to effect some more before this session is ended.

Let me say to my friend from Massachusetts and to the Members here that after the last Congress the Council of State Chambers of Commerce went to the trouble of analyzing the votes, Democratic and Republican, which had to do with the spending of the taxpayers' money. And lo and behold, when they measured it out, the first ten spenders were on the Democratic side and the first ten savers were on the Republican side. More power to my side of the aisle. The overwhelming percentage of economy votes was supplied by Members on the Republican side while the overwhelming percentage of the votes on the spending side was supplied by the Democrats.

So I say to you, my good friend from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] when you seek to make political capital out of some individual item, the whole record should be written. Moreover, to most of you over there, on the Democrat side of the aisle, you come by the spending business rather conveniently. You like to spend. You think you have found in spending a way to continue to elect Democrat Members of Congress and to elect Democrats to the Presidency. But let me tell you something, the people of this country, who are digging deeper and deeper into their pockets for the money to pay these bills, are getting wised up and they are getting fed up. They are sick and tired of mounting taxes and when the record is written those of us who have dared to stand for economy in Government operation need have no concern about political consequences. Let me say above and beyond that, I think we can sleep a little better at night because we have not added to the burdens of an already dangerously over-taxed Nation.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, there is probably no one in this House who enjoys a political speech any better than I do, which is the reason, perhaps, I enjoyed listening to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] who just preceded me. I would like to say to you this afternoon that I am going to offer an amendment at the proper time which will give my friend from Indiana and the members of the so-called economy bloc a chance to save some very important money. I have seen a lot of amendments offered here which dealt with \$1,200 items, items that involved a refusal to pay compensation to a man who was injured, and appropriations of like nature.

I also happen to have analyzed the report of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. Many times, may I say, it is considered an honor if you are on the State chamber of commerce list as being 100 percent wrong, because I have never seen very many of these analytical agencies that have picked out any important amendments or any important bills that were in the interest of the people of the United States. Most of the votes they pick are ones that their friends voted the way the chambers approved, so that they are loaded analyses.

Last year we had a situation like this when the time came to appropriate money for the Armed Forces some \$50,000,000, as I remember it. That passed without a record vote and without much discussion. As a result, we have the Hébert committee, and as far as I know it has done a good job, the Hardy committee, which has been most effective, and the Bonner committee, about which I know more. It, the Bonner committee, has done a tremendous job trying to investigate waste in the procurement divisions of the Armed Forces. But if you appointed every Member of this Congress a committee of 1 and gave him a staff of 20—we could not keep up with the waste. There is only one way to stop the extravagance and that is

not give the Pentagon brass the money in the first place.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer an amendment at the proper time to cut down the Pentagon spenders by an important sum, \$5,000,000,000, and then they will not waste so much money, because they will not have it to waste. A friend of mine heard a vice president of one of the big motor companies state the other day that his company had a contract to turn out tanks. He said, "We have turned them out by the thousands; hundreds of them are sitting up in Detroit, not being used because the blueprints that were sent up by the Ordnance Department were not right and the turrets won't work. But," he said, "they keep on buying them anyway, and we keep on turning them out to be parked on vacant lots."

It is not important apparently to get these tanks to Korea. Just get them bought so the appropriation will be used.

Now, you can fool around with all of the little amendments of \$1,200 and \$1,500 and \$2,500 that you want to, but if you really want to save some real money, you had better give that Armed Forces appropriation bill some close scrutiny and do some important cutting there, and then you can balance the budget. We will not hurt the defense of the country, and then we can put in some of these items, like this power item, which are for the benefit of the people in the rural areas where they cannot get the electric power they need to produce the things that the country needs.

In closing I will say that as far as I know there is not an appropriation in any of these bills to spend one single nickel in my district. Last year there was an item of \$75,000 to build a dam on the Ohio river in my district and last year I asked the committee to take that out, and they did, because it is not necessary. To replace dams which are working now with larger more costly ones, especially not in wartime.

If it is in there again this year, at the proper time I am going to scrutinize that, and I will ask you to take it out again.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will offer the amendment to reduce the military appropriation bill by \$5,000,000,000, I will go along with him.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. I appreciate that. I will offer the amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And I will vote for a \$1,000,000,000 cut on the over-all budget any time it is offered.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Well, I will say to the gentleman that I am out to balance the budget. If it takes a fourteen-billion cut to do it I am for cutting that much. I voted against the tax increase last year, and I am going to be consistent and vote for a balanced budget.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pro forma amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The CHAIRMAN. Time is exhausted on that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will also look into the precedents on that ruling.

Mr. Chairman, the Members will never realize how much the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] grieve me, because if there is anything I dislike it is a partisan political speech from the well of the House, though I am in no way criticizing either.

I have never gone along, even when that great statesman, my former Senator, was for the misnamed bipartisan foreign policy. Perhaps I made a mistake when I did not. But I go along now—and have in the House many, many times—for what some people think is a bipartisan move. That is those times when men from the South and men from the North—thinking alike voted the same way. It grieves me, too, I will say to my distinguished leader from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] to admit that we have those who are sometimes called spenders in our own Republican Party as well as some on the other side. In fact, the two major parties are hopelessly split right down the center on several major issues. Of course, in fairness, I must add that whether a man is a spender or not depends upon who is to get the money and sometimes whether the spending directly affects his district. None of us seem to be consistently inclined to vote against grants of public funds for projects in his own district.

I have noticed that on more than one vital issue we have had on this side of the aisle a great deal of support from Members on the other side. I recall very, very distinctly that when the Taft-Hartley bill was up it was passed over the President's veto, and many of the votes to override came from that side of the aisle. On many another fundamental issue without any consultation the vote has been nonpartisan—as for example on UMT. It has always been my conviction that those votes were cast that way, because those who voted to override that veto honestly and sincerely believed that that was the vote they should cast. The same was true when UMT and many another issue was up. I hope it will continue that way—each thinking and voting for what he thinks is best for his country.

I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], whom I greatly admire and respect, I have had many, many more severe admonitions or recommendations from my own leadership than he administered to my personal friend, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN]. I am sure it will not worry the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN]; I am sure it will not worry him. I am satisfied that our colleague who has his own convictions and the courage to voice them, who enjoys the respect of every Member of the

House, will go on his way guided by his heart and conscience until some day he will sit over in what is called—mistakenly, I think—the upper body, the Senate, as a representative of his State. I hope that will some day be the honor his State does him and I am sure he will ably represent that State.

Now, having gotten that off my chest, I want to call your attention to a very concise article on page A1879 of the RECORD of March 24. An extension of remarks by the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I will read this if I may, although I understand it may be a violation of the rules though it is common practice.

I read from the remarks of the House leader:

The following statement—

The only statement appears to be one made by the gentleman himself—

shows that, even after paying taxes, we have more money left in our pockets than ever before, and that in return for our taxes, we are getting peace—

Getting? A long, long time getting—we are getting peace, prosperity—

With beefsteak \$1.14 a pound, I do not eat it, I look at it—
and democracy.

Democracy? I will not refer personally to any of the advisers of the present administration. Let us draw the veil over that and let it go. So many are busy explaining how they got their incomes.

Read that, and judge yourselves. Peace? Prosperity? The gentleman nods his head. "And democracy." Ruled by small groups. Is that democracy? My time has run out so more on that statement some other day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I thought we had the Interior bill under consideration here. This is more like a vaudeville show.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They certainly are not making monkeys of the people.

Mr. KIRWAN. I think we ought to proceed with the Interior bill.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Spring has come, and with it its harbingers, the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Michigan. It is always delightful at this season of the congressional year to hear their bright little chirps. I said chirps, not cheeps. In the second year of every Congress just when the trees start to bud and the foliage turns green, we have learned to expect the appearance in the well of the House of these two distinguished gentlemen. It is then that we hear the old economy song. It is then that we hear of the glories of the moth-eaten old elephant. It is then that these two gentlemen play Nostradamus and foretell the events that are to take place in the coming November. Let me warn some of the younger members on the Republican side not to take these prognostications too seriously, because during the 16 years that I have been in the House,

I have never known either of them to be right in foretelling the political future.

The gentleman from Indiana says that he is able to sleep nights. I say that he might just as well sleep days because there is nothing in his party's program that would ever keep him awake. Neither has he nor his party any program responsibility, and sometimes I think the party is totally lacking in a sense of responsibility. Evidently, I am not unique in my thoughts. The American people must feel likewise, as they have absolutely refused to entrust the Government of these United States to the gentleman's party for the past 20 years and in 20 of the last 22 years they refused to have faith in the GOP legislative ability.

The truth of the matter is that the American public realizes the impoverishment both as to ideas and men in the GOP circles. Our people are fully cognizant that the Republican Party produced Lincoln, or should I say that Lincoln produced the Republican Party? Since his death he has been succeeded by a continuity of mediocrity. The only man who approached greatness and who had the Republican label since Lincoln's death was Theodore Roosevelt, and it did not take the Republican Party long to drive him out of their councils.

The GOP has always talked economy, but it has been an economy at the expense of social legislation and human rights. Anyone who has been in this House for the last 4 years knows that every time that there has been an appropriation bill that would provide money to implement and enforce the social legislation that has become part of our law during the last 20 years, the Republican Party could always be counted upon to be in there cutting and cutting in the hope that they could so emasculate the various bureaus that the social reforms could not be brought into being. It has been a sly program, but it has not fooled the American citizen. Succeeding elections are proof that the people have not been deceived.

Most all who are sitting here today remember a year ago when the Republican Party cut to the bone the appropriation bill for flood control. Almost all of us remember the noble ideals expressed by these gentlemen in their fight for rigid economy and we can also remember 3 months later, after the disastrous Missouri River flood, how the very same gentlemen, without any shame, came running down the aisle on after the other to speak in the well of the House as proponents and friends of flood control. Surely they can never say that they were embarrassed by hypocrisy.

The gentleman from Indiana has endeavored to smear and besmirch the Democratic Party for its legislation and for its expenditures. He does this despite the fact that every time there has been a presidential campaign for the past 20 years his party has endeavored to embrace the legislation passed against the Republican will by Democratic Congresses. The American people remember these "me too" declarations and know the lack of sincerity behind the platitudes.

We on the Democratic side of the aisle are willing to take full responsibility for what we have done, and since we are taking the responsibility we also insist on taking the credit.

Let our minds go back 22 to 25 years ago. Remember the average man of that time, the clerk, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the electrician, and the policeman—the people who make up the backbone of our Nation and the mass of our citizenry. At that time when a man of that classification died, within 10 days to 2 weeks the family would go to the closet and take that man's suit, if there was another suit, and a pair of shoes and perhaps a watch and then would distribute them. That was usually the end of that man's earthly possessions. Today, when a man within that same category dies, 9 times out of 10 he leaves a small bank account, insurance policy, social-security rights for his widow, an automobile, a television set, electric refrigerator, and many other things that were completely foreign to him 25 years ago. I read just the other day that 61,000,000 of our people own their own homes, and certainly the mass of that 61,000,000 must be working people. This mass improvement occurred during the years when the Democratic Party was responsible for the legislative and administrative branches of the Government. During the same quarter of a century we saw our people receive a security that was completely foreign and unknown to them in the early part of this century. We have seen their way of life so improved that the American workingman and farmer is the envy of all of the other people of the world.

At election time you expect this great segment of our population to be fooled and bamboozled by false cries of economy and by raucous shouts of "me, too," but during these years of Democratic administration it has been possible for the American workingman and farmer with his more numerous dollars and added hours of leisure to acquire an education that prohibits political soothsayers from misinforming him as they did in days gone by. He has learned to analyze the statements made in the newspapers, magazines, books, on the radio, and on television. He has learned to think for himself and he knows those who are his friends and those whom he cannot trust. He knows your record, gentlemen, and he will not be deceived.

I have enjoyed the friendship of the two gentlemen heretofore mentioned and, while I am of the opposite political faith, I do hope that I will be given the opportunity in the years to come to listen once again to their minority prophecies.

(The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.)

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$10,750,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the juris-

diction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.*

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: On page 6, line 8, strike out "\$10,750,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$9,722,605."

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee and the able members of the subcommittee for the fine work they have done in making a cut of 21 percent in the budget estimates, and 7 percent below the current year level as set out in page 2 of the committee report. I have offered an amendment here which relates to an item in this bill where no cut has been made whatever in the amount of the budget request, and where a considerable increase has been made over the amount which was appropriated last year for this same item.

In the case of this item the committee has recommended allowance in full of the Budget request. This means that the full cost of pay-increase legislation would be covered in the appropriation, plus an increase of \$750,000. In 1951 expenditures under this head totaled \$6,109,737—see table, top of page 149 of hearings. In 1952 the initial appropriation was increased to \$9,722,605 and in the third 1952 supplemental \$301,500 has been approved to cover increased pay costs. And now for 1953 the agency wants another very sizable increase. Personnel increased from 1,174 in 1951 to 1,299 for 1952, and request 1,420 in 1953. These figures are shown in the table at top of page 148 of the hearings.

Over this period the area of public lands under management by this Bureau has remained about the same. Volume of business and activity has admittedly grown and there may be some further increase in 1953. Mineral leases and sales of timber are expanding, and the revenue showing is very good.

On the other hand, some important economies can be effected if the Congress wishes to economize in 1953. For example, the sum of \$778,000 is included in the bill for cadastral surveys. Away back in the first annual budget of the United States one will find an item of \$700,000 for public-land surveys. Ever since that time we have been providing for this work on about the same scale, and probably for many years prior to 1923. The agency alleges—page 153—that "these surveys are closely tied to income-producing activities in that specific locations of areas upon which the resource is found must be made before action can be completed." Were we at the stage this year of initiating management of the public lands, this statement would have a good deal of merit. But Interior has been surveying, studying, and managing these lands for many, many decades and their surface resources should by now be pretty well located.

One may reasonably doubt that any revenues would be sacrificed if this whole survey operation were cut to 10 percent of its present scope for a year or two.

On the whole, it appears that appropriations have been amply increased in recent years to take care of work volume increases, and to insure effective protective measures against soil waste, weed invasions and forest and range fires. The amount which would be provided under this amendment should permit continued good progress.

Mr. Chairman, there rests upon us this year the responsibility to balance the budget, if it can be balanced. We cannot balance it by continuing to increase year after year the personnel employed in these agencies, and the amount of appropriations made to these agencies. That is exactly what has been done with reference to this particular agency.

My amendment will cut this item back to the amount appropriated last year, a reduction of \$1,027,395 from the amount carried in the bill.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, but before I take my time I wish to see if we can reach an agreement as to a limitation of debate.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is voted down. I will show you what a cut has been made in Land Management. In 1939 on the payroll of the Interior Department in the Bureau of Land Management there were 3,015 employees; as of June 30, 1951, there were 1,398; in other words, they have taken 1,617 off the payroll in that particular Bureau.

Of what does land management consist? Anybody west of the Mississippi River or maybe on the eastern bank of the Mississippi knows what halogeton is, a poisonous weed springing up on the farms and ranches. This appropriation is to control this weed. Look at the tremendous effort that is under way to locate strategic minerals. These are reasons why we are asking for this increase. Throughout most of the United States anyone who can be spared from his agency or industry is out hunting for strategic minerals to carry on the war effort. What do we find? An amendment offered to cut a million dollars off this item when in a few days you are going to be asked to vote \$54,000,000,000 for the military. You want to cripple the effort of those who are out hunting for the very minerals needed to make the weapons and material the military needs. That is done in the name of economy, but can we save this country by cutting to the backbone a part of the military effort?

As for this weed halogeton, every State west of the Mississippi is affected.

You talk of the need of minerals; you talk of the need of minerals, but we do not have a force today sufficient to issue permits fast enough for those who are looking for and developing minerals.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. As to this halogeton weed I ask the gentleman if there is not an item of \$1,345,000 in the bill for that item.

Mr. KIRWAN. There is.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Then how can this cut affect it?

Mr. KIRWAN. Because the cut will be allocated by the Bureau of Land Management which administers the control program. I ask every Member who has an interest in the military, an interest in lumber, an interest in minerals, or in the areas west of the Mississippi to vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 92, noes 83.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. DAVIS of Georgia and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 101, noes 92.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. AANDAHL asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF SALT LAKE CITY

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3954) to authorize the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to grant and convey to Salt Lake City, Utah, a portion of the lands heretofore granted to such association by the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, strike out line 6 and insert "Utah, for use for street or highway purposes, a tract of land."

Page 2, strike out all after line 22 over to and including line 4 on page 3.

Page 3, after line 4, insert:

"Sec. 2. The deed of conveyance of the tract of land described in the first section hereof shall contain a provision that such tract shall be used for street or highway purposes and that so long as the said Salt Lake City uses the tract of land for such purposes, the reversionary clause set forth in the act of January 23, 1909 (35 Stat. 589), shall not be operable with respect to that tract."

Page 3, after line 4, insert:

"Sec. 3. This act shall not alter or affect Mount Olivet Cemetery Association's ownership of, or its rights and privileges with respect to, the remainder of the lands heretofore granted to it by the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Utah?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentlewoman could tell us whether or not she discussed this proposition with the minority members of the committee?

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad that the gentleman from Indiana asked that question, because I was not expecting to bring it up at this particular moment. I thought we would be here for quite a while, and I was going to consult with the gentleman about it. When I heard we were about to adjourn I quickly came down.

Mr. HALLECK. Is it just a matter of concurring in Senate amendments?

Mrs. BOSONE. Yes.

Mr. HALLECK. Are they of any consequence?

Mrs. BOSONE. No.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Utah?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, March 25, was the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of Greek independence. The people of Greece and all those of Greek birth and descent in this country and throughout the free world celebrated this significant anniversary of Greece's proclamation of freedom.

The people of the United States have the greatest admiration and regard for the Greek nation and the Greek people who, in their valiant fight for freedom and democratic ideals, have successfully waged a relentless struggle against Communist aggression. They have shown a

fortitude and heroism seldom if ever surpassed in the history of civilization.

While I had visited Greece a number of times previously, in November last I had the distinct privilege and honor to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of Greece in Athens in behalf of the officers and members of the Hellenic Memorial Post of the American Legion of Kings County. On that occasion I could not help but have a feeling of profound respect when I recalled the historic past of the Greek people, and the heroic sacrifices and magnificent resistance on the part of the Greek forces against the overwhelming Nazi forces of oppression in World War II.

In passing, I should like to note that it was my pleasure on the evening before last to be one of the guests at the Ahepa tenth national biennial banquet at the Hotel Statler here in Washington, held in commemoration of the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of Greek independence and the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the great American Order of Ahepa. It was a delightful evening, in a friendly atmosphere with distinguished Americans from Brooklyn, N. Y., including Mr. and Mrs. Gus Nicholas and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mallas, and I felt proud to be a participant in the inspiring observance of the independence of the Greek nation. I was likewise proud, as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, to have had a part in 1947, and subsequently, in the implementation of the Truman doctrine, which was so vigorously praised by the speakers of the evening.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

GUATEMALA

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, several days ago I received a letter from a constituent of mine in California, a letter which in and of itself is like many another communication received at all seasons by Members of Congress. However, this letter, in light of recent developments in Latin America was thought-provoking to me, and posed a series of questions in my own mind relative to the conduct of our policy in the country of Guatemala.

The lady writing the letter, like so many other Americans in all walks of life, is planning a vacation for her family next year. She says in part:

My husband and I have never been to Central America or Mexico, and we have been saving for a long time to make the trip. We want to take our two children, a boy and a girl, age 9 and 12, respectively, with us for a trip of a month or 6 weeks, in order that they and we may see our southern neighbors and how they live. We are particularly anxious to spend some time in Guatemala, about which country we have heard so much, but we are greatly concerned with recent

press notices indicating that the Communist movement in Latin America has its center in Guatemala. Knowing of your interest in, and familiarity with, this and the other southern countries, Fred said that we should ask you whether you thought we should plan to include Guatemala in our trip.

I have not answered the letter as yet, and when I do, a copy of this speech will accompany it. The problem posed in the lady's letter is not one that can either be brushed aside or answered briefly or lightly. The question of Guatemala and that nation's relationship with the Communist conspiracy is not a question of concern only to Guatemala, but one of great import and deep significance to every nation in the hemisphere. As human freedom and human dignity are important to all free men, so is the situation presently obtaining in Guatemala of vital import to the other nations of this continent and to those peoples who have been cast by fate in a common geographical mold.

A BEAUTIFUL LAND

Guatemala is a beautiful country, a land of great mountains, deep valleys, and fertile coastal plains. Its people trace their genealogy through many centuries. Their economic lot is not a generous one, but in many instances it is no worse and materially better than that of many another Latin country. The artisans of Guatemala are skilled and imaginative, and in general, happy and ingenious. My first visits to the country several years ago were marked by a spirit of friendship and hospitality, and I am happy to say that among the many friendships I have made throughout the hemisphere, those in Guatemala are among the most highly prized and respected.

The opening phrase of the Communist manifesto states, "A shadow is over Europe." It can be said today that a shadow is over Guatemala. Its government has seen fit to ignore the contemporary history of human slavery which has been written in our day, and embark upon a national policy which has, as one principle, collaboration with the Communist elements within the country. Further, the government has provided sanctuary for individual Communists from a score of lands. This policy of co-operation and temporization with the disciples of Marx has led inevitably to the deterioration of relationships with Guatemala's neighbors and former friends.

PRODUCTION

Guatemala is primarily an agricultural country with an estimated 1,629,556 acres in cultivation and 508,699 acres in pasture. About 75 percent of the occupied labor force is engaged in agriculture, and domestic industries are based largely on the utilization of farm and forest products.

Principal export crops are coffee, bananas, essential oils, abacá, chicle, and hardwoods. Principal products produced for domestic consumption are corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, cotton, and tobacco. The principal industries of the country produce, chiefly for local

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Interior Appropriation bill. House received CCC audit report for 1951.

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HOUSE

1. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 3099-123). Agreed to the Wheeler amendment reducing the general administrative funds of the Bureau of Reclamation by \$500,000 (p. 3112) and the Jensen amendment restricting the filling of vacancies (pp. 3121-2).
2. CCC AUDIT. Received the GAO audit report on the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1951 (H. Doc. 403); to Expenditures in the Executive Department Committee (p. 3135).
3. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7268, which includes flood-control funds (H. Rept. 1652) (p. 3097).
4. FOREIGN AID. Rep. McCormack, Mass., commended the Point-4 technical-assistance program (p. 3098).
Rep. Bray, Ind., commended the Point-4 work in India and criticized the "Bowles billion-dollar give-away plan" (pp. 3125-6).
5. WATER DEVELOPMENT. Agreed to a resolution providing that "A Manual on the Planning of Small Water Projects" be printed as a House Document (p. 3097).

SENATE

6. FCA AUDIT. Received the GAO audit report on FCA agencies for 1951; to Government Operations Committee (p. 3032).

7. FARM LABOR. Sen. Wiley asked more consideration of farmers in connection with deferments from selective service and inserted a Pepin County Mampower Committee resolution taking this position (p. 3033).
8. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley inserted a Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers resolution favoring deferment of farm labor, use of butter instead of oleomargarine by Government institutions, the St. Lawrence waterway, and restrictions against importation of cattle products (p. 3033).
9. RESEARCH; SUBSIDIES. Sen. Williams spoke in favor of more emphasis on agricultural research and less emphasis on subsidies and, inserted a Farm Journal article on this matter (pp. 3049-50).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. RECLAMATION. S. 2931, by Sen. Millikin (for himself and Sen. Johnson), and H. R. 7278, by Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees (pp. 3034, 3136).
11. ANIMAL-DISEASE RESEARCH. H. R. 7271, by Rep. Miller, Nebr., to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the establishment of laboratories for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, and other animal diseases; to Appropriations Committee (p. 3136).
12. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. H. R. 7272, by Rep. Poage, Tex., to authorize the sale of certain lands administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3136).
13. EXTENSION WORK. H.R. 7179 and 7180 (see Digest 47) authorize the appropriation of \$516,568 annually for apportionment to the States which will otherwise lose cooperative extension work funds due to reallocations made necessary by the 1950 census. These proposed measures also provide for the authorization of such additional sums for each fiscal year beginning with June 30, 1954 as may be necessary for the furtherance of cooperative agricultural extension work.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Williams inserted a Dallas Morning News editorial and a Washington Daily News article criticizing the CCC grain storage program (p. A2029).
15. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Lehman inserted a New York Times editorial criticizing the immigration bills introduced by Sen. McCarran and Rep. Walter (Pa.) and favoring passage of the Humphrey-Lehman bill, S. 2842, which would provide for a broad revision of the immigration and naturalization laws (p. A2034).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted an Associated Industries of New York, Inc., resolution; a Daily Journal-Register (Medina, N.Y.) editorial; and a Buffalo (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce statement supporting the further development of hydroelectric power from the Niagara River and Falls by private enterprise (pp. A2022-3, A2025, A2027).

Murray, Wis.	St. George	Vail
Nelson	Sasser	Velde
O'Brien, Ill.	Sheehan	Weichel
O'Konski	Simpson, Pa.	Welch
Patterson	Spence	Wood, Ga.
Poulson	Stockman	Wood, Idaho
Powell	Sutton	
Reed, N. Y.	Taylor	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 358 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 7176, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read down to and including line 13, page 6 of the bill. If there are no further amendments to the paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission) of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians, maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$51,266,019.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MORRIS: Page 8, line-3, strike out "\$51,266,019" and insert "\$59,206,419."

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to restore for this particular item the amount that was authorized by the Bureau of the Budget.

Now, I realize that the members of the Committee have labored long in regard to this Interior appropriation bill. I realize that they are gentlemen of the very highest integrity in every way, and certainly most able in every way, and I am certain of the fact that they are just as desirous of helping the Indians in our country as I am. I certainly am not here posing as any special friend of the Indians, and I know the great chairman of this great subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], is

one of the very best friends that the Indians have ever had. I also recognize the fact that the ranking minority Member on the other side, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], is also one of the outstanding friends of the Indians in this country, and I am certain that applies to all of the members of this committee.

But, members of the Committee, it is utterly impossible for any of us to be well acquainted with all of these various subject matters that come before us. We just cannot be. Inasmuch as I am chairman of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, I am conversant with these matters and have an opportunity to be conversant with them that some of the other Members do not have.

This particular amendment I truly hope you will go along with us on, and I will tell you why.

I invite your attention to this fact, and please note this: There is but one purpose, and only purpose that I have in rising here to support this amendment and in offering the amendment and that is to do that which I believe honestly and deeply in my heart is for the betterment of the Indians and the betterment of our entire country. I believe, with all due respect to this great Committee, that they have erred in this particular item. I know the error was made in good faith, if it is an error, but I am deeply concerned about it.

Now, here is what this money goes for. It will go to take Indian families off of the reservations so they can find employment, food, clothing, and self-help. It does not make any difference, or it would not make any difference, if we spent billions of dollars in regard to some of these reservations, because the resources are not there to support the Indians on them. They do not have the resources to take care of the population. It just is not there. Some of them are located out on desert land, and if you spent a billion dollars on one reservation, you could not provide a decent living for all those Indians on it because the resources are not there. This activity is designed to take a reasonable amount of the population on these various reservations and other settlements and place them where they can make a living. Five-million-dollars-plus of it is going for training of young Indians who are past high-school age so that they may, in their own right, make a living for themselves. It is going to be used to train them to be printers, bricklayers, electricians, engineers, and so forth; it is going to train them in the various crafts and arts so that they can make a living and become self-supporting.

Now, members of the Committee, we have spent and are spending millions of dollars today to do a similar thing for students from foreign lands. Why should we not do that for these people who are wards of our Government and are the first Americans? I implore you to give consideration to this particular item, because it goes to the very heart and substance of this whole question. We are talking about the proposition of the Bureau getting out of business,

and we are all for that, and we are working toward that end, that they go out of business as soon as is reasonable for them to do so. This is the best way in the world for them to go out of business.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will support this amendment.

(Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee opposes the amendment.

I think all of us here agree that the Indians have never been treated the way they should be. This committee of Congress agrees with that, just as much as anyone else does.

I do not want to take too much time on this. I merely want to say that although there may not be enough money in this bill for the Indians, just as there may not be enough money for all the other worth-while projects, the fact remains that the subcommittee did allow for this item about \$7,266,000 over the amount that was allowed for it last year.

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the House committee has allowed \$760,000 to the Southeastern Power Administration for operation and maintenance expenses. This represents a \$35,000 decrease from the \$795,000 requested by the agency.

SEPA plans to use these funds to carry on four major activities. First, \$160,000 will be used for power-marketing activities which include negotiating contracts with preference customers for the sale of power and with private utilities for wheeling and firming services. There are over 400 preference agencies and 13 major private companies in the Southeast. Also, this activity will include study and consultation with the Corps of Engineers to determine the generating capabilities of the power plants under various conditions and the quantities and kinds of power to be expected from the plants. System engineering investigations and feasibility studies must continue in planning transmission facilities to serve agencies who have expressed interest in securing power if SEPA's power-marketing program is to be consistent with the congressional mandates of most widespread use at lowest possible cost.

Second, SEPA plans to use \$35,000 for system operation and maintenance. This includes the proper dispatching of power and water releases and scheduling of power sales from seven plants with a total combined capacity of 807,600 kilowatts. The importance of this activity is increased this year, as the capacity will double during the year as three new plants, including Clark Hill, come on the line and begin generation.

Third, Southeastern proposes to use \$495,000 of the operation and maintenance funds for the very essential purchase of power and rental of facilities. A wheeling and firming contract with the Virginia Electric & Power Co. to provide

power from the John H. Kerr project to preference agencies in Virginia and North Carolina is in the final stages of negotiation and it is expected that the contract will soon be signed. Both the company and Southeastern have testified to the need for these funds. If Southeastern is to enter into proper wheeling agreements with private utilities for the maximum utilization of their existing transmission systems in order to bring power to preference customers, obviously funds will be required to pay these rental or wheeling charges for the use of the private systems. Without these funds or the establishment of a continuing fund to provide for satisfactory payment of wheeling and firming charges, Southeastern cannot place into actual operation the contract with the Virginia company. Therefore, it is impossible to overemphasize the vital role that these funds will play in the effective operation of SEPA's power-marketing program.

Fourth, \$70,000 of the operation and maintenance funds will be used for the general administration incidental to the agency's power marketing activities. It should be emphasized that Southeastern will have an addition of 427,000 kilowatts to its capacity by the end of the coming fiscal year. Due to this considerable expansion in generating capacity, it can be well understood that administrative responsibilities will be increased accordingly and that a larger staff will be required to perform the additional workload.

From this review of Southeastern's operation and maintenance fund of \$760,000, it can readily be seen that by far the larger portion, \$495,000, is to be used for the purchase of power and rental of facilities to implement wheeling and firming arrangements with the Virginia company. Inasmuch as SEPA's operation in fiscal year 1952 did not require funds for this purpose, a hasty comparison of the requests for the 2 years might indicate something like a requested fourfold increase. Actually, the \$265,000 over and above the portion for purchase of power and rental of facilities is calculated to allow for only the very minimum of expansion in operation and maintenance activities. When this amount is compared with the \$200,000 allowed SEPA by the Congress in fiscal year 1952, it must be remembered that increases in salaries voted by the Congress and the normal in-grade increase will account for a considerable portion of the additional funds.

The big increase in generating capacity which gives rise to the increased operation and maintenance funds also means that SEPA marketing activities will cause increased revenue for the Federal Treasury. Since its inception 2 years ago, SEPA has earned nearly \$8,000,000 for the Treasury as a result of marketing activities. During the coming fiscal year, SEPA activities will result in more than \$9,000,000 being deposited in the Federal Treasury—more than in all previous years combined.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, no trip to the well of this House this afternoon would be complete without paying tribute to a great subcommittee on appropriations. I think this committee deals more than any other subcommittee on appropriations with human relations and the welfare of our people as a whole.

Mr. Chairman, I happen to be a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I know what a most difficult and arduous task these gentlemen have had to perform. They bear the respect of every Member of this House. I admire each of them and consider each my personal friend. However, I could not conceal my disappointment when I learned of their action in making the huge slash they did.

I think this is one instance where they have erred; honestly so, perhaps. I cannot lead myself to believe that it was an error of the heart, knowing them as I do, but rather perhaps an error of the head. I say this because to me the amount contained in the amendment would be the beginning of getting the Indian office out of business and our Indians fully emancipated.

How many times since I have been a Member of Congress have I stood on this floor and heard pleas about poor Lo, as he is sometimes called. I like to think about our American Indian as the first citizen of our land, an appellation to which he is rightfully entitled. I have not seen a single Member of the House yet but what does not carry a desire within his heart to do something for the American Indian—to emancipate him from the so-called shackles of the Indian Office. But when the test comes, excuses are always found for negative action and only lip service is performed. May I tell you, our Indian people are getting tired of such action and want something more positive—some assurance they have not been forgotten.

I well remember for the past 12 years both major parties have gone on record favoring their emancipation, but as far as I am concerned those words mean little. Why? Because no action has been taken. Platforms cannot be eaten by our Indian friends. How long, oh how long, are you going to refuse to pay the debt we owe the Indian?

I well know that the budget for the Indian Affairs Bureau carries the largest appropriation it has ever carried. This is the first time I have appeared in the well of the House praising the Indian service. On the contrary, I have been most critical in the past trying to get them to come up with some form of program which will ultimately emancipate our American Indian and permit him to take his rightful place along with his white brethren. The reason I appear this afternoon is because I believe for the first time we have a commissioner who means business and will do his utmost to get the Bureau out of business.

Here, this afternoon, you have an opportunity either to continue the lip service which has been going on for lo

these many years or you have an opportunity to do something concrete; you have an opportunity to send word to the American Indians throughout these United States that "at long last we are going to help you. We want to equip you, we want to train you for a job, and give you a job which will enable you to go out and make a living, something which no one can take away from you."

Mr. Chairman, I well realize that \$8,000,000 plus is a lot of money. It always will be, in my book. But when I am told that we have spent since 1945 over \$20,000,000,000 trying to elevate human society in other parts of the world, I appear in this well this afternoon wholly unashamed asking and begging you to go along with this amendment of my distinguished colleague [Mr. MORRIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There were no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. I call your attention to the fact, Mr. Speaker, that one of the gentlemen, and I am sure, in good faith made the statement that \$7,000,000—I believe he said \$7,000,000—have been allowed for this activity. But, here is a statement from the committee report itself as to this very item, and I read it as follows:

The budget proposed an increase of \$7,940,400 for this activity. None of this increase is allowed, and the committee recommends the base figure of \$579,600.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. MORRIS: On page 8, line 3 strike out "\$51,266,019" and insert "\$44,000,000."

(By unanimous consent, the time allotted to Mr. FURCOLO and Mr. COLMER was granted to Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi.)

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I find it extremely difficult to follow the two distinguished gentlemen from Oklahoma who have spoken so eloquently in tribute to the American Indian. Of course, the entire House feels the same love and respect for the American Indian that they do. The question here, unfortunately, is not whether we will attempt to assist the American Indian. But, the question, as I see it, is whether we will continue to pump more

and more funds each year into building a bureaucratic empire, from which I doubt the Indians get very much benefit. Actually, the amendment, which I offer, which holds the Indian Bureau health and welfare services to \$44,000,000 for 1953, does not cut the present service at all. It cuts the budget request—yes—but it gives them a bit more than they had last year. As a matter of fact, it gives them enough to pay the increased cost of the pay raises. We are not even asking them to absorb their pay raises under my amendment. They would carry on at the same level as last year. Last year's expenditures for the purposes of this appropriation totaled \$39,622,328. The initial appropriation for 1952 was \$41,800,000. In the third supplemental for 1952, the House approved an additional \$1,957,000 more to take care of the pay increases. This year the agency came back to the committee and requested \$61,905,000 for next year, and the committee recommended an allowance of \$51,266,000, or an increase of \$7,483,769 over last year. So the amendment which I have offered does not actually cut the Indian Bureau at all, but permits them to have what they had last year. It merely denies part of the increase they asked for next year. The utter absurdity of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' request for funds under this heading is clearly shown in discussion between the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] in the hearings, when Mr. Dillon Myer of the Bureau was before the committee, and which testimony is to be found on pages 186, 187, 188, and 189. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] said that he was shocked by the request, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] states that he was very much set back. About all Mr. Myer could say about the request was, and I quote from the hearings of Mr. Myer's statement in justification for this large increase:

If funds are available through taxes to provide this kind of a budget, I think it is a reasonable budget when you consider all the factors.

He says that if funds are available he thinks it is a reasonable budget. I leave it to you to decide, in this year when we will have a \$14,000,000,000 tax deficit whether such additional funds are available.

Not only did the agency ask for this outrageous increase for 1953, but clearly predicted that it would have to operate at the new higher level for many, at least 10, years in order to hasten the time when the Bureau might fade out.

It is easy to understand how the proposals of this Bureau disturbed or shocked the members of the committee. This Bureau's budget is the most complete unwarranted request that has been presented to this House in many years. One senses as he reads that Mr. Myer himself had little faith in the cause he was sent up here to espouse. The only difficulty is that of understanding how the committee could be sufficiently sold to recommend the substantial increases which the bill before us provides.

So far as I can find there are no new Indians to be served. There are no really new problems before the Bureau. There is much talk of assimilating our Indian people into the main stream of American life but little progress away from an oppressing and self-perpetuating bureaucracy. Let us get back to earth. This is no year to launch any such scheme as that presented in this budget.

This amendment would give the Indian Bureau funds sufficient to carry on at the 1952 level, plus enough to cover its higher pay cost, and perhaps a slight operating increase.

More than this would be wholly contrary to the course this House has followed to date in its handling of the 1953 supply bills, and would constitute a striking failure on our part to hold the line of economy in dispensing public funds.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the substitute amendment will be adopted and that the House will prove to the country that it is willing and anxious to hold the line for economy.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I yield.

Mr. FURCOLO. I call attention to the fact that one amendment seeks to raise the amount by \$7,000,000, the other to lower it by \$7,000,000; the committee is right in the middle. I hope the Committee of the Whole will stand by what the subcommittee has done.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWARD] is recognized.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

I would like to tell you of a hospital that I visited, an Indian hospital, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McMULLEN] at Kotzebue, which is above the Arctic Circle on the Bering Sea in Alaska, an Indian hospital. The cut proposed by the amendment under consideration offered by the gentleman from Mississippi would cut the funds for hospitals and education. This hospital is up above the Arctic Circle on the Bering Sea. We visited it in November when there was snow and ice everywhere. One wing of that hospital was a Quonset hut, a sheet-steel hut. That was where the children were being hospitalized.

Appropriations should be cut—where they can be, but certainly it seems to me this is not a place to apply a cut. I will admit that that is an extreme example, but the gentleman from Florida and I saw it with our own eyes. We were told that in the wintertime ice forms on the inside of the walls of that Quonset hut where those children are lying in bed. Certainly I think we do not want to limit hospital facilities in a case like that.

I will venture another instance, that of a hospital in Harlem, Mont. There Indians are being treated in a Catholic hospital because of lack of facilities or inadequacy of facilities in the Indian hospitals. There are payments due that hospital of some \$8,000, \$9,000, or \$10,-

000 that cannot be paid because funds are not available to pay for the training of those Indians. Those Catholic Sisters are treating those Indians out of the goodness of their hearts when they should be treated out of funds provided in this appropriation.

I sincerely hope we will be able to remedy these conditions and the amendment of the Member from Mississippi will be defeated. We should increase these educational and hospital funds as proposed by the Member from Oklahoma.

(Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ALBERT yielded his time to Mr. KIRWAN.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I am against both of the pending amendments and shall support the committee action. There are so many experts on Indian affairs around here that it reminds me of all the newspaper columnists, editorial writers, and radio commentators who are now giving BOB TAFT advice on what he should or should not do. BOB TAFT speaks for himself. He tells the people where he stands on all issues. His frankness is refreshing.

I would like to know the truth about this whole Indian problem because it is so confusing. The Indians do not seem to want the Government in their affairs.

I hope the committee is supported in its action and that both of these amendments will be voted down.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Does the gentleman know whether his good friend BOB TAFT is going to take part of those delegates that Stassen has not got and has promised to Eisenhower?

Mr. BENDER. I cannot speak for Stassen. He is all things to all men. I do not believe Stassen can even speak for himself. He does not know whether he is afoot or horseback.

I think the best experts we have on Indian affairs are members of this committee.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. After all, would not the gentleman rather this money go to the Indians than to the Hottentots and other people over there that we have to pay to take it?

Mr. BENDER. I agree. Unless we elect TAFT there will not be anything left—not even for the Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi and favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McVEY].

(Mr. McVEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Chairman, we who sit in the halls of Congress today have the opportunity to serve our country in one of the most crucial periods in its history. This period has been made more crucial by reason of the fact that year after year we have piled deficit upon deficit, and we have seen our dollar sink in value until now by the most favorable index it is approximately 53 cents.

It seems to me that this is not a time when we can afford to increase appropriations for any cause no matter how good. I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. He proposes to bring this appropriation down to the same amount of expenditure that was carried in the budget for last year.

It seems to me that the time has come when we must begin to think in terms of what we can afford to do rather than what we should like to do.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McVEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. If I recall correctly, in last year's debate on this particular provision or appropriation, it was brought out that there was one Government employee for every 32 Indians served by this Bureau. I believe that is a correct figure. The gentleman will agree with me that we all want to see the Indian served well, but we do not want to see it go to the bureaucrats and not to the Indians.

Mr. McVEY. I may say to the gentleman that at the present time the figure is approximately 26 Indians for each Government employee. I think the best thing we can say about that situation is that the Indians are still ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I find myself in rather an unusual position in opposing the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi. I have voted for practically every cut that has come along, and I certainly have welcomed the support the gentleman has given us in trying to work toward economy. But as a member of the subcommittee on Indian Affairs I have had the opportunity to visit many of the reservations. May I say also that I have no Indians in my district. But I am only doing what I think is right from the standpoint of what I have seen. The only relief to Indians at all in Ohio would be for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] to get some relief for the Cleveland Indians.

However, I should just like to make this one observation. We have a chance for economy on questions of this kind when we come to foreign aid, in the spending of billions of dollars on health and hospitals throughout the world, but I do not think we should take from needy American citizens to hand many more millions to non-American citizens in the four corners of the earth. I should like to again call the attention of the Committee to the Papagos in Arizona where the life expectancy of an Indian child born today is 17 years. The tubercular rate among the Indians today is 240 per 100,000, and among the white people is 40 per 100,000. Here is a matter of a small amount compared to the billions and billions of dollars that we are spending in the four corners of the earth. If we are ever to get rid of the Indian Bureau, if we are to establish the Indian in his proper place in our economy, we must build up his health and give him an education.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say just this one thing further, that none of this money we now seek to take away goes to the employees of the Bureau or for personnel; it is for the facilities themselves. It is not a matter of turning it over to the bureaucrats and keeping them on the payroll. It is actually cutting down the health services and the educational program.

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope that the gentleman's amendment will fail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG].

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can alleviate in any way the confusion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER], but I have made an earnest attempt to gather some statistics in regard to the Indian situation in this country.

Yesterday I concluded some remarks by asking the question if anyone here on the committee, or otherwise, knew how many Indians there are in this country. I did not have a chance to complete my statement. I understand that some gentleman commented that there are 400,000 Indians now being cared for by the Indian Bureau; at least, I presume that was the answer. In order to get some figures on the matter I inquired of Mr. Myers, Director of the Office of Indian Affairs, as to how many Indians there are now on their rolls or being cared for by the Office of Indian Affairs. The answer given is 426,372. I went ahead and asked how many full bloods there are. From this and other sources I got answers all the way from 80,000 to 120,000. I appealed to the Census Bureau, which in the recent census cataloged the Indians by States, and listed there the number of Indians now on the rolls being cared for and everyone considered as an Indian in his community. The Census Bureau can find only 282,000 Indians in this country despite the claims of the Indian Bureau and others that they are taking care of 426,000.

As a matter of fact, outside of the large reservations in Arizona and New Mexico, and a few in Montana and other States, there are not more than 15,000

full-blood Indians in this whole country, just about 1,000 more than the nearly 14,000 persons employed by the Indian Office.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to give you a few facts and figures. In the budget for the fiscal year 1953 the Indian Bureau asked for 15,188 employees. Now, that would mean that they want us to spend about \$70,000,000 for personnel out of the \$122,000,000 plus which they asked for. That was shocking. We also discovered that \$122,000,000 would be the equivalent to about \$2,000 per Indian family who live on the reservations, but a very small part would trickle down to the individual Indians, which they know only too well, and tell us so.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Under the committee's recommendation, can the gentleman tell us the percentage that goes to personnel and administrative expenses as against the part that actually goes to the Indians?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, there are many teachers and nurses and doctors, which of course is not administrative. The administrative expense, however, does, I am sure, amount to at least \$15,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the figures in the budget estimate show \$29,500,000, and it would not cut more than \$3,000,000 off the committee cut for personnel. This is the table on page 190 that I am reading from.

Mr. JENSEN. You will find, however, that in some of that personnel there is included heads of hospitals and schools and the like. The actual administrative personnel will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000, which, of course, is far too much to spend for purely administrative personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] to close debate on the amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, immediately after the war I visited every concentration camp in Germany. Last year I tossed a challenge at the Congress that nowhere in Germany was any concentration camp as cruel and severe and as hard on any human beings as we have been on the American Indians.

What are we doing here today? Last year this Congress authorized the spending of \$88,000,000 on the Indians. Commentators, columnists, magazine writers, and everybody said, "For the first time America is treating the real American right." But when we got in the committee they testified and said, "We were only fooling; we did not mean to spend the \$88,000,000 on the Indians." They even put it in moving pictures, the great act Congress did. We did not go that far. This year we even cut \$10,000,000 below the level the budget asked for in this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me when I say that the amendment I have offered, though it reduces, I admit, the budget estimate and the committee's figure by some six or seven million dollars, still leaves them with the appropriation they had for last year.

Mr. KIRWAN. Who are you going to take it away from? They want to put in 800 beds for TB patients, and give them 67 cents a day increase for food in the boarding schools for the children. We are going to take it away from them, the only 100-percent Americans. We are foreigners here.

Just think of the job we want to do on them. We told them 120 years ago, "If you go back on the reservation without creating any trouble, for every 30 children we will build a school and give you teachers." We lied. There are 25,000 Indians who have never put their foot in a schoolroom. They have ironclad agreements with the United States Government, and you and I are partners in those agreements, but we have broken every contract and agreement.

How can we ever get peace in the world today, how can we ever ask the world to keep agreements, when we treat the Indians like that? How we used to condemn France for having a penal colony called Devil's Island. There were articles in the papers about it, but Devil's Island was a paradise alongside where the Papago Indians and the Navajos are living today. I toss this challenge to anybody in this Congress who ever put his foot on a reservation that he can say to his neighbor, "God have mercy on my soul for what we are doing." We want to cut money off this appropriation, to take hospital beds away from them. I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Is it not true that the highest TB rate in the entire country is among the native Indian population? We are letting them die by the hundreds and thousands because we will not take care of them.

Mr. KIRWAN. In Berlin right after the war there were 26 young doctors who briefed us for 3 hours. One doctor said, "Unless we do something for Berlin, the death rate is going to rise to 10,000 per 100,000 population." I said, "Over in Alaska the death rate is 35,000 per 100,000." He said I was crazy. I said, "I am crazy? I am appropriating for them." He said, "I never knew that." The highest death rate in the world is in Alaska.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman; will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman does not believe it is a bad idea to increase an appropriation for a bureau that has been doing a bad job. That is the thing that bothers me.

Mr. KIRWAN. We are not talking about the Bureau of Indian Affairs now. They are doing a good job. They have fewer employees today than they had in 1939, and they have half again as many children in the schools. That shows that they are doing a good job.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is it not a fact that the Indian Bureau is the only agency that under the laws of Congress, can perform these functions?

Mr. KIRWAN. The Indian agency itself wants to get out from under it. The head of the Bureau testified that. I hope you can clear that up, and that Congress will finally get on the right track and get rid of the Indian agency.

To get a job in an industrial plant you have to have a high school education today. Here are 25,000 Indians that never put their foot in a school room. Where are you going to put them? Who is going to take them in? Will anybody hire them? No. What are we going to do with the Indians? The only agency authorized by law to look after the Indians, whom we place in a concentration camp, is the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi) there were—ayes 67, noes 75.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi and Mr. TABER demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 108, noes 114.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305), including expenses of exhibits; \$12,949,760.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEED: Page 8, line 13, strike out "\$12,949,760" and insert "\$13,829,260."

(Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his previous remarks.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of submitting a consent request to limit debate?

Mr. STEED. I yield.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The time will be divided equally between the Members seeking recognition.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the Committee's attention to the fact that this is the first time since I have been a Member of Congress that I have ever offered an amendment to increase an item, and I do it today only because I feel it should be done as a matter of simple justice. I believe that when the Members get the information and understand what this is for, the the amendment will be approved unanimously.

The purpose of this amendment is to add \$870,500 to item 8, in the Resources Management Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Item 8 deals with the management of Indian trust property. This amount of money will put that Division back to the point where it was a year ago.

Mr. Chairman, I would like for the Members to get this clearly in mind: The budget for the Indian Office is cut up into several divisions, and the trust division is separate and apart from other funds that are made available. Unless this fund is given sufficient money to carry on these trust and land management affairs for the Indian wards of this Government, then the property of these people will have to be neglected as it has been neglected in the last year because Congress a year ago cut down the services these people are entitled to have.

Mr. Chairman, let me make this clear to you. I am talking here about the wards of the Government, made so by an act of this Congress. You took their property and their funds and you placed them under Government guardianship. The least you can do is to furnish enough field agents and attorneys and others to administer this property that you will not permit these Indians, wards of the Government, to administer for themselves.

We have about 56,000,000 acres of restricted Indian land in this country, restricted by act of Congress; 17,000,000 acres of this land is owned privately by Indian wards of this Government and 11,000,000 acres of that land today is in heirship and going through probate. In the State of Oklahoma where we have a third of all the restricted Indians in the United States today we only have two probate attorneys to look after these matters for the Five Civilized Tribes of

Indians and they simply cannot take care of their work. The person who suffers when this work is permitted to be neglected is not the Government, not the Indian Office; it is the individual Indian himself whose rights have been taken away from him by this Congress and who has no other place to look or someone to look after his property but the Government that took the control of it away from him.

It seems to me the least that we can do in simple justice is to provide enough attorneys and enough field agents to look after this property we have taken away from these people and placed in the care of this Government. The point I would like for you to have clear in your mind is that the income from this land under Government control and management in this trust division each year amounts to about \$75,000,000. If my amendment is adopted the total expenses in this whole division of the Indian Affairs operation would be about 2.75 percent of the annual income from this property. There is not a real estate firm, there is not a trust division of a bank in America that can handle and transact this volume of business on any such small cost as that.

You talk about wanting to get the Government out of the Indian business. Common sense will tell you that you cannot get out of the Indian business until you finish this trust problem. You have got to get this property out of heirship, you have got to get this trust fund disposed of, before you can get the Government out of the Indian business. If you want to do so, this is the first step to be taken, and I hope as a matter of simple justice the committee will at least give these wards enough help to take care of their own property, which is today going to rack and ruin.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG].

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, may I say that I would support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma if I could be assured that any part of that amount would be spent to hasten the day when we could remove the restrictions from off of these Indians and their property. It seems to me utterly ridiculous that in this enlightened day we should be talking about appropriating money to take care of an obsolete, outworn, outgrown and ineffective system of controlling property for any group.

Once again, let me say that the American Indians are the only people in the United States of America discriminated against officially in the Constitution and the laws of the United States because of their race. I hope that in voting on these amendments we can at least express ourselves as being in favor of hastening the day when the Indian Bureau can be abolished and we can remove these restrictions from this minority race.

The gentleman from Ohio a bit ago mentioned several services of benefit to the Indians. I thoroughly agree that we do not want to cripple one single needed service for the Indians. That is not the

desire of anyone here, I am sure. He mentioned in regard to the 25,000 Indians who have never set foot in a school. Why, of course not. They have not had the opportunity to get an education.

I had the privilege of visiting a number of schools on Indian reservations and I saw many of them with roofs leaking, I saw dirt on the floor, I saw the most unsanitary kind of conditions. And why? When I asked the question, I was told by some of those teachers, "We are working for the Indian Bureau. If the State in which this reservation is located had charge of these schools for the Indians, we teachers would have clean schools like they have in other parts of Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, and so on. There is no doubt about that. Where the hand of the Indian Bureau has been clamped upon these people, with all its restrictions, there we find the most backward conditions; there you find the greatest ignorance; and there you find the greatest need. It is time to remove these restrictions from our Indian neighbors.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I am not here to argue with the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG] or anyone else about whether restrictions should be removed from the Indians, but to state that about 30,000 Indians in eastern Oklahoma alone are restricted. Their property cannot pass by inheritance; it cannot pass by sale, except with the aid of probate attorneys. There are only two probate attorneys in the entire State of Oklahoma serving the Five Civilized Tribes, and if this amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma is not adopted, there will be only two next year. These attorneys are so far behind in the simple processing of the legal matters of passing to the heirs of Indians the property which, under the law, they are entitled to, that they have got to have more help or the whole thing will bog down completely.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment is adopted.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield to my colleague from Oklahoma.

Mr. SCHWABE. The two probate attorneys to which my colleague has just referred in the entire State of Oklahoma are in the Five Civilized Tribes, are they not?

Mr. ALBERT. That is right.

Mr. SCHWABE. There are probate attorneys elsewhere in Oklahoma, especially in Anadarko.

Mr. ALBERT. I am not too well familiar with the western Indians, but I believe there are only four in the entire State, and they are serving some 60,000 to 70,000 estates.

Mr. SCHWABE. I knew the gentleman wanted to be corrected in reference to the statement that two applied to the Five Civilized Tribes in eastern Okla-

homa, and that it does not apply to the Osages.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman knows that two probate attorneys cannot do all the probate work that the law requires them to do in the Five Tribes area.

Mr. SCHWABE. I will say that I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly on that, that too much money has been spent elsewhere rather than in that direction.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday during general debate I placed these figures in the RECORD, and I give them to you now in substance. There are about 13,000 employees all over the United States in the entire Bureau, but the overwhelming percentage of them are those rendering direct services to Indians: School teachers, nurses, doctors, truck drivers, and other people rendering direct service. As to the general administrative personnel, there are approximately 600 in the United States; here in Washington about 280. Those are the figures, gentlemen.

I do not challenge anyone's good faith nor their motives. I am sure that you are in just as good faith as I am. I know that your purpose is just as good as mine, and I am certain you are just as good a friend of the Indian as I am. You cannot be a better friend, but I feel certain that you are just as good a friend. But, honestly, I think you are misunderstanding the proposition; that is, those of you who want to slice this budget. If you do, we just cannot render proper service to these Indians. As my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], has said, you are cutting this off from the Indians and not from the Bureau. My distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED], who introduced this amendment, knows, as I know, and those of you who are familiar with this problem know, that it is hurting the Indians and not the Bureau. I do hope that you will go along with us and support the Steed amendment.

Mr. McMULLEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. McMULLEN. Can the gentleman tell the Committee how many employees of the Bureau are Indians themselves?

Mr. MORRIS. Over 50 percent—in fact, about 57 percent—of all employees are Indians, and this money you give goes to those employees who are themselves Indians.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Does the gentleman know how many of the administrative officers, from superintendents on down through the controlling group, are Indians? Is it not a fact that most of them are so-called whites?

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry I cannot give the gentleman the exact figures on that. However, many of them are Indians. Everybody who knows anything about Indians knows that Indian blood is fine blood, and they make fine administrators. Many of them are in administrative positions in all walks of life, business as well as governmental.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWIN] to close debate on the amendment.

(By unanimous consent Mr. KIRWAN yielded his time to Mr. FURCOLO.)

(Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, it is very difficult to oppose any amendment that seeks to give more money to the Indians. Everybody on this subcommittee feels that. On the other hand, we are trying to do an over-all job for the benefit of the country as a whole. If we do not do that job, the Indians are going to be just as badly off as any of the rest of us.

Any agency that has not been cut this year is fairly lucky. While I sympathize with the aim of the amendment, the fact remains that in this item we have given them exactly the same amount as they had last year.

We have allowed an increase this year of \$915,000 for moisture and soil conservation. We had to choose between the management item or soil conservation. We selected the one we thought would in the long run be for the best interest of all the Indians.

I hope the committee will sustain the action of the subcommittee, so that we may try to do the best we can and still be in line with the over-all economy effort.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Does the gentleman think it is logical to require a probate officer in a county court when an Indian's estate is being probated, and not furnish the money to get him there? That is the situation the committee is leaving us in.

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FURCOLO. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. STEED. The point I make is that last year when you cut this fund you caused this damage to the property of these individuals to start happening. We are back here now trying to tell you that if you will put it back where it was over a year ago you can eliminate most of the harm that is happening to the property of these individuals.

Mr. FURCOLO. The subcommittee has recommended that there be a planning committee to go over this whole matter and try to achieve something in line with the suggestion the gentleman has made.

Mr. STEED. What are you going to do about the property of these Indians while you are making these plans? Somebody has to look after it today.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. STEED) there were—ayes 27, noes, 82.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

PLANNING STAFF

For temporary employment, for periods of not to exceed 1 year, of persons other than employees of the Department of the Interior, to develop a comprehensive plan for integration of the Indian population, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, \$150,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I do this to call this item to the attention of the Members and for the purpose of asking the chairman a question.

Frankly, I have no confidence in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and have not for a long time. They have run the thing in such a way that it would be impossible to get the Indian out of the doldrums and get him to work like a human being and have him support himself.

This item provides for a planning staff to be hired by the Bureau, although they must be persons other than employees of the Department of the Interior. I would be in favor of doing that, but I am not in favor of having the Indian Bureau select the set-up. It seems to me there ought to be some way of having that done in such a way that the planning staff should be subject to the approval of the subcommittee the gentleman represents because, if you do not, I am afraid the thing will be a dead letter and a backward step.

Mr. KIRWAN. I might answer the gentleman from New York, and say that is why we made the recommendation, with the hope and expectation that before this bill comes into the Congress again, the legislative committee or somebody else that has that authority, will do just what you ask and set up a committee, or set up a staff.

It is the job of Congress to either get them off the reservations and not the job of the Committee on Appropriations. I am in favor of getting a staff, or whatever might be necessary, but that is up to the legislative committee to try to do something for the Indians. I want to say this to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG], I want to give him the correct information. He thought I said 25,000 children of high school age had not gone to high school. No, I said there are 25,000 children who have never set foot in a school room, never mind a high school. Now who is to blame for that? Not the Indian. It is the blame of the Congress, and if they can get a staff to handle these problems for next year, I will be very happy about it.

Mr. TABER. The thing that bothers me is that unless we have some language here, which would specify who was going to employ the people in this set-up, I am afraid it will be just a complete dead letter and we will not get anything. I would like to see these people reorganized and rehabilitated, and put on a self-sustaining basis, as I think the gentleman

from Ohio would, but I am afraid that nothing will be accomplished with this particular set-up.

Mr. KIRWAN. I can say again to the gentleman from New York that after all that is not the duty of the Committee on Appropriations, but it is the duty of the legislative committee.

Mr. TABER. If the legislative committee had the authority, that would suit me, but this gives the authority to the department to set up the outfit, and I am afraid it will be utterly worthless. That is the thing that bothers me. I would hope that something might be done here which would correct that.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Of course, if we had a provision in the bill which would require that the committee approve the appointment, I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the constitutional prohibition which would prevent any such action.

Mr. TABER. We have done such things before, and accomplished our purpose. We did that in the investigation of the Customs Service.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. The only one who can appoint people to this staff, as I understand the Constitution, is the executive branch of the Government. The House could not confirm such appointments.

Mr. TABER. We could require approval of the appointments.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. We could require senatorial approval, but under the Constitution that body is the only one that could do the approving.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I have been very much interested in this debate, and have listened to it very carefully. It impresses me that the conduct of our Government in the handling of the affairs of our Indian population has been most deplorable. I sometimes wonder if we are just not perpetuating the tragic mistakes of the past as we go along with the appropriation bills as we are today. Certainly, there is no reason why the brains and ingenuity and decency of the American people should not find expression in some scheme or plan which will rehabilitate the Indians, and bring them into our economy and the American way of life as they should be brought in. I sometimes wonder whether the people in the Bureau are as diligent in pursuing that very worthy objective as they ought to be.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the head of the Indian Bureau testified before the committee that he would be the happiest man in the world if the committee would eliminate his job and everything connected with it. He said he has the plan to do it. Now, we were not just going to take his word for that and believe that he did have a plan. But, to answer the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Indiana, I do not think this Congress here today is capable within this

afternoon of drawing up a plan or appointing a staff to do the job required.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. I certainly agree with that statement, but I want to say to the gentleman from Ohio that I admire him and his work here in the Congress. But, I might also say is it not about time in view of the things that we have heard here today, that the Congress get some sort of a program started and insist that the program be put into effect and our purposes and objectives accomplished?

Mr. KIRWAN. The time to do that was when we made the first agreement with the Indians. And we have 400 agreements with them. We have broken every contract we had with them.

Mr. HALLECK. If it be so, if that is entirely correct, that the mistake was made 120 years, should we perpetuate that mistake for another 120 years?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is what we have been doing right up to this day.

Mr. HALLECK. All I am saying is to express the hope that we can get started on the work, and get started on a plan which will accomplish the objectives we all have in mind.

Mr. KIRWAN. If we could get that, it would make me very happy, and I am sure it would make the gentleman from Indiana very happy too.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I could not let this opportunity pass without calling the attention of the Members of the House that the House does have a great hard working committee in the Committee on Indian Affairs, that is the legislative committee on Indian Affairs. I do not believe the Members of the House realize all of the things that that legislative committee has handled under the able leadership of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS]. I had the privilege of serving on that committee, and I know how many long, hard days they put in on that committee. I would like to pay tribute to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART]. I am satisfied that there are few men who have the appreciation and understanding of Indian Affairs as does the gentleman from Montana. I served with the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], extremely well informed on Indian matters; the gentleman from Utah, sympathetic and humane; every member of the committee, sincere and able and well informed.

I never served with a group of men who were so sincere who were so hard-working, who were so honest in trying to do something to solve the problem and did it.

It is not well for us to cast any insinuations upon the other body. I do not know, offhand, how many bills this House passed that died in the other body because of failure to be acted upon; I do know, however, that as far as we were concerned we passed many bills in the Eighty-first Congress that were never acted upon by the other body, and those bills were all in the interest of the welfare of the Indians.

I wish I had words to impress upon the membership some of the problems that come up in connection with Indians in connection with legislative propositions you discuss. There is no simple answer to the Indian problem. Why? Because every tribe has its customs. As we went along in our way of doing business we increased the problems of the Indians. There are no two States that have the same problems. We have gone a long way in certain areas in removing restrictions as far as our Indian brethren are concerned. I had the privilege of introducing a bill which came out of the legislative Committee on Indian Affairs unanimously to remove restrictions as far as Indians were concerned, a matter that the Minnesota State Legislature had acted upon favorably. Did the United States Congress go along with that recommendation of their legislative committee? No; you did not here in the House, but you would have had you understood what the particular problem was. We ought therefore to pay as much attention as we can to our legislative committee which is an outstanding committee, a well-informed committee, an industrious and an honest committee.

Mr. McMULLEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. McMULLEN. I would certainly like to agree with what the gentleman had to say with reference to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], chairman of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs; also the gentleman from Montana [Mr. D'EWART], the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK], and the gentlelady from Utah [Mrs. BOSONE]. If the American Indian ever had real friends in the Congress, it is these three gentlemen and the gentlewoman.

I wish to remind my colleagues that within the past 2 years there has been a new Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Hon. Dillon Myer. I have been privileged to serve on the committee for 1 year. I think Mr. Myer is really trying to do outstanding work and good work and to keep in mind ultimately freeing the American Indian.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank the gentleman. As far as the House is concerned, we are doing something about the problem.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, the reason the committee finally agreed to this \$150,000 item for the planning staff was not because the Department recommended it, because they did not recommend it; this plan was devised by the committee itself and by its able secretaries.

Had I known that the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] was to be introduced, I would not have acquiesced in the action of this committee in allowing this amount of \$150,000 for this planning staff, because I certainly do not have much confidence in the Indian Bureau. I have been going along thinking Mr. Dillon Myer would do a better job than some of the former directors of the Bureau, and I am inclined to think that he is trying to do a good job, but there are certain factions that

throw obstacles in his road. There are too many people in this Government of ours who would like to see the Indians kept like animals in the zoo from now on.

As far as I am concerned, if I was sure the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] would be adopted and an investigatory staff set up by the Congress under the complete supervision of the Congress, I would be only too happy to see this item deleted from the bill.

I do not think the Indian problem is such a difficult one to solve. In the past 10 years since I have been a member of the committee, we have had before us hundreds of Indians from the different tribes in the Nation and with hardly a single exception they have asked that the appropriations for their tribes be reduced. Sometimes they have asked that it be completely eliminated. The truth of the matter is there is not more than three or four tribes in this Nation today who are not ready for emancipation.

As I said on the floor yesterday, the State of Montana has set up a commission to look into this Indian problem in that State with a view of eventually taking over the Indian problem of that State in cooperation with the Federal Government in such manner that the Indians of Montana will finally be emancipated.

Many Indians live on land that the best farmer in the world would starve to death on if left in its unproductive state; we appropriate 2 or 3 cents an acre for soil and moisture conservation on Indian lands. What is the consequence? Each year their soil becomes poorer and poorer and the Indian problem becomes greater and greater.

I have been working for years in committee and on the floor on this problem. I have visited Indian reservations, I have looked over considerable of their land, and I have pointed out in committee and in the House many times that more should be spent to put these Indian lands in better productive condition. Then our Indian problem would almost fade away overnight if the land were made as productive or even half as productive as the land farmed by the white people of America.

Mr. Chairman, until we help the Indians build up their soil the Indians will be poor, unhealthy, and unhappy.

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

CONSTRUCTION ROADS AND TRAILS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, throughout the years the Federal Government has assumed the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of Indian roads. Appropriations for this work have been meager and road improvements have lagged far behind those in non-Indian areas. The United States in general has prospered and has developed its resources; its people are enjoying the highest standard of living in the world. I think that everyone will agree that a system of adequate highways is absolutely essential for economic growth and prosperity. While the rest of the country has prospered, however, many

Indian reservations and other Indian areas are still back in the horse-and-buggy days, as far as roads are concerned. In fact, much of the Navajo country can even be classed in the pack-train days because vast areas do not even have wagon trails. Consequently, we find today several hundred thousands of Indians enjoying standards of living very similar to that of primitive peoples in backward parts of the world. It is somewhat ridiculous to talk about withdrawing Federal assistance and supervision from some of these areas and transferring responsibility to State and local governments until the Federal Government has fulfilled its obligation of giving these areas an adequate road system. The budget submitted to the Congress this year recognizes the fact that this was one of the primary steps that has to be taken before the Federal Government can withdraw from these areas. The Bureau of Indian Affairs for the past year or so has been redoubling its efforts to get local governmental units to take over Indian road systems. In many instances they have been able to persuade counties and States to take over the maintenance of roads that have been brought up to standard. The budget estimate submitted to the Congress this year suggested that \$4,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 requested be earmarked specifically for roads that could be brought up to standard and turned over to local governmental units. The estimate as reported out by the Committee on Appropriations provides virtually nothing in the way of road-construction funds to do this important job.

It appears that while this Congress recognizes the importance of good road systems throughout the country as a whole and in fact in primitive areas through the world as evidenced in the foreign-aid program, we are too shortsighted to make the initial investment required in getting out of the Indian business.

Many people have stated that we should integrate the Indians with the rest of the population. Certainly, this is an all-important step, but I would like to know how such integration can take place when many of these areas lack the transportation facilities necessary to permit nonreservation people to travel to the reservations or to permit Indians to go off and see the rest of the world. These Indian people in many areas have approximately the same chance of mingling with the general population as our great-grandfather had in the early history of our country.

I think it should be pointed out that lack of roads has not only retarded the economic growth of the area but has added considerably to the Federal cost of maintaining the limited services that are provided, such as schools and hospitals.

This action affects Indian road work in 24 States; failure to keep pace with overall State road improvements has and is impeding over-all development of the highway systems of these States.

This Congress has recognized the problem that exists on Indian reservations

by making special provision in the Federal Aid Highway Act and in the recent Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act for road construction and maintenance. However, these authorizations are somewhat similar to many other promises that have been made to the Indians from time to time and have been broken.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bow: Page 9, line 4, strike out the full paragraph in line 4 through line 9, inclusive.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered will completely strike out the planning staff set up in this bill which provides for the use of \$150,000 by the Indian Bureau to try to develop a plan to get themselves out of business.

I have a resolution now pending in the Rules Committee which provides at least the same object, or practically so, as this planning staff, but it places the responsibility on the Committee of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House and a subcommittee which would be under the able leadership of our distinguished chairman of that subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FURCOLO. I want to say I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BOW. It will be up to the Congress to develop and control the investigation. It seems to me if we provide \$150,000 for the Secretary and the Commissioner to hire people to make this study and recommendations, it will be a commendation of the Department and urge its continuation, although the Commissioner has indicated his desire to get out of business.

It seems to me this is a problem of the Congress, a problem of this House. The supervision of a staff of this kind and a study by such staff should be under the direction of the Congress and not the Bureau. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the gentleman's resolution calls for \$75,000 instead of \$150,000.

Mr. BOW. The gentleman from Michigan is not correct. The resolution which I introduced does not call for any amount. That will have to come up later, after the Committee on Rules and the House approve it. The gentlewoman from Utah now has a resolution pending before our committee which provides that \$75,000 of already appropriated funds shall be used for a study within the Bureau. The difference between my resolution and that of the gentlewoman from Utah is that her resolution provides as does this section of the bill, that the study be made within the Department of Indian Affairs. My res-

olution provides that the investigation shall be made by the Congress.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us look at that for just a moment. The language in the bill provides that the Department of the Interior shall develop a comprehensive plan for integration of the Indian population. The Department could provide a dozen plans.

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And the proposition die right there.

Mr. BOW. That is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman's amendment is approved and this is stricken out, and then the Committee on Rules, in its wisdom, approves the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, the matter then could come before the Committee on Rules, be justified, the jurisdictional committee could have the investigation made, and the Congress make the appropriation, and we would have some facts to stand on.

Mr. BOW. We would then have the facts needed by the Congress rather than the Bureau that is attempting to stay in business.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KIRWAN. I hope the gentleman will come up with something good before the next appropriation bill. We accept the amendment.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know of one single, solitary Indian in my district, and I do not know of very many Indians in the State of Arkansas. But I do have a few observations to make, after noticing with interest the vote a while ago upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

You know, a lot of folks in this House point to themselves as conservatives. They write back home and tell the people they cast a very conservative vote. They say, "Out of 100 appropriation items I have voted conservatively on some one or more of the amendments offered to a majority of the measures." But I have noticed that such conservative efforts have been, in most instances, upon something that would have helped the American people. Oh, yes, you vote every once in a while to knock a few dollars off of an appropriation measure that would assist the citizens of the United States of America, but then you find some way to wiggle yourself into a position to vote for the billions to be spread over the four corners of this world so long as none of it is to assist the American people.

I understand that the civil functions bill is being reported today. Of course, it cuts 29 percent of flood control and other things to help the American people. But I guarantee you one thing, you will hear a loud cry and a big holler of approval when it comes to a donation for all people who happen not to live in the United States of America. You let some school appropriation bill come along here to help underprivileged school children in this country and you will say, "Oh, we

cannot pass that. We taxpayers are already overburdened." Truly, the taxpayers are already overburdened. We are called upon to feed the rest of the world; we are called upon to try to buy friendship. Communism spreads while we attempt to buy friendship abroad.

We are doing absolutely nothing to acquire or maintain the friendship of the people to the north of us or to the south of us. They are in our midst where we think we can control them anyway. The point 4 program, to educate and to raise the living standards of the people throughout the world, will be adopted, as before, by this Congress. But any time you try to do anything for the American people you have got to be in a position to say that you are money savers. I can prove by you, the congressional membership, that I have a very conservative record, but, thank God, I have voted for no lavish spendings abroad that was not a direct defense measure; and I will not need to explain to the people in one breath that I threw their money to four winds over the world, and attempt in the next breath to fool the people into believing that I am a conservative because I might have voted to cut a few bucks from a measure intended to benefit our own people.

In a few days we will be afforded another opportunity to vote upon over \$7,000,000,000 for foreign aid, and I am just wondering how many of you folks who are voting today to take a little aid from the people of this country are going to vote to give the foreigners \$7,000,000,000; or are you going to knock a few crumbs off the bill in an effort to pretend that you are conservative, and give the balance to all who can prove noncitizenship? I can tell you right now, regardless of where I am on that occasion, I will be back in Washington to vote "No" on that piece of legislation.

You know, our old forefathers came to this country several years ago and pushed these Indians out. We took this country by force from the American Indians. You talk about Germany and Italy taking something by force, which brought about World War II; and the aggressive actions of Russia today. We came over here and took this country away from the Indians and in turn gave them the sorriest lands scattered throughout the country and said, "Now, you folks live here and like it; we will donate you a few crumbs, and you will be happy." Had we known that oil was under some of that land, the Indians would never have gotten it. These Indians are not foreigners—they are true Americans; and, therefore not eligible for congressional gravy. You self-styled conservatives get up in Congress and talk about economy every time anything comes up to help the Indians. We owe our homes and those of our constituents to the Indians. For the sorriest little batches of land in the country which the Indians have been allowed to retain, we have taken the rich Mississippi River Valley, Arkansas River Valley, Missouri River Valley delta lands, and all the other lands of this country that is worth a hoot, including those lands upon which we have located our rich industrialized cities. Then you folks write home and

say, "We are conservative. Why, we kept the Indians from having a few more crumbs in exchange for the richest country in the world which we took from them by force."

If I were you folks who voted a while ago on that amendment to keep from giving a few more crumbs to those Indians, I believe I would crawl under my seat. I honestly believe I would. I would be ashamed to let the American people, my citizens, my constituents, know of such action, after, in the case of most of you, you have already voted to scatter money to the four winds and to all the corners of the world for the use and benefit of all who can prove they are not citizens of the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this in order to ask a question of the subcommittee in regard to page 11, lines 7 to 11, inclusive. May I ask the distinguished chairman or any member of the subcommittee in regard to the tribal funds that are to be advanced to the Indian tribes? Can anyone tell us about how much money is involved in that, how much is in the tribal fund, and how much is to be distributed without any further action of Congress? I do not have those figures, but I think we are entitled to know them.

Mr. KIRWAN. Two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.

May I just continue one moment to say this, as perhaps a final word on this matter of the Indian Bureau:

I take this opportunity of insisting that those of us who have called attention to the plight of the Indians in this country, and who have criticized the Indian Bureau, do not mean to imply that there is nothing good about the Bureau. Speaking for myself, I personally have nothing in mind by way of criticism of the Director or the employees of the Office of Indian Affairs. I agree with the gentlemen who have praised them for their patriotism and their earnest efforts to do a job under severe handicaps. I have been treated with every courtesy by Mr. Myer, the Director. I am sure he is able, and devoted to his work. He had kindly given me the vast lot of information I have from time to time requested. I make no personal criticism of him or his fellow workers, in the Office or in the field.

However, I hope this discussion has high lighted the tremendous importance of Congress' assuming its responsibility toward the Indians. Not any one of us would want to cut down on any amounts

actually needed by the Indians. But let me just give you this statement from Mr. Myer. I asked the specific question, and will you notice this because I think it points directly toward the job ahead of us:

Are there any States with Indians so advanced that they could be blanketed under provisions and sever all connections with the Bureau?

Mr. Myer answered:

Yes. With certain reservations the Indians in the States of California, New York, Oregon, and Michigan could now be completely set free of all Bureau control.

Personally, I would add to that list about a half dozen other States.

I doubt that Mr. Myer's word or my word would be challenged by any members of this subcommittee or any Member of this House. I am certain we are all agreed on this, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], who certainly knows more about this problem than I do, that the Indians have not been treated in a just and equitable manner through the years. Now, looking forward to correcting those injustices, Congress must assume its responsibility toward the Indians. It seems very important there should be planning in this matter and that the planning should be done by this very able committee of Congress.

With proper planning, we would know just what services are required by the Indians. I discussed many of those services with Mr. Myer and his associates. They point to such essential services as the health and welfare services and the educational services which the gentleman from Ohio mentioned. There are roads and highways to be built and maintained for the Indians. There are many services with reference to ownership and heirship of property, which involve all of these probate questions. There is the matter of law and order on the reservations. Then there are activities which only the Federal Government can carry on, such as irrigation, reclamation, forestry, and so on.

I say to you, we do not want to sever those services and deprive the Indians of them. What we want to do is to return the services to the States and the local governments, which services can be performed better than by the Federal Government. All services that the Federal Government alone can do, should be transferred to existing agencies, such as the Division of Reclamation, Forestry, and so on. These same services that are accorded the citizens of all peoples in this country, regardless of their racial background, should be accorded the Indians without discrimination. Let us move quickly to liquidate the Office of Indian Affairs, making Indians full citizens, with full rights and privileges of all other citizens under the American flag.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and eco-

conomic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended; \$3,000,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof, including power transmission facilities, and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$153,355,400, of which \$49,155,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Mont., or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress: *Provided further*, That until such time as a repayment contract, covering the proper share of the cost of the facilities hereinafter stated, shall have been entered into between the United States and the prospective water users, no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction of any dam or reservoir where the dominant purpose thereof is storage of water for irrigation or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this act and heretofore for all such structures now under construction, shall not be

available after January 1, 1954, unless such repayment contracts shall have been entered into by the prospective water users.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning on line 24, page 13, and ending on line 12, page 14 inclusive as follows:

Provided further, That until such time as a repayment contract, covering the proper share of the cost of the facilities hereinafter stated, shall have been entered into between the United States and the prospective water users, no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction of any dam or reservoir where the dominant purpose thereof is storage of water for irrigation or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this act and heretofore for all such structures now under construction, shall not be available after January 1, 1954, unless such repayment contracts shall have been entered into by the prospective water users.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill, and that it seeks to change existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman refers to the proviso appearing in line 25, page 13, and the proviso starting at line 8 on page 14?

Mr. MORRIS. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Ohio desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KIRWAN. No, Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma has made a point of order, as referred to by him, and the gentleman from Ohio concedes the point of order. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say for the RECORD at this time that while we are agreeing that this language is subject to a point of order, it behooves the legislative committee, having jurisdiction of this matter, in the ensuing months to do something which this committee has tried to do in this bill, otherwise reclamation is going to suffer irreparable loss and injury. So, Mr. Chairman, I repeat it is a challenge to the legislative committee of the House, and I hope they will act reasonably soon.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR: Page 12, line 24, after the word "fund", insert "*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to carry on field engineering survey work, design, or initiate construction of the Southwest Contra Costa Water District system to deliver industrial water to the vicinity of Richmond, Calif."

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is to make sure that what this House decided last year is still the will of the House. Last year in the committee report there was this language, and I read from the report of the Committee on Appropriations on the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1952:

Testimony indicates that \$630,000 requested for the Contra Costa distribution system was to be used for initiating construction of an aqueduct to serve the southwest Contra Costa County water district which is within the boundary of the East Bay Municipal Utilities District on the east side of San Francisco Bay. Owing to lack of agreement between two competing public agencies, the \$630,000 item under reference has been deleted from the approved program. No funds in the accompanying bill or previously appropriated are to be available for the design or construction of works to deliver water within the boundaries of the East Bay Municipal Utility District, California.

When I saw the Interior Department appropriation bill for this year, I raised the question as to whether this item was in the budget for 1953. A letter was written to the Acting Commissioner of Reclamation, Mr. Lineweaver, and asked him whether or not there were any funds in the Bureau of Reclamation budget for this item. I read a part of his letter, which has appeared before in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

It is proposed that the \$50,000 remaining will be used to carry on field engineering survey work on the southwest Contra Costa County Water District system if Congress approves this item. Under the proposed program it is estimated that a repayment contract will be signed during the first quarter of the fiscal year and that collection of field data will be active in the third and fourth quarters leading to the award of a construction contract with the distribution system in fiscal 1954.

As you know, action by the House on the 1952 appropriation act prohibited any expenditure in connection with the southwest Contra Costa County distribution system.

The proposed action contemplates the removal of this prohibition.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. WERDEL. Do they propose to sell the water after they deliver it at the end of the canal to existing utility districts? Or do they propose to set up a new district?

Mr. SAYLOR. They propose to set up a new public utility district within an already existing utility district in the State of California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs. Has this matter come before the gentleman's committee?

Mr. SAYLOR. This has not come before our committee; it is in direct violation of the rules of the House that there shall be no new starts. It is a method which the Department of the Interior is endeavoring to use to get a new start without formal consent of Congress or without going before a committee of the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS. If I understand the gentleman, this is an effort of the Bureau of Reclamation to go into the municipal utility field, which is a new field for this Bureau.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is an entirely new field for the Bureau; that is correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has stated the situation. I am glad he has brought it to the attention of the Committee.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. Do I understand that this would set a new precedent, that of going into a municipality in this particular field of endeavor?

Mr. SAYLOR. It will; this will actually put the Bureau into the business of going into competition with already existing municipal public utilities.

Mr. COLMER. And that is something entirely new.

Mr. SAYLOR. Absolutely.

Mr. COLMER. In other words, it would have inexhaustible possibilities for expansion in that field at the taxpayers' expense?

Mr. SAYLOR. There is no question about that, and no limit to the possibilities of an expanded bureaucracy in this new field.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The proponents of this proposition contend, of course, that it will give the people of Richmond and vicinity cheaper water. That is the basis on which they propose this expenditure of the people's money. If that be the case, my town, and "Punkin Center" also, are entitled to subsidized water at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto conclude in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, one or two things ought to be made clear. The \$50,000 involved in this amendment does not relate to construction work. It relates to general investigation, engineering, and planning which the Bureau of Reclamation has authority to do under basic law. It is not subject to a point of order and it does not require an authorization. I just want to make that point clear.

This is for planning money only. I may say that Congressman MILLER, in whose district this proposed project would eventually be built, is unavoidably detained and cannot be here.

They held an election out there a short time ago and the people, by a vote of 5,395 to 1,117, directed their water district to negotiate with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My understanding of that election is that it was to vote on a contract with the Bureau; but no such contract exists. Could the gentleman clear that up?

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. That may be true, but I want to clear up something in connection with a statement that was made here earlier. Last year the committee left out funds for this project because there had been no indication as to the attitude of the local people. The local people now have indicated a clear intention of being interested in this project.

This matter is located in Congressman MILLER's district and I think it is worthy at least of being given an opportunity to be investigated. It does not involve construction funds at all. They simply want to find out whether it is feasible. The question of authorization, of course, would certainly have to go through the legislative committees, but we are not at that point at all. I think in all fairness to Congressman MILLER of California the Bureau ought to have an opportunity to find out whether this project is feasible and to make an investigation to the extent of \$50,000.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL].

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, this is the back door of the Bureau of Reclamation. It is a recurrence of an old tactic. Your States as well as my State have by legislative action of those States determined what is the best policy in controlling the rates of utilities. They have settled upon the idea of controlled private utilities, private power companies or water companies and even publicly owned companies. It is a local board. If the local people are dissatisfied with that, then they can take it up with their governor. Here is a direct violation of that principle in the State of California where the Bureau of Reclamation is to bring competition into an area in which as the number of users increases the water rates go down under State policy of monopoly and controlled rates.

The very fact it is not opposed by the Governor is not evidence of the fact it is in the interest of the State of California and the very fact that you go to a particular area or square mile and say these people want something for nothing is not for the best interest of the State of California.

This is no business of the Congress of the United States. The State of California is serving this area, the water supply is adequate, and until the matter is debated and discussed not only here but on the floor of the Legislature of California, we have no right to establish a policy that we are going to take competition with Federal money into the State of California, and decide against local control of monopolies in their handling of utilities and their rates.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact also that this water will be taken out of the Central Valley project or canal which the farmers need very badly?

Mr. WERDEL. It cannot be taken out of there because all of the water of the Sacramento River is already completely allotted; but this would create more

local confusion of water rights under the pattern of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman supports the pending amendment?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

The question was taken; and on a division (demand by Mr. SAYLOR) there were—ayes 84, noes 29.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I intended yesterday to prepare an amendment to the item on line 22. However, I am going to refrain from doing it. I do want to call your attention, though, to some facts that will cause us some concern, perhaps, either in the other body or in the next session.

Under their power as agent of the local water users the Bureau of Reclamation has, in the vicinity of the city of Delano, entered into a contract whereby they are to construct distribution facilities. There are many miles of them.

Last fall I discovered that in that part of the distribution system that had been constructed there were serious defects; countless leaks, leaks that had been repaired several times, in a system that will have considerable pressure on it. The laterals and sublaterals carry water from the Friant-Kern canal to the landowners' property. The landowners have been induced to mortgage their land from \$200 to \$400 an acre. They will receive between one-third and one-fifth of the amount of water that they need for that indebtedness.

Contracts were let, and I talked to the engineer who was the engineer for the successful bidder. He told me that when they were bidding on the contract they told the Bureau of Reclamation that the specifications were not proper for that area. They were advised that they were bidding and the Bureau was drawing the specifications. Most of the project has been completed. There are thousands of leaks. The engineer told me that when he has completed the project they will not have a distribution system.

The question is, Who is responsible? It is not the farmer. He was deprived of his right to have anything to say about the specifications when he agreed with the Bureau under the law. It is not the engineer under their contract, and as time goes by it will not be the Bureau of Reclamation.

Last fall I advised the irrigation district that they should seek legal advice immediately because their rights might be jeopardized with the passage of time.

Yesterday I called the district to see what condition they were in. I was told on the phone that they are buying refuse from the barnyards on the advice of the Bureau of Reclamation, in lots of 50 tons, and putting it in this water-distribution system, trying to plug the leaks. The Bureau recommended horse excrement.

Gentlemen, the Bureau of Reclamation is not going to be there forever. We cannot keep up this kind of activity in

this project. Many of you will remember that my predecessor was one of those who insisted that anyone at the head of the Bureau of Reclamation should be an engineer. I put figures in the RECORD 2 or 3 weeks ago pointing out that the Bureau of Reclamation, who do not build dams or canals, now have about as many employees in the State of California as there are employees for the cities of Stockton, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, and Bakersfield combined. They contend it is standard practice to put horse excrement in concrete water pipelines.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. I think it should be pointed out that although it is true that this distribution system is being repaired and efforts are being made to correct it, that the farmers themselves, if they wanted to do it, could have built their own distribution system. But rather than build it, they wanted to get the interest-free money which was made available from the Federal Treasury for distribution systems and asked the Bureau of Reclamation to build the distribution system. I suggested to the farmers in the Delano area, when I was down there last year, that they should bond themselves and take the thing over and get it straightened out themselves. Now, as long as the people want the Government to do things for them, they are going to get into this kind of trouble. I have grave doubts whether or not the Bureau of Reclamation should be building distribution systems at all. In all probability these people could bond themselves and pay the interest, and it would cost them less in the long run. If they had done that in the beginning, perhaps they would not be facing the trouble they are facing today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. I appreciate the fact that the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE] has the best interests of the people of California at heart. I appreciate that he also has perhaps the Administration at heart, and that what he has said is technically true. However, the Congress passed laws for the benefit of its citizens. Under those laws they are induced to deal with the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Reclamation insisted that they had to draw the specifications if they were dealt with. They went ahead and created an indebtedness on all of these people to the extent of \$200 to \$400 an acre, which now is a mortgage on the land. The decision was made when they signed the original agreement. True, they might go back now and pay it off and put another lien on their property to replace this pipeline. That is what I am talking about. Who is going to replace it? Who is go-

ing to put the water through it, and what will we use to repair it when the Bureau of Reclamation is no longer in California?

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE. I think I should make it clear I am not defending the bungling of this construction job. What I am saying is that the main stem has been built. They get the water out of the Kern-Friant canal. That is the main stem. When farmers ask the Government to build distribution systems for them out on their own areas they are asking for trouble. It has been my belief for a long time that the Bureau of Reclamation does not have any business in the field of building these distribution systems. I would just as soon see them out of it. But as long as the farmers get into it rather than bond themselves and build their own, they can expect this kind of business.

Mr. WERDEL. I yield no further to the gentleman. I only want to point out that I agree with him. The farmers of California cannot place confidence in this Administration or its Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to make this observation in regard to the language concerning which I made a point of order, which point of order was sustained and the language was stricken from the bill. The distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] made the observation that he thought the language ought to be left in and that striking it out might do an irreparable injury to reclamation and irrigation. In my judgment, at this time, just the reverse is true. Those I have talked to in regard to this matter, whom I consider to be real authorities concerning irrigation and reclamation, feel that the language that was in the bill and that was stricken would do irreparable injury to irrigation and reclamation.

I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas that I am not certain about it at all as it has come up here rather suddenly. It was just recently called to my attention. I am on the legislative committee that deals with irrigation and reclamation and as far as I am concerned, I would be most happy to give careful and earnest consideration to that language in a proper bill. It might be that that provision is a good one; I do not know for certain. But at this time it appears to me to be a very bad provision, and most certainly the legislative committee ought to have an opportunity to have hearings and consider that matter, because it is a matter of vital importance.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is the gentleman speaking about the amendment that was approved by the Committee of the Whole, to strike out that language?

Mr. MORRIS. No, I did not offer an amendment. I said I made a point of order.

Mr. JENSEN. A point of order, yes. I want the gentleman to understand that that language was not written in by the committee. That was language that was recommended and written in the bill by the Bureau of Reclamation, by the Interior Department.

Mr. MORRIS. That is not the information I have, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. That is the right information.

Mr. MORRIS. I would not dispute the gentleman's word at any time, but I think the gentleman is in error, because I have this day done some checking on it, and I will say I think the gentleman is in error on that.

Mr. JENSEN. I will ask the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, that was written in the bill.

Mr. JENSEN. It was written in the bill.

Mr. MORRIS. By the committee.

Mr. JENSEN. No, by the Bureau. It is in the justifications.

Mr. MORRIS. That is not the information I have, and I have been in consultation with them this day.

Mr. JENSEN. To determine it, all the gentleman has to do is get the justifications, and there it is written in just that many words.

Mr. MORRIS. I still believe the gentleman is in error.

Mr. JENSEN. I said all the gentleman has to do is get the justifications, the budget request that came from the Interior Department, and read it with his own eyes.

Mr. MORRIS. I will be happy to follow the gentleman's suggestion and check it as soon as I have a moment or two.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want at this time to point out to the Committee on Appropriations and my colleagues, the importance of irrigation, which I think is being overlooked in this appropriation bill. It comes to my attention that no new starts have been the rule from the administration and the Congress for some time. And that if that program continues, then the present irrigation projects, which have been started, will have been finished in about 1956, and we will then be without a start on new irrigation projects. I have been a member of the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee for 10 years. I want you to know that in the 17 Western States, the lack of water is a determining factor as to whether we are going to have crops in that area. I earnestly hope that the policy of the Government and of the Committee on Appropriations might be changed so that we can proceed with the orderly development of feasible irrigation districts. I have not always approved of the method and policies of the Department of the Interior relative to irrigation projects, or the building of power lines, but in this country it seems to me it is impera-

tive that we look after some of our own resources. Electric power makes irrigation feasible. You folks in the East who depend upon the West for food, must realize that the amount of irrigated land and cultivated land in this country is limited, and unless we go ahead and develop irrigation, we are going to be short of food and we will be unable to feed the two and one-half or three million new mouths that come up for food in this country every year. There is no way you can get around that. We are limited. In my own State, there are probably a million acres of new land that can be brought under irrigation. They are feasible projects. These projects cannot be started now. If you look over the foreign-aid appropriation bill, which we will soon have before us, you will find in that bill money for 22 or 23 countries where engineers will go into those countries to help them to do something about irrigation projects. There is money for India and Pakistan and Chile in the foreign-aid bill. In fact there is more money for development of irrigation projects and power projects in some 24 foreign countries than we are spending in our own country for that type of work. I say to you it is wrong, and the policy of Congress ought to be to authorize feasible irrigation and power projects in order to have an orderly development of our resources.

Along with the resources development of irrigation, of course, comes power development, and when the Congress spends money for the development of power projects, that money and the fruits of those things, ought to be for the benefit of the people in the United States. I want to point that out because in the Missouri River basin, and in some areas of the 17 Western States, there are some good feasible irrigation and power projects. We cannot go ahead because there is no authorization and the policy has been that there shall be no new starts. That must be changed if we expect to have enough food in the future to feed the growing population of this country. You must remember when an irrigation project is once started, it takes 8 or 10 years before it is actually in development, and in the full process of developing food. In my own State, in the Scott's Bluff area, some 40 years ago, an irrigation project was started. It was one of the first that the reclamation people were interested in. I say to you, if it were not for the water that we have put on that land, we would have arid unproductive land. As it is, we have a rich garden of Eden fertile as the Nile valley, producing a tremendous amount of food and fiber. The new wealth which is returned to the United States under these projects has been paid back many times in taxes. Irrigation water properly used upon land brings a feeling of security, safety, and comfort plus new wealth. I urge the Committee on Appropriations and the Congress, and the administration to please change the policy as to no new irrigation and power line starts, otherwise in many of the developments that we have in this country, we are going to stand still or go backwards.

I repeat, these new irrigation projects plus the electric energy adds new wealth, brings in more business, taxes, and security to our nations. These resources must be developed to meet the needs of our expanding population.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$5,500,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377): *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with information work.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHEELER: On page 15, line 7, strike out "\$5,500,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the time of the committee to make a speech, but I merely want to point out to the committee the place in this bill where I think you can justifiably save \$500,000.

The committee report, page 8, shows a reduction in this item below 1952 of \$278,203. Actually the reduction would be \$248,203, since the House allowed only \$270,000 of the \$300,000 requested to cover pay act increases.

This reduction should be greater. The construction program is reduced in volume, and is confined to projects already underway. Transfer to the organized water users of responsibility for operation and maintenance of completed works is proceeding rapidly. The Bureau has plans for future work sufficient to strain our ability to provide funds for the next decade or longer. Its program of general investigations is sharply reduced in the committee bill. The Bureau is sufficiently staffed in general overhead to support one of the strongest propagandizing efforts to be found among Government agencies. There can be little doubt that the essential general administrative expenses of this Bureau can be met with an appropriation of \$5,000,000.

I want to point out to you that you can save half a million dollars here and not hurt anybody, Indians or otherwise.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, we cut this allotment \$278,000 below last year. The facts are that they will have 228,000 additional acres under irrigation, that much more land to handle; 238,000 ad-

ditional kilowatts to distribute from new generating facilities, 100 miles of new high-voltage lines, and 5 new substations to take care of. This cannot be gainsaid; they have much added responsibility, added contracts, and added everything, yet we cut them \$278,000 below last year.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. The report shows—I just wanted to be sure of my figures—the report shows on page 8 that this item was cut \$278,000; but it does not take into account the fact that the House allowed only \$270,000, and these figures show that the cut was only \$248,000 instead of \$278,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. Let us say for the sake of argument that the cut was only \$248,000; I do not want to quibble with the gentleman. They still have 278,000 additional acres under irrigation over last year; there are 238,000 additional kilowatts of energy over last year, and 100 miles of new transmission line and 5 new substations. How are you going to protect the Government's interest if you cut them still further? It just does not make sense; there is no sense in that at all. No industry or utility in the United States could work that way. They need a certain minimum amount of funds to meet added burdens and it just is not in the cards that you can cut them still further. If you want to protect the Government's interest then vote down the amendment. If you want to go along with wasteful neglect then adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment is voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories, and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$29,055,000, of which \$3,500,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 percent of the cost thereof.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before we leave line 20 on page 19, I would like to discuss a few matters in relation to the over-all problem of irrigation and reclamation in this country. Seldom do I take the well of the House to ask for your attention but

there are some matters I would like to bring up at this time.

We hear considerable criticism now and then from various Members of the House concerning irrigation and reclamation and western development. Let us look at history for just a minute.

If you go back to the year 1902 you will find that the Congress by statute formed a program of reclamation in the United States. It was under the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt that this occurred. From that day up until now the United States has pursued a policy of conservation in relation to western development.

In that program of conservation and development carried on through reclamation and irrigation we have arrived at a tremendous scale of development that has brought new wealth, that has brought new settlement, that has opened up new lands in this country.

Let me tell you a story which is factual. I stood upon the platform of a theater in the city of Yakima in February 1947 and handed Secretary Krug, then Secretary of the Interior, a check from the water users of the Tieton division of the Yakima project paying up the remaining balance of better than \$3,500,000 for the complete repayment of the Tieton project of the Yakima project, lock, stock, and barrel, dollars and cents, to the United States Government for every cent that was spent upon it by this Government.

This was done in a period of 37 years. Now, if you go out to those people in that area and argue with them that they did not pay back in full for the construction of that project, it is a bit difficult to put across your point.

There is a stream in the State of Washington that starts in the Cascade Mountains. It has its confluence with the Columbia River within the confines of the boundaries of the State of Washington. The stream is about 175 miles in length; yet since 1919 the waters from that stream alone in computing the value of the extractive products of the soil which the waters of that stream helped to produce has passed \$1,000,000,000 with the production last year. That is since the year 1919. I think it is the richest river for its length in the world. It has put under cultivation about 595,000 acres of land and the diversified agriculture of that county caused by the use of the waters of that stream surpassed \$100,000,000 of agricultural products last year and has seldom ranked below third of the top ranking counties in the United States in agricultural production. Now, if this is poor economy, then I cannot understand it. In the face of our population in this country increasing at the rate of a city of 175,000 people a month, the next 25 years will demand many millions of acres of additional production to take care of that rate of population increase, the new frontier alone of this Nation lies in the arid lands of the West, with engineering feasibility and the technique of bringing water to them. In the face of that, add to the migration of people in this country that has taken place in the last 10 years, you will be interested in knowing that the very area

I refer to concerning the development of the Yakima in the past 8 years has increased in population 45.6 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLMES. I yield to my colleague from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I want to commend the gentleman for his statement. I think this policy of no new starts has been a great mistake. It has had very disastrous results on the Kenwick project, which is actually a part of the Yakima project.

Mr. HOLMES. I am going to refer to that, and I thank the gentleman for his comment.

In the lower end of this great Yakima Valley, with this great migration of population that is taking place, there is an expansion program that needs to be done, and should have gone on in this valley sometime ago; namely, the Kenwick division of the Yakima project. Why? Because the Government walked into that very area in 1943, condemned 193,000 acres of land for purposes of constructing the Hanford Engineer Works for the manufacture of plutonium for the atomic bomb. In so doing they took three small cities and took out of production better than 7,000 acres of irrigated land, and up to date they have done nothing in the world to reestablish the tremendous dislocation that has been caused by the impact of that project.

It was no fault of the people of that area that the great project of the Hanford Engineer Works was brought in there by the emergency of war and by the Government.

Now, you take that migration of population moving west, one of the greatest migrations of people in the history of the United States, in spite of many pioneer references you can make, and to cling doggedly and literally to the lack of new starts in building and expanding our irrigation projects is indeed a short-sighted policy.

Mr. Chairman, I regret immensely that the committee did not include in this bill today at least the reestablishment of the dislocation of that area by permitting the expansion of the Yakima project and granting funds for the Kenwick project. It is the Government's responsibility to do so.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLMER: Page 20, line 7, strike out "\$29,055,000" and insert "\$25,362,685."

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment to the Geological Survey provision of the bill would cut a little better than \$3,000,000 out of a total of \$29,000,000 asked for.

This amendment would do another thing, and I hope I may have your attention on that. It would give the same amount, or place the appropriation at the figure that it was at last year; in other words, there are a number of increases in here. I am not going to discuss that amendment in detail. I am rather going to devote the few minutes I have to calling attention of this House again to the over-all financial situation of this country of yours and mine.

I repeat what I said the other day, that it should be the goal of every Member of this House to at least try to balance the budget this year. We owe the staggering sum of \$260,000,000,000 now. We are asked to increase that by \$14,000,000,000 plus by deficit spending this year. Where would that put us? Approximately \$275,000,000,000 in the red. I am merely asking you to reverse the trend of spending and get back on a pay-as-you-go basis. That is the least we can do. It is high time that we stopped and considered where we are going. As I pointed out here the other day, if we started retiring the debt on the basis of \$500,000,000 a year, do you know how long it would take us to retire the present debt without an increase in the deficit? Five hundred and twenty years. Yet we are talking about more and more and more deficit spending.

Most of the Members on this floor this afternoon came here at a time when we were spending about as much to run the whole Government for 1 year as we are now spending for the service charges on the present national debt—in other words, better than \$6,000,000,000 a year.

All I am trying to do in this amendment is put us back where we were last year on this particular item. Certainly we will never balance the budget if we continue to increase these items year after year. Somewhere along the road we have to hold the line. We cannot just go on indefinitely upping and upping and upping these appropriations every year, with the expectation that some day we will get around to balancing the budget and putting the country on a pay-as-you-go basis.

All of you have just got through filing your income-tax returns. Most of you have heard from home, from the people who have filed their income-tax returns. People are tax conscious. They are expecting us to do something about this ever increasing of governmental expenditures with resultant higher taxes.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I do not care if you vote amendment. If there are 435 Members on this floor and you vote it 434 to 1, it is O. K. with me. But I want to call your attention to this. The Geological Survey, for which we have allowed an increase of \$6,000,000,

supervised mining leases producing a royalty income of \$33,000,000 last year. They returned that much to the Government of the United States for the work they did. We are spending \$3,500,000 to match money put up by the States for mapping work. A total of about \$5,000,000 we have transferred from the Army, Navy, and Air Corps, that will spend \$54,000,000,000. That is where that increase comes from. We are spending that for mapping for the Army. If the Army was let do that work they would charge about \$50,000,000, not having qualified people in the Army to make those maps. The Geological Survey is qualified to make these maps, and the expense in this great emergency to the Geological Survey is \$5,000,000. I do not care if you vote the amendment 434 to 1, I will be voting against it.

The papers and magazines and others in this country talk about costs, but little they know about what is going on in their own Nation. This outfit does work that results in a royalty income of \$33,000,000. So I ask you, if you know anything at all about the running of the United States or its defense, vote down this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I think every one concedes that the long-continued desperate trouble plagues the Western World, and this certainly includes the United States. I am for this amendment lock, stock, and barrel. As I stated on the floor here yesterday afternoon, if I could get the opportunity, I would vote for a \$14,000,000,000 cut in the \$85,000,000,000 budget without batting an eye, and then I would fight my way through the remaining \$71,000,000,000 and make Government administrators justify every penny of it. Sometimes it is not a pleasure to vote for a certain amendment where you think the money could be used to advantage, but in my opinion, the situation has reached a point where it is no longer safe to debate in your mind about what you are going to do on some particular amendment. It is a question now of what you are going to do with respect to the total economic fabric of this country. I again want to say that I think the Congress has reached a stage of immorality insofar as appropriations are concerned. We, the Congress, are responsible for the Government expenses being what they are today, and nobody else. I assume my share of that responsibility. We have the power to appropriate, and we ought to cut the appropriation. We ought to cut them so as to justify decency in government. We ought to cut them so as to make it less possible for bureau administrators to waste the money of the people of this country, and to make it more impractical for this extravagance that we are witnessing and to make less likely these terrible disclosures which are being made by the investigating committees of the Congress. We are to blame for about 99 percent of this, in my opinion, as I see the situation. I hope the people of my district will blame me for my part of this. I think everyone who

has been here for 17 years knows that I have never voted any extravagance during any of those 17 years. I was not born that way, and I do not think that way. If you get a dollar out of me, you earn it—there is no doubt about that, and the people who know me know that very well too. I have just as much respect for the taxpayers' dollar as I do for my own dollar. I cannot imagine any man having any more respect for the taxpayers' money than he has for his own. If you have no respect for yours, why should you have any for the dollars put up by the taxpayers of this country? If you are loose with your dollars, naturally you are going to be loose with theirs. Why should you be careful with your dollars and extravagant with the taxpayers' dollars? I wish somebody would answer that sometime. That is my general philosophy. Let us reduce the appropriations in this bill. I do not care what the excuses are. We can get along with spending less money in this department of the Government, and in all of the other departments of the Government.

I think, if we can cut out \$14,000,000, in the present total budget, the efficiency of this Government would increase in all of the departments instead of deciling. That is the basic reason why I support this amendment. I am not particularly interested in the minute details of this particular department, or any other department. I want the expenses cut, and you will see me voting on voice votes, teller votes, and roll-call votes on a lot of these things where, if you wanted to pin me down to a particular item in question, I might be somewhat unable to defend myself, but on the over-all cut, I think, I can take care of my situation and at least maintain my own respect by voting the way I do. And if my district does not like me so far as voting for these cuts is concerned, the district knows exactly what it can do, and it can send somebody here who will vote for extravagance and great expense in Government and who will vote for more appropriations, and who will vote for more taxes. If that is what they want, they know how to get it.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. May I say I have been in the gentleman's district, and I have heard many of the people in his district. My conviction is that they want him to vote to cut these expenses, and try to get this budget in balance without adding a lot more taxes on the backs of the American taxpayers who are already overburdened.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If they mean what they say in the letters they send to me, and what they say to me face to face, that is exactly what they expect me to do, and I am going to call then on it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment prevails.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$18,816,800: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: On page 21, line 23, strike out \$18,816,800" and insert "\$18,000,000."

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out \$816,800.

The reason I have offered the amendment is simply this: In 1951 the appropriation for this program was \$17,158,000. For 1952 we provided \$17,443,603. This latter figure includes \$585,000 that was allowed in the pay increase supplemental bill.

The Bureau asked for only \$18,657,000 for 1953, but the committee upped this figure to \$18,816,000; in other words, the committee increased the original request by \$159,800. I am not trying to reflect adversely upon the committee, for they have done a wonderful job, but realizing the economic situation of the country and reiterating some remarks that were made on the floor today it is time that we cut and cut to the bone.

Let us see how these increases are justified. On page 16 of the report, I believe it is, we find the \$84,800 to continue at the 1952 level certain mine flooding studies. With respect to this last item, if you will look at page 359 of the hearings you will see, as I understand it, that only \$82,270 was approved by the President for this particular work. That has been increased on the basis that in 1952 they used \$167,070 even though they had only \$82,270 to start with.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. Does the gentleman have any mines in his district? I would just like to know what interest he has in this appropriation.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I do not have any mines in my district.

Mr. BAILEY. Then somebody is assigning the gentleman the job of cutting this part of the bill; is that it?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Let us not put it that way; let us say that I have constituents who have assigned me certain responsibilities, and this is one of the more important ones.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman was not talking economy when he was subsidizing the wetback agricultural bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Now, let us not get into that, because I am not subsidizing the wetbacks; we do not have any wetbacks in my district.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does not the gentleman have some taxpayers in his district?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Yes; I have received some mail from several in my district to who write in such way as to lead me to draw the inference that they have something to do with paying taxes, a lot of to do with it and they are getting tired of it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is it not a fact that the expenditures of this administration the last several years have been mining the pockets of every man in the gentleman's district from the letters they write to you?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. That is exactly the proposition.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So the gentleman does have some mining interests down there.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. It is perfectly apparent from the letters I receive that my constituents want me to do what I can to reduce expenditures, and in this I am in complete accord.

Mr. BAILEY. It just shows where the gentleman stands.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. My stand is well known to my people and I am proud of it.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, it is most improper if not bordering on being offensive for any Member of this House to stand on this floor and impugn the motive of a Member who seeks to speak in support of his views as regards legislation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not about time that we got down to the merits of whether they need the money or not rather than try to impugn the motives of the person offering an amendment?

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I have always been very liberal in tolerating remarks of my fellow Members because I sometimes get mad myself.

Let me go on now for a minute or two if I have that much time left.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. I just want to make this final point and be as quick about it as I can: That even though this amendment cuts off \$816,800 the bill still

provides \$555,397 more than was provided in 1952.

Now, if we are going to start cutting let us start doing it and get it over with and stop talking about it.

I do want to point out that it is not the intention of myself in offering this amendment to reduce in any degree the money appropriated for fire control in the mines and I want the record to so reflect. This cut can be absorbed without reducing the funds allotted in the bill for mine-fire control in inactive coal deposits.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in not to exceed 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, when Members come down here to the well of the House and talk about these increases I would like for them to state the facts. The sum of \$765,000 of this increase is for pay raises that the Congress voted to give to the employees.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. It is my understanding that the Bureau of Mines was not required to absorb any of the pay increases as the other departments were.

Mr. KIRWAN. These people are all working for the Federal Government and \$765,000 of this amount is for these pay raises.

We come down to the balance of the increase, \$267,000. I repeat, when the Members come down here and talk about these things, whether we take a licking or do not take a licking, I would appreciate their telling the facts. The other increase is \$267,000. What is that for? It goes for such items as controlling mine fires. A total of \$120,000,000 worth of coal reserves have been saved by putting out fires. So when you come down here to tell about these things, let us tell that, not that we are wasting. Tell what we are saving for the greatest country in the world. I again repeat, \$120,000,000 has been saved and that is not from the Bureau's figures but from the figures of the coal companies. They presented those figures through the gentleman from Pennsylvania who is standing now.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. I should like to correct the gentleman's figures. It was 120,000,000 tons of coal that were saved, not \$120,000,000. It resulted in a saving of \$500,000,000.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman for correcting me. If they would only come down here and tell the facts the picture might be different. If a worthy amendment to cut the bill is offered, I would be the first to vote for it.

It is like the amendment that was just offered a while ago, they did not tell you that \$5,000,000 went for mapping. Do you want to quit making maps for the United States Army and Navy? That is where that increase was. It is just the same as in this increase of \$267,000. It is just simply saving something of what is left of America and an effort to try to save something for the taxpayers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, certainly I appreciate the opposition of any member of the committee to any item in this bill. It is their business to try and see whether they can effectuate some reductions. In this instance I may say, as I said yesterday, that the only time you hear anything about the Bureau of Mines is when there is a disaster in this country. Then, of course, praise is heaped upon that organization for the valiant work it does.

I oppose this reduction, not because I am not economically minded, but because of the work that this money is supposed to do. The gentleman has very graciously enumerated the items that he wants cut in his proposed amendment. One of those he mentioned was the mine flooding survey item which the Budget reduced to a very bare minimum that they could work with.

In the current year we appropriated \$160,000 plus. The item was restored in committee. Why? Because the waters in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania threatened to destroy the reserves of that great commodity.

Mr. Chairman, while I am concerned about that I am concerned about these impounding waters amounting to billions and billions of gallons breaking through and entrapping the men in the mines like rats in traps. We certainly do not want to hear of that situation arising.

Just before Christmas we heard of that great mine disaster in Illinois which snuffed out the lives of 119 men by an explosion.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the statement he has made. I must say that those of us who serve on the committee, without regard to party, place great faith in Dr. FENTON in handling these items relating to the Bureau of Mines, and I think what he has said certainly holds true here. It would not be wise to adopt this amendment because we are going to cut down an appropriation that is very vital to the whole coal industry.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. I would like to say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] recently appeared before the Mines and Mining Subcommittee in regard to fires in coal mines throughout the country. He was the author of a bill to give permanent authorization to

the Bureau of Mines to control these fires. After listening to the testimony of the very able Member from Pennsylvania, our committee voted out that bill unanimously. I think it would be a mistake to cut this particular item because it does and it will represent a tremendous saving over the years in these coal resources.

Again, I want to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania in the presentation he made to our subcommittee and in the statement he is making at this time.

Mr. FENTON. I thank the gentleman.

Aside from the saving of our resources, I am more than vitally interested in the saving of lives. Certainly we know what hazards fires are and what hazards impounded waters are to the lives of men working down in the bowels of the earth. We do not want any such disaster to happen again.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FENTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. The gentleman was talking about the saving of lives. Does this particular appropriation have to do with that, or does that not come under health and safety over on page 22?

Mr. FENTON. May I say to my friend that while that comes under health and safety, this is a survey being made to find out what can be done with these impounded waters. That is the money you are cutting out. The program has been going on now for some 4 years in which about a million dollars has been appropriated. They are now about to complete that job. This year will complete it and then we will know the answer to this water problem and what to do about it.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BARING addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROGERS of Texas) there were—ayes 76, noes 70.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ROGERS of Texas and Mr. FENTON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 97, noes 85.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$8,791,000.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: On page 24, line 17 strike out "\$8,791,000" and insert "\$7,735,000."

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my colleague the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] for doing a magnificent job in bringing to light all the pertinent data in connection with the Park Service. He questioned the witnesses fully and brought out all the facts this Congress was seeking.

The appropriation I ask to cut is on line 17, page 24, by striking out "\$8,791,000" and inserting "\$7,735,000." The committee recommended an increase for this item, management and protection. The increase is recommended in the sum of \$616,000 for this item.

Mr. Chairman, in 1951 the Park Service got along with actual expenditures of \$6,860,000 for management and protection. My amendment would add about \$885,000 over what they actually spent in the fiscal year 1951. It would cut it down more than was added by the committee. It would insert the actual figure, which was contained in the first initial appropriation for 1952. They came along later and made a supplemental appropriation to take care of the increased salary load. My amendment, though, would be the same amount as was appropriated by this Congress in the Interior appropriation bill which was brought here a year ago. I am of the opinion that the people in America are seeking economy. The question has been asked on numerous occasions: What is the most important question confronting this Nation today? Some might answer corruption in government, some might answer the preparedness effort on the part of the Government. When that question was put to me, I said "Economy in government is the first and paramount consideration facing this country today." I made a poll of my district in Arkansas. I asked 20 questions. Among the 20 questions was this question, No. 9: Do you favor cutting President Truman's budget for nondefense spending?

Here is the result: Ninety-four and eight-tenths percent answered yes, and 5.2 percent answered no. That was in my particular district. I understand the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] conducted a poll in his district, and received several thousand replies. He asked the same question, and it was overwhelming in the State of Iowa, as it was in the State of Arkansas, that we should cut down on the expenses of operation in the Government. I submit my amendment is just and proper and should be adopted. I hope the committee will accept this amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in the year 1939, 12 or 13 years ago, the Park Service had under their supervision 20,000,000 acres and 8,000 Federal agents. They had 54 different areas to administer. In 1951 the Park Department had 179—25 more areas to administer and supervise. They had 23,000,000 acres, an increase of 3,-

000,000 acres more park land. In 1939, 15,000,000 visitors went into the parks of America. In 1951, 36,000,000 or two and one-half times as many people went into the parks, in the United States last year as compared to the number that went there in 1939. In 1939, they had 8,000 employees to look after the 15,000,000 visitors, and to take care of the parks. But, last year when the parks had over two and one-half times as many visitors, they only had 5,700 employees, which is a cut of almost 3,000 employees as compared to what they had in 1939. We have set aside a few dollars to take care of fires in the forests and in the parks. We do not want them destroyed. We have set aside a few dollars, for fire protection and to employ some rangers, and as I said yesterday to hire some people to collect the toll when the visitors come in to visit the Parks. Now, it has become generally known in the areas around the parks what time the man at the gate goes on duty, and what time he goes off, and that is the time the people go into the park, when there is nobody there to collect the money. Some of the employees have come back at night to work without any compensation. This actually happened 2 years ago when I went to Yellowstone Park.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. As I recall the testimony in the hearings, department officials stated that if they could receive \$150,000 additional for personnel service to provide people to collect the tolls at the gates, they could bring in \$400,000. That was a typical example of the problem that they are up against in not having enough people to collect the toll.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I remember a few years ago when I was in Yellowstone Park. During the week that I happened to be there, several people drowned. I asked the ranger why did not you people assist in trying to rescue the people who were drowned? This is what he told me: "Congressman we do not have one row boat, let alone a motor boat." We want to cut them today, and we call it economy? I do not know how low we can get or whether we can get any lower in our treatment of America and Americans.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. I appreciate what the gentleman has to say about Yellowstone. I happened to be there last year when it was necessary for them to lay off a number of their employees before the end of the season. Irreparable damage was done to some of the natural beauty spots of the park, damage which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is false economy to try to cut down on the Bureau at this point.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I may say that the revenues for 1953 are estimated to amount to \$3,513,795.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. D'EWART. I know of my own personal knowledge, living as I do close to Yellowstone Park, that the laying off of these men means not only a loss of income but costly depredation; it means that many of these natural wonders are destroyed; stones and fixtures are carried away with the result that we lose instead of gain by this kind of amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. And remember, those things were put there by God, that is the work of God; but we here in this hall which is man-made are doing a pretty sad job of destroying or permitting the destruction of these fine works in America and its possessions. Certainly we have done yeoman work today and if we keep it up until the bill is passed we certainly shall have done a good wrecking job. Just continue on.

(Mr. D'EWART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GATHINGS) there were—ayes 62, noes 76.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF
PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,004,000.

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VAN PELT: Page 24, line 24, strike out "\$8,004,000" and insert "\$7,600,000."

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to cut the activities back to the 1952 level. It includes, however, the third supplemental of 1952 to provide for pay increases.

We all love and are proud of our national parks and we want to preserve them and their beauty and splendor. Yet who can justify increased activity on the basis of national defense?

We all speak of cutting nonessential activities at a time when we are in active need of all our resources in the defense effort, yet here we find the committee actually permitting increases where decreases should be imposed. If I accurately judge the temper of the Congress, not only will we cut nonessential functions this year but we will actually cut nonessential activities all along the line regardless of the urgency; we simply do not have the money and we cannot afford the risk.

The extent to which we curtail these nonessential items means more implementations for defense. This little saving will buy another airplane to buttress our defense. Let us have it. Let us stand up and support some of the correspondence that is going out of here saying we are against nondefense expenditures and vote for this amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TRIMBLE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we just voted on a park amendment, and whether we take the money away from personnel or anything else it is still the park department. It is not changed any whether it be Yellowstone National Park or Glacier National Park or wherever it may be. It is still in the park department.

This year there are 335 additional miles of roads and trails being built which must be maintained next year. There are 36,000,000 people going into the national parks every year. They have to have something to drive over. You cannot dump 36,000,000 people into the parks and not furnish them with roads or trails on which to drive. Many of these roads and trails are not fit to drive over at the present time. And cutting out this money that is set aside for maintenance will curtail the work greatly. It would be far better if we would cut out the personnel and close up the parks than to cut out the funds for maintenance on previous investments.

I hope that this amendment will be defeated, as the one just previously voted on was defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, we voted on an amendment a moment ago to allow proper administration in your National Park Service.

May I say just a word about roads, trails, and buildings in these parks that belong to us? We are the keeper, we are the administrators here in this Congress.

The low-income group, the folks in that group who wish to take a few days off and drive with their families to the mountain areas of this country of ours would like to have a road to drive on. They cannot pay the high prices and the high costs involved in a long trip to Florida. They want to take their family to the mountains for a day or two or three or five days.

Someone has got to keep these parks in shape. Someone has to provide for disposal of the waste. Someone has to patrol and provide water. Yet here this afternoon an amendment is offered to cut down the appropriation until the national parks cannot be properly administered. During the war we had no money for trails, we had no money for roads and our trails, roads, and the parks in general were permitted to deteriorate.

It is not economy to cut down in repairs to trails, roads, and the administration of our parks that folks in the little-income group use. The park buildings have not had proper repairs during the wartime period. Now we are beginning to repair them and get them back into proper shape.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Why should they have more money than they had last year for any activity?

Mr. HILL. I am glad the gentleman asks that question. There is a national park located on the edge of my own county, and there has been an increase in the visitors to that park from 360,000 to over a million. That is the reason we are saying to you that the Park Service needs more money. The number of visitors increased over 10 percent in just 1 year. That is why we need these roads, that is why we need the trails, that is why we need the water, and that is why we need additional assistance to keep these parks up. We have the most beautiful national parks of any nation in the world. Let us keep them in proper shape.

Mr. FURCOLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FURCOLO. Whether or not an economical job is being done will be shown by the hearings which shows that it cost approximately \$200 a mile less to take care of the national parks, roads, and trails than the national average for all roads.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add that we used to have 10 more men to operate our parks than we have today. As I said, in the little national park at the edge of my county we had around 360,000 visitors formerly, whereas last year there were over a million; yet we have less help to man the park. We have fewer rangers in that park now than when we had 360,000 visitors.

I do hope you will vote down the amendment.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. VAN PELT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 67, noes 91.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended, \$11,770,000.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: Page 25, line 7, strike out "\$11,770,000" and insert "\$9,000,000."

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has to do with the construction program. Some of this construction is most significant and important and ought to be written into this bill.

There are two construction projects that are national defense in character. Those two projects consist of the Suitland Parkway in Maryland, and the other is the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. The Suitland project was not included in the recommendation of the subcommittee.

The total cost of those two items, according to the hearings on page 296, is \$7,400,000. This amendment seeks to cut down the appropriation from \$11,770,000 to \$9,000,000. That would give a considerable amount more than the actual defense-construction item. That would give the difference between \$9,000,000 and \$7,400,000, or \$1,600,000 additional construction other than national-defense construction.

The committee has disallowed three parkway items totaling \$980,000, but still would allow an increase over 1952 of \$400,000, providing a total construction fund of \$11,170,000.

This amendment does not question the merit of any of the proposed construction. It is based solely on the premise that we are in a financial situation today which compels deferral of every job of new construction that can possibly be deferred.

It should be noted that this appropriation, like most construction appropriations, is available until expended. It may be noted too from the analysis of expenditures on page 268 of the hearings, that the total expenditures planned under this head in 1953, and thus figuring in our prospective budget deficit, is \$14,310,885. Of this sum, \$6,960,885 would come from funds which we have appropriated in 1952 or earlier years, and only \$7,350,000 from the money now to be appropriated in the 1953 bill. Six million dollars would be carried over from 1953 into 1954 as unliquidated obligations, and, frankly, I am constrained to believe that some of this carry-over from year to year is really unobligated as well as unliquidated or unexpended. In any event, so far as congressional control of expenditures in 1953 is concerned, the only ways open to us now to insure that expenditures under this head in 1953 will not exceed the \$14,310,885 planned in the budget are: First, to write a limitation into the bill; or second, to hold the new 1953 appropriation figure down to the difference between the carry-over and the \$14,310,885, or to \$7,350,000.

Granted, in this matter of carrying over funds from year to year, the Park Service item is chicken feed as compared with the military, foreign aid, reclamation, rivers and harbors, and other such programs. But surely it is time for the Congress to begin the tightening-up process.

This amendment would provide \$9,000,000 of new money, which added to the carry-over of \$7,500,000, would make

\$16,500,000 available for obligation or expenditure or both in fiscal year 1953. On this basis, plus the committee's expressed disapproval of three parkways, we may hold 1953 expenditures under this head at a figure no greater and perhaps a bit below the \$14,310,885 planned in the budget. In these cases, remember, true savings are reflected, if at all, only in the expenditure figures, not in minor cuts in the appropriation.

I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Suitland matter has been discussed, and I do not think there is any use in usurping the time of the House now. This is in the Parks Department. I ask you to do the same thing you did with the other two amendments and vote the amendment down.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas specifically states which projects will be taken out of this amount of money. He spoke of the Suitland. As I understand, the Suitland has been disallowed by the committee. It is not in this amount of money. May I ask the chairman of the committee if that is not a fact?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, that is a fact.

Mr. FALLON. The number one defense project that is in the Park Service for construction is the completion of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway which, as I understand, is \$6,750,000. That has been named by the Defense Department as the number one defense highway of the country. It is necessary that the funds be left in this budget for that in order to complete it at the earliest possible moment.

Perhaps many of you were not here when the authorization was passed by the House to complete this highway. The highway was started long before I came to Congress in 1942, by an agreement between the State of Maryland and the Federal Government. The Federal Government at that time wanted to build a defense highway into Ft. Meade. They asked the State of Maryland if it would cooperate and pick this highway up at Fort Meade and run it north to Baltimore city. The highway engineer at that time opposed this move but, as I understand, he was overruled by the highway commissioners and they made this agreement with the Government because they wanted to run the highway through privately owned property to enhance the values of property so that there would be more return in tax collections. However, instead of that they agreed to pick up the Government highway at Jessups, Md., and it will be completed to Jessups in the fall of this year. If this amount of money does not remain in this bill, that will throw the Government's end of the highway back maybe two or three more years, making the Maryland highway a dead end at Jessups.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. It was not my purpose in offering this amendment to strike

out the Washington-Baltimore Highway. I attempted to make that clear in my remarks.

Mr. FALLON. What I was trying to do was make it clear that it was not the gentleman's intention to do that.

Mr. GATHINGS. The money provided for the Washington-Baltimore Highway is considerably less than the amount of my amendment, \$9,000,000.

Mr. FALLON. That is true.

Mr. GATHINGS. I take it that it is going to be very difficult to obtain steel. We ought to cut down on these construction items wherever it can be done.

Mr. FALLON. We have just completed hearings in the subcommittee on roads, of which I am the chairman, and Manly Fleischmann appeared before our committee just 10 days ago and told us that steel would be pretty nearly normal in supply in 1953 in most shapes.

Mr. GATHINGS. With the Wage Stabilization Board's ruling, we do not know what is going to happen with regard to steel.

Mr. FALLON. In discussing the funds for this highway, we must remember that it is necessary to build 14 bridges, of which 6 are under construction now. We went into that phase of it before the amount of money was recommended through the Bureau of the Budget, and we were assured that this highway is the No. 1 defense highway. If there is any possibility of getting steel, this project will get it first.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FALLON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman mentioned that the road runs to Fort Meade, but later he said something about Jessups. I think the gentleman ought to explain to the House the difference between the two.

Mr. FALLON. There is an overpass at Jessups which goes into Fort Meade. It runs partly through Fort Meade in some places, but the limited access to the road makes the intersection Jessups, Md.

Mr. DONDERO. The road runs now to Fort Meade and stops at a dead end?

Mr. FALLON. It will be completed this fall, and it will be a dead-end road from Baltimore to Fort Meade, with no access to it at Fort Meade from Washington, so it is necessary that we do everything to expedite this project to get it completed at the earliest possible time.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman is doing a splendid job of representing his district. May I say, though, that what I am attempting to do is cut down excess construction that ought to be delayed. Those projects could be delayed.

Mr. FALLON. I am not here representing my district or the State of Maryland; I am here as chairman of the House Committee on Roads, and I want to see that all obligations of the Government are carried out in all States of the Union, just as we do in our Federal aid to highways bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KIRWAN) there were—ayes 72, noes 81.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. GATHINGS and Mr. JACKSON of Washington.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 91, noes 95.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,292,000; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 percent of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of seal-skins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Cox: On page 26, line 15, change the period to a colon and insert after the colon the following: "Provided, That expenditures in the fiscal year 1953 under the permanent and indefinite appropriation for Federal aid in wildlife restoration shall not exceed \$10,000,000."

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I am unwilling to put myself in the attitude of resorting to sharp practice in order to effectuate the purpose of the amendment which I have offered for the purpose of intending to call the attention of the House to a subject upon which there should be legislation.

The amendment which I have offered is clearly subject to a point of order as being legislation on an appropriation bill. I raise the point of order and I concede that it is good.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed in the RECORD at this point and that my remarks thereon be likewise included.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to reduce the 1953 expenditure budget by \$7,000,000. This permanent indefinite appropriation, as in the case of many other similar items, does not appear in the bill. Strangely enough it is not mentioned in the hearings. It is included, as a one-line entry, in the tabulation on page 29 of the report. And yet it involves, or will involve unless this amendment is adopted, a greater total expenditure of Federal funds in 1953, than all the other items in the Fish and Wildlife Service combined.

Under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Res-

toration Act of 1937 (16 U. S. C. 669-669j) assistance is given the States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by the permanent appropriation of the tax revenues from firearm, shell and cartridge manufacture, such revenues being set aside in the Treasury in a special fund known as the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund, and distributed by the Fish and Wildlife Service under a formula prescribed in the cited act and tied to land and water area and numbers of hunting licenses issued in each State and Territory. If the funds apportioned are not used by the State within a year following that for which the apportionment is made, the unused balances become available for enforcement of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

The appropriation has exceeded \$10,000,000 for many years, a fact which it is well to have in mind when we hear those anxious to increase the other Fish and Wildlife Service appropriations deplore the lack of funds under which this Service is said to labor.

This fund is used for construction in connection with wildlife projects, for wildlife research, and for administration and management of wildlife resources. In other words it exactly parallels and covers the same functions in the States and Territories as are provided for direct expenditure by the Federal Bureau through the four regular annual appropriations in this bill, and practically doubles them.

In the analysis of expenditures from this appropriation, which appears on pages 815 and 816 of the 1953 budget, it is noted that the planned expenditures for 1953 amount to \$17,000,000, as compared with \$15,000,000 in 1952 and \$8,501,830 in 1951.

In every section of our country excepting perhaps Alaska, splendid progress has been made and is being made in building up and managing wisely our tremendously valuable wildlife resource. The earmarking of a portion of our tax revenues and permanently appropriating that money for this special purpose was a mistake. The needs in this field as in every other field of Federal Government activity should be specifically presented, reviewed, and financed through annual appropriations.

We cannot wipe out the permanent appropriation by action on this appropriation bill. That would clearly be legislating. But we can through this bill control and limit the expenditures for 1953. The amendment is certainly germane to the subject of the bill, it retrenches expenditures, and is amply warranted by the so-called Holman rule. It seeks only to hold expenditures at a point 25 percent above the 1951 level, and will surely not interfere with continuation of an effective program.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia withdraw his amendment?

Mr. COX. I withdraw the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, including

surveys and plans for new road construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended; \$17,000,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the trust territory of the Pacific islands is composed of 96 islands and atolls which are spread over 3,000,000 square miles of the western Pacific Ocean north of the equator, although their combined land area is less than 700 square miles. From 1914 until 1944 the islands, the Marianas except Guam, the Marshalls and the Carolines, were under the control of Japan, which took them from the Germans early in the First World War. After that war, Japan administered the islands under a League of Nations mandate. In the years immediately prior to World War II, the Japanese fortified the islands, and they served as bases for Japan during the war, until they were captured by United States forces. The strategic importance of the islands, as far as United States interests are concerned, became apparent during the war and after it, not only because of their proximity to Guam and the shield they provide for American Samoa and Hawaii, but also as a bulwark in the defense against Communist aggression in the Orient.

The basis for present United States administration of the trust territory is the trusteeship agreement, which became effective on July 18, 1947. By agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations, the United States undertook to be the administering authority of the territory. The agreement was brought into effect when the Congress by joint resolution authorized the President to approve it. Under the agreement the United States, as administering authority, has full powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the territory. Among the obligations which our Government assumed under the agreement are the following: To foster the development of political institutions, including giving the inhabitants an increasing share in administrative services and giving due recognition to their customs in providing a system of law for the territory; to promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants; to improve means of transportation and communication; to promote the social and educational advancement of the inhabitants, including the establishment of a general system of elementary education.

On the same day that the trusteeship agreement was approved, the President issued an executive order terminating military government in the Trust Territory and directing the Secretary of the Navy to carry out on an interim basis the obligations of the United States as administering authority. The order de-

clared that it was to remain effective until designation was made of the department or agency which was to have permanent responsibility for the government of the Trust Territory. The Trust Territory remained under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department until the President transferred responsibility, on a permanent basis, to the Secretary of the Interior by executive order effective July 1, 1951.

In the period of naval administration a government was set up in the Trust Territory under a series of so-called interim regulations issued by the Naval High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, appointed by the President and responsible to the Secretary of the Navy. Various executive departments of the government were set up, a judicial system was established, and action was taken generally to fulfill the United States responsibilities under the trusteeship agreement. In each of these years, the Navy Department went to the Congress for funds for the administration of the Trust Territory, and was given funds each year. The Navy also used funds appropriated to various bureaus of the Navy Department to support civil government services in the Trust Territory. In 1950, the Navy Department spent more than \$7,000,000 in Federal funds for administration of the territory, exclusive of defense activities and construction. Far less was appropriated for Interior's administration of the area in fiscal 1952 and now for fiscal 1953 the committee has recommended approval of only \$4,876,500 of a request for \$10,173,904 which included over \$3,000,000 for permanent construction. The committee not only severely cut the department's appropriation request for the Trust Territory but also included language in the bill which would make it almost impossible for the government to function.

At the time the President announced that he was placing responsibility for the territory in the Secretary of the Navy, he indicated that the interested executive departments, State, Interior, and Navy, would be working on proposed organic legislation for the Trust Territory for submission to the Congress. Draft organic legislation was submitted to the Eightieth Congress, but no action was taken on it. It was resubmitted to the Senate during the current Congress, but has not yet been acted upon. In the meantime, the responsibility of the United States for administration of the Trust Territory continues, and the United States must report to the trusteeship council annually on the manner in which it is discharging its responsibilities.

Since jurisdiction over the area was transferred to the Department of the Interior, that Department has been submitting budget requests for administration. Its budgets have consistently been below the amounts spent by the Navy Department. The trust territory government under Navy as well as Interior administration has relied on Federal funds to supplement local sources of revenue in the trust territory itself, which are available for local government pur-

poses. For example, in 1951 a local internal-revenue tax brought in \$46,486, a copra-processing tax brought in \$186,000, and there was revenue from rental of lands and facilities, fines and court fees and other sources, so that the total of local revenues for the fiscal year 1951 was \$346,326.72.

The Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1953, as reported by the Appropriations Committee, would require that all these, and any other receipts from operation of the trust territory, including receipts from operation of the trust territory, including receipts of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by the trust territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in administering the territory shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Such a provision would have several undesirable effects. For the fiscal year 1953, for example, the Interior budget request was based on the assumption that local revenues would be available for expenditure, the provision would reduce total funds for territorial administration to such an extent that it would be virtually impossible for the United States, acting through the Interior Department, to carry out the obligations under the trusteeship agreement. If such a provision were retained for future fiscal years, it would take away the incentive of the territorial government and local communities to develop sources of revenue and would both make the territory more dependent upon Federal funds and thwart the development of self-government. It would prevent the operation of revolving fund credit and other activities established with local funds. It would jeopardize the status of certain funds for which the government of the trust territory acts as trustee for the inhabitants of the territory and others which the United States has reported to the United Nations as being set aside for economic development purposes. Besides, since the territory is neither a possession of the United States nor subject to the sovereignty of the United States, there is grave question whether income from public lands of the territory can appropriately be deposited in the Federal Treasury. Finally, the United States would be subject to severe criticism in the United Nations for a method of financing which would require taxes which these dependent peoples pay to be deposited to the Federal Treasury.

The bill would also require that receipts and expenditures of the trust territory and of the agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by it or by other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in administering the trust territory shall be subject to all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody, and application of public moneys. The bill would further require the financial transactions of the trust territory and these agencies and instrumentalities to be audited by the General Accounting Office. There is no objection to the latter provision. In fact, I am informed that the Department of the Interior has already made arrangements for such audits to be undertaken.

But there is serious practical objection to subjecting the receipts and expenditures of the trust territory and its instrumentalities to the Federal laws applicable to public moneys, which were not designed for application to the trust territory. For example, among the receipts and expenditures which presumably would be subject to the application of these Federal laws would be the proceeds of the head taxes levied by municipalities on adult males. This revenue is now locally administered and used to pay the cost of local government, including salaries of the elementary school teachers in the municipalities. It would clearly be costly and cumbersome to apply to these revenues Federal laws and accounting practices. It is noteworthy that the present accounting and fiscal system in the trust territory has been developed with the assistance and approval of the General Accounting Office. This should be sufficient guarantee of the orderliness of financial procedures in the trust territory.

The bill also includes a proviso that no part of any appropriation in the act shall be used in the administration of the trust territory for any purpose not authorized by law. It is not entirely clear from the report of the committee whether it was intended that this restriction be limited to requests for additional funds, or whether it was intended to apply to the appropriation made by the bill. The language would certainly seem to apply to the appropriation made by the bill. It appears from the committee report that the authority of law which it had in mind was organic legislation. Thus the bill would seem to be providing that until organic legislation was enacted, no Federal funds could be spent in the administration of the trust territory. This would result in a complete violation of our obligations under the trusteeship agreement, and would mean complete chaos in the trust territory. I suggest that it is a wholly inappropriate and unwise provision, since it renders the act of appropriation meaningless. As I have already stated, organic legislation is pending before the Senate. I understand that the Department of Interior and the Department of State, which cooperated in drafting the legislation, are entirely willing and anxious that organic legislation be enacted for the trust territory. I suggest that it would be wrong to hamper so seriously the administration of the trust territory by including the proviso in the bill. It would be an extremely difficult provision to explain before the United Nations, since in effect it says that an appropriation made to carry out an international obligation may not be spent until the Congress enacts certain other legislation pending before it but not yet acted upon. Admitting that organic legislation is desirable and that everything possible should be done to speed its enactment, administration of the trust territory should not and cannot be halted pending its enactment.

I hope that before the Interior Department appropriation act for 1953 becomes law, the Congress will have taken action to remove from the bill the handicaps to

the administration of civil government in the trust territory to which I have referred so that the business of government in the trust territory may proceed in an orderly fashion consistent with our responsibilities under the trusteeship agreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government or the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than 60 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MEADER: Page 38, after line 23, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress."

[Mr. MEADER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

Mr. Chairman, may I say that the committee has taken the only sound position that can be taken regarding decreasing the expenses of the Interior Department. Why do I say that? We have reduced this bill tremendously. We have reduced it 21 percent under the budget estimate. We even reduced it under

what they had during the current year. Now, there is some limit to reductions.

Getting down to the matter of propaganda, may I say that the trouble, Mr. Chairman, is the definition of "propaganda." Do you want to prohibit the Reclamation Service, we will say, from issuing investigation reports on reclamation projects? Do you desire to prohibit the Indian Service from issuing reports on various and sundry recommendations? Do you desire the elimination of reports in connection with construction activities of the Interior Department?

What is propaganda? There is no clear definition. The only way we can do the job intelligently is to do it like this committee has tried to do and that is by actually reducing the amount of money given them so that they will not have any more than a bare minimum amount of money to expend.

Mr. Chairman, I think the committee has done a good job and I trust you will defeat the pending amendment.

[Mr. WERDEL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MEADER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NORRELL) there were—aycs 97, noes 76.

So the amendment was agreed.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 38, after line 23 insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the department;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel;

"(e) to seasonal and casual workers;

"(f) to employees of the Bureau of Mines;

"(g) to employees of the Geological Survey;

"(h) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

"*Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment to the bill irrespective of the fact that the committee did cut 21 percent from the budget request on the over-all amount. The fact remains, however, that the budget did

call for about 6,000 more employees than the Congress allowed in the 1952 appropriation bill. The committee cut almost all the 6,000 employees from the budget request, but if this bill is not amended by the amendment I have offered, there will still be more people on the payroll of the Interior Department in fiscal 1953 than Congress allowed in fiscal 1952 by about 300 employees.

As you will note, this amendment is almost identical to the amendment which became law last year for fiscal year 1952 and is now in effect. I have exempted the employees of the Bureau of Mines and the employees of the Geological Survey for the very good reason that those two Bureaus are busily engaged in matters vital to our defense program; also because of the fact that the heads of those Bureaus are men in whom the committee has complete confidence.

I want to explain one or two things in the bill which have given certain branches of the Department some concern. They have asked me why I did not exempt employees of operation and maintenance in the amendment. My amendment exempts employees in all activities in the field. Under this amendment the National Park Service, for instance, is permitted to fill all vacancies which occur in their police force, and by exempting the seasonal and casual workers my amendment places no restriction whatsoever on extra personnel needed for temporary employment, such as are needed in the case of forest fires and floods on the field level, exclusive of administrative personnel. By exempting activities in the field, in all branches of the Interior Department where maintenance and operating personnel are employed, the employees are exempt from the provisions of this amendment, exclusive of administrative personnel.

Mr. Chairman, you will note that my amendment states:

Provided further, That, when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply—

And so forth. In round numbers there are now 57,000 employees provided for in this bill. Five thousand dollars is about the average cost of each employee when you figure in travel pay, per diem pay, leave pay, office rental, office equipment, and all other items. Five thousand dollars times 57,000 is \$285,000,000, which is over half the amount allowed by the committee in this Interior Department appropriation bill now before you. How does that strike you, my colleagues of the House?

My amendment, if made law, will effect a saving of about \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1953, by the simple, painless method of now filling a part of the vacancies as they occur. Percentagewise this would make another 4-percent reduction added to the 21-percent committee cut, making a total cut below the budget request of 25 percent. I am sure a great majority of the taxpayers of America will like it.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I object as I would like to have 5 minutes to speak on this amendment.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, it is important to consider the tremendous number of employees in the Department of the Interior, and that all we have allowed is an increase of 319 over the number that have been there for years and years. Today cuts have been made in this bill, which will probably take some employees off, but I do say this with all the sincerity that I can muster, that if this amendment passes, and I like the gentleman who offered the amendment, this will probably create in the Interior Department an agency which will require more men in it than any one of the agencies that they have cut. You cannot set up any bookkeeping system in any firm, I do not care if it is in United States Steel or in General Motors, whether they have 60,000 people or 54,000 people employed there, where you would have to go in every day and see who has left the service, and whom you are going to put on, and see what the situation is. Oh yes, pass this and you will be creating one of the best agencies of all to put people to work. This will result in employing more people than what you are saving in all the cuts you have made on this bill today. There is no way around that.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the gentleman knows that anyone who can take 3 from 4 and leave 1, can administer this without any additional help, and in fact, it will require a lot less people to figure out what 54,000 people need, or are thinking about, than it will require to figure out what 60,000 people need or are thinking about, and you will have 6,000 less people figuring out ways and means to spend the people's money.

Mr. KIRWAN. It is very simple the way you put it.

Mr. JENSEN. That is all there is to it.

Mr. KIRWAN. If one fellow was up in Anchorage, Alaska, he would certainly have to do a lot of communicating with somebody down here who has the chalk who is going to take the 3 from the 4.

Mr. JENSEN. My amendment permits the Department of the Interior to transfer between their different agencies as they see fit. It takes no one off the pay roll.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not talking about taking anybody off the payroll. I am talking about putting them on the payroll. I again tell you that with 54,000 people you will have to go over the bal-

ance sheets on employment and see who can be promoted every day and everything like that. You are not just going to do that by telephone or television or something.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the best answer to my friend's argument is that many department heads have told me that my amendment is working very well for their department, and they are for it.

Mr. KIRWAN. I am not denying that or talking about the gentleman's amendment along that line. I am talking about the people that you are going to put to work. That is what I am talking about. There will be more people going to work under this amendment than you have cut out of the bill today. You are not going to check on 54,000 employees, and have 25 percent of them walk off the payroll without some fine bookkeeping. You are going to have to see who is entitled to get the job, and whom you are going to hire next.

Mr. JENSEN. The best answer to that is that that is what they are doing, and it is working very nicely.

Mr. KIRWAN. That is what they are doing now.

Mr. JENSEN. And it is not requiring any additional personnel.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill has already been cut, and employees will be laid off as a result. This amendment would result in the effect that I have pointed out, and I hope that the amendment will be voted down.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the adoption of this amendment. I think it is the easiest, the most effective, and the least painful method of reducing overstaffing in our Government today. Unquestionably, our executive departments and agencies are overstaffed today. In that connection, I would like to read to the committee parts of a letter I received from Hon. Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, and which was written to me on February 27, 1952, as chairman of your Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service. The letter reads in part as follows:

I think we have proved here in the General Accounting Office in the past 5 or 6 years that it is possible to reduce the size of this office, and still do a better job. In April 1946 the General Accounting Office had 14,904 employees. On January 15, 1952, it had 6,773.

For the fiscal year 1953 our budget estimates are based on 6,560 employees, taking into account the reductions already planned and initially ordered. Thus, the reduction in the last six years is over 7,500 employees, exclusive of 779 employees transferred to the Post Office Department in 1950.

This reduction has been accomplished by constant review and improvement of our procedures and by use of the new authority granted in recent legislation by the Congress. As shown by the record, the current reduction is the latest in a series which the Office has gone through without any mandate from the Congress except the tacit one, always before me, that if the General Accounting Office is to be in a position to criticize other agencies for overstaffing it must be above criticism on that point in its own operations.

The letter goes on further to state:

Having gone through a period of voluntary contraction, I can testify that reducing pains can be as bad as growing pains. I have often said that there is not an agency in the Government that cannot reduce its personnel if it wants to do so and has the courage to go through with it. I know this is more easily said than done. I had an agency head tell me last year, "I know I have got too many people. But I wouldn't go through what you have gone through for anything in the book."

I think this is the most convincing statement that can be made in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. I wish we had more men in the Federal service today of the courage, fortitude, and ability of our former able colleague, our Comptroller General, Lindsay C. Warren, who is such a capable, efficient, courageous administrator and who is leading the way in retrenchment and personnel reduction and at the same time increasing the efficient operations of the General Accounting Office.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for debate has expired but the Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SAYLOR to the amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: After subsection (h) of the Jensen amendment insert:

"(i) Employees of the management, protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of physical facilities of the National Park Service."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KIRWAN) there were—ayes 118, noes 83.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded reading the bill.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS], page 21, line 23, whereby the committee reduced the appropriation of the Bureau of Mines \$816,800 in the appropriation for the Bureau of Mines.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them engross. The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROGERS of Texas: Page 21, line 23, strike out "\$18,816,800" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. EBERHARTER) there were—ayes 121, noes 105.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays 164, answered "present" 1, not voting 75, as follows:

[Roll No. 38]

YEAS—192

Aandahl	Dondero	McGregor
Abbitt	Donovan	McMillan
Abernethy	Doughton	McMullen
Allen, Calif.	Elston	McVey
Allen, Ill.	Fisher	Mack, Wash.
Allen, La.	Ford	Mahon
Andersen,	Forrester	Marshall
H. Carl	Frazier	Mason
Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	Meader
Andresen,	Gary	Merrow
August H.	Gathings	Miller, Md.
Andrews	Goodwin	Miller, Nebr.
Angell	Graham	Miller, N. Y.
Armstrong	Grant	Morton
Auchincloss	Gross	Mumma
Ayres	Hagen	Murray, Tenn.
Bakewell	Hall	Nicholson
Barden	Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bates, Mass.	Hall	Osmers
Beamer	Leonard W.	Ostertag
Beckworth	Halleck	Passman
Belcher	Harden	Patman
Bender	Harris	Phillips
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Va.	Pickett
Betts	Harvey	Poage
Blackney	Herlong	Prouty
Boggs, Del.	Herter	Radwan
Bolton	Heselton	Rankin
Bonner	Hess	Redden
Bow	Hillings	Reece, Tenn.
Bramblett	Hinshaw	Rees, Kans.
Brooks	Hoeven	Ribicoff
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman, Ill.	Riehlman
Bryson	Hoffman, Mich.	Robeson
Burleson	Hope	Rogers, Fla.
Burton	Hull	Rogers, Mass.
Busbey	Hunter	Rogers, Tex.
Bush	Ikard	Ross
Butler	Jackson, Calif.	Sadlak
Byrnes	Jarman	Schenck
Case	Jenison	Schwabe
Church	Jensen	Scott, Hardie
Clevenger	Johnson	Scott,
Cole, Kans.	Jones, Mo.	Hugh D., Jr.
Cole, N. Y.	Jones,	Scrivner
Colmer	Woodrow W.	Scudder
Cooper	Judd	Seely-Brown
Cotton	Kean	Shafer
Coudert	Kearney	Short
Crawford	Keating	Sikes
Crumacker	Kilburn	Simpson, Ill.
Cunningham	Kilday	Smith, Kans.
Curtis, Mo.	Lantaff	Smith, Va.
Curtis, Nebr.	Latham	Smith, Wis.
Dague	LeCompte	Springer
Davis, Ga.	Lovre	Stanley
Davis, Wis.	Lucas	Taber
Denny	Lyle	Talle
Devcreux	McCulloch	Teague
Dolliver	McDonough	Thomas

Thompson, Mich.
Thompson, Tex.
Thornberry
Tollefson
Van Pelt
Vorys

Wharton
Wheeler
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Willis
Wilson, Ind.

NAYS—164

Addonizio
Albert
Aspinall
Bailey
Baker
Baring
Bates, Ky.
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Bishop
Blatnik
Boggs, La.
Bolling
Bosone
Bray
Brehm
Brown, Ga.
Buckley
Budge
Burdick
Burnside
Camp
Cannon
Carnahan
Chatham
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chudoff
Clemente
Cooley
Corbett
Crosier
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Deane
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Dempsy
Denton
D'Ewart
Donohue
Dorn
Durham
Eberhart
Elliott
Engle
Fallon
Feighan
Fenton
Fernandez
Fine
Fogarty
Forand
Fugate
Fulton

Furcolo
Garmatz
George
Golden
Gordon
Gore
Granahan
Green
Greenwood
Gregory
Hardy
Havener
Hays, Ark.
Heffernan
Heller
Hill
Holmes
Horan
Howell
Irving
Jackson, Wash.
James
Javits
Jenkins
Jones, Ala.
Jones,
Hamilton C.
Karsten, Mo.
Kearns
Kee
Kelley, Pa.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Kerr
King, Calif.
Kirwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Lane
Lesinski
Lind
McCarthy
McCormack
McGrath
McGuire
McKinnon
Machrowicz
Mack, Ill.
Madden
Mansfield
Martin, Iowa
Mills
Mitchell
Morris
Morrison

Willson, Tex.
Winstead
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wood, Ga.

Moulder
Multer
Murphy
Norrell
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Neill
O'Toole
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Polk
Potter
Preston
Price
Priest
Rabaut
Rains
Ramsay
Reams
Rhodes
Richards
Riley
Rivers
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Sabath
Saylor
Secret
Shelley
Sheppard
Sieminski
Sittler
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Staggers
Steed
Stigler
Tackett
Trimble
Van Zandt
Vinson
Vursell
Walter
Watts
Werdell
Whitten
Wickersham
Wier
Withrow
Yates
Yorty
Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Poulson

NOT VOTING—75

Adair	Gavin	Murdock
Anfuso	Granger	Murray, Wis.
Arends	Gwinn	Nelson
Barrett	Hale	Norblad
Battle	Hand	O'Brien, Ill.
Beall	Harrison, Nebr.	O'Konski
Bentsen	Harrison, Wyo.	Patterson
Boykin	Hart	Powell
Brownson	Hays, Ohio	Reed, Ill.
Buchanan	Hébert	Reed, N. Y.
Buffett	Hedrick	Regan
Canfield	Holifield	St. George
Carlyle	Jonas	Sasscer
Carrigg	Keogh	Sheehan
Celler	Kersten, Wis.	Simpson, Pa.
Chiperfield	King, Pa.	Stockman
Combs	Lanham	Sutton
Cox	Larcade	Taylor
Dingell	McConnell	Vail
Dollinger	McIntire	Velde
Doyle	McIntire	Weichel
Eaton	Martin, Mass.	Welch
Ellsworth	Miller, Calif.	Widnall
Evins	Morano	Wood, Idaho
Flood	Morgan	Woodruff

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Granger against.
Mr. Poulson for, with Mr. Holifield against.

Mr. Adair for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Vail for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Canfield for, with Mr. Morgan against.

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Hart against.

Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Doyle against.

Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Murdock against.

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Dollinger against.

Mr. Weichel for, with Mr. Anfuso against.

Mr. Chiperfield for, with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois against.

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Flood against.

Mrs. St. George for, with Mr. O'Konski against.

Mr. Valde for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Jonas for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Sheehan for, with Mrs. Buchanan against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Hedrick against.

Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Gwinn for, with Mr. Welch against.

Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Magee against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Boykin against.

Mr. Brownson for, with Mr. Battle against.

Mr. Kersten for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Hale for, with Mr. Evins against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Martin of Massachusetts with Mr. Sasscer.

Mr. McConnell with Mr. Bentsen.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cox.

Mr. Gavin with Mr. Sutton.

Mr. Carrigg with Mr. Regan.

Mr. Beall with Mr. Hays of Ohio.

Mr. King of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hébert.

Mr. Ellsworth with Mr. Lanham.

Mr. Norblad with Mr. Larcade.

Mr. Harrison of Wyoming with Mr. Combs.

Mr. Harrison of Nebraska with Mr. Carlyle.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from California, Mr. HOLIFIELD, who if present would vote "nay." I voted "yea." I, therefore, withdraw my vote of "yea" and vote "present."

Mr. ARMSTRONG changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BUDGE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers in the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

TELEVISION, ETC., OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS PROHIBITED IN NEW YORK

(Mr. McGRATH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call to the attention of the House a very important action taken by the distinguished Governor of the State of New York, Governor Dewey, who today signed a bill prohibiting the televising, broadcasting, or taking of motion pictures at any official proceedings to which witnesses are subpoenaed. The drastic measure covers all proceedings conducted in New York State by a court, commission, committee, administrative agency, or other tribunal.

Governor Dewey said in a memorandum:

It is basic to our concept of justice that a witness compelled to testify have a fair opportunity to present his testimony. The use of television, motion picture, and radio at such proceedings impairs this basic right.

Mr. Speaker, the Governor of New York has followed the leadership laid down by you, sir. I think Governor Dewey is to be complimented upon following the leadership of our distinguished Speaker. I am sure the Speaker of this House likewise merits the respect of all his fellow citizens upon the action he took on a like matter.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the special message sent to the Congress on Monday of this week, March 24 by President Truman authorizing an additional 300,000 immigrants into the United States to alleviate the problems created by Communist tyranny in Western Europe is a remarkable document. This message, contained in House Document No. 400 should have the enthusiastic support of every one of the Members of this body. The President has offered a sound solution to the problem dealing with overpopulation and if adopted by the Congress will help to adequately meet this most important and pressing situation. Hearings on it should be commenced immediately.

In this connection, I should like to read the following letter addressed to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, the Little White House, Key West, Fla., by Rev. William F. Kelly, D. D., director, social action department, diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y., congratulating the President on his message to the Congress:

SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT,
DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN,
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1952.
The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
The Little White House,
Key West, Fla.

MY DEAR MR. TRUMAN: May I congratulate you most heartily on your special message on immigration sent to the Congress yesterday,

March 24. It is an excellent message, admirably comprehensive, well organized, remarkably clear and cogent. I most heartily endorse it. I shall be happy to promote as widely as possible within my area favorable support for it.

You have courageously and intelligently tackled a most pressing problem, one with which I am long familiar. Your notably Christian and American approach toward a solution to this grave problem cannot but command respect, admiration, and gratitude from all informed citizens of whatever religious, racial, or other affiliation. I respectfully beg to congratulate you most warmly on this splendid achievement.

May I hope that through your continuing effort the Congress will enact appropriate legislation along the lines such as you suggest.

May God bless and strengthen you. Enjoy your well-earned respite from Washington.

With all best wishes and my deep respect, I am

Faithfully yours in Christ,
WILLIAM F. KELLY,
Director.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD just previous to the offering of the Rogers amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the judge's bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FREEDOM FOR LITHUANIA

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy and proud indeed to join today in extending my felicitations, my gratitude, and my very best wishes for the future to the people of Lithuania and all Americans of Lithuanian descent in this country.

On February 16 the splendid, courageous people of the afflicted nation of Lithuania and all persons of Lithuanian descent throughout the world observed the thirty-fourth anniversary of the declaration of their independence.

Who would have thought upon that epochal day 34 years ago when Lithuania declared its freedom and independence that in such a short space of time her brave and gallant people would be bound again by the chains of bondage.

Their existence as a free nation gave great hope and promise to their aspirations. It gave to this fine, courageous people—a people rich in noble traditions, a people gifted with great qualities of heart and mind, a people celebrated for piety, love of the Creator, love of liberty and love of family life, an opportunity to make striking, tremendous contributions to modern civilization, thus supplementing their notable historic achievements throughout the centuries.

We of the great American republic have abundant reason to acknowledge the outstanding contributions which American-Lithuanians have made to our own Nation. We can be grateful for their virtues of plain, humble, constructive living, of loyalty, of devotion to the national welfare, of fealty to American institutions under which and by virtue of which they have embraced the God-given opportunities of America, bestowed equally upon all our people, for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We are proud of the advancement and contributions of men and women of Lithuanian blood and we are thankful for the brand of loyal citizenship which they have furnished to the Nation in war and in peace. Their sons, who fought by the side of our own sons against oppression and tyranny, give the American people eloquent testimony of the burning patriotism and devotion of Lithuanian-Americans. Many of their sons lie side by side with our own and the sons of other free peoples in foreign soil the world over as martyrs in the great, sacred cause of freedom. For these unselfish sacrifices, America is especially grateful. So much for our debt to Lithuanian-Americans.

Now let me move to the present.

How tragic is the plight of present-day Lithuania? How sorrowful its bondage? How pathetic its condition of servitude? How dastardly the persecution visited upon this proud and great and courageous people by the cruel despots of the Kremlin?

Pillaged and robbed, persecuted and slain, stripped of their worldly good, their dignity and civil liberties, lashed, beaten and brutally ravaged, exiled into slavery from their native land, the poor, downtrodden and oppressed people of Lithuania have suffered a cruel fate at the hands of Soviet oppressors.

That they were so shamefully delivered to this bondage, persecution and suffering in common with other great and splendid peoples of free heritage, in gross violation of the Atlantic Charter and all the plain fundamental dictates of every decent, human principle of law and custom, constitutes one of the greatest political crimes of the ages.

The Lithuanian people long since demonstrated their ability to govern themselves, their appreciation and devotion to democratic principles, their adherence to the doctrine of self-determination and the inalienable rights of free men and women.

It is not enough, however, for this Nation to utter noble sentiments about the principles of freedom, democracy, and justice, desirable and necessary though it is to remind our own people and the free world of the moral and legal validity of these great principles. But we must have something more than talk and pious declarations. We must effect the application of these fine principles to current world conditions, and particularly to the conditions facing those nations which have been delivered into bondage, and who have a right to seek liberation and free government, just as they have the right to look to this

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7176

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 28 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.

1 715), including purchase of not to exceed one passenger
2 motor vehicle for replacement only, \$170,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
5 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
6 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the
7 provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944
8 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power
9 area, to remain available until expended, \$959,500.

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

11 ADMINISTRATION

12 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
13 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric
14 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of
15 the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
16 applied to the southeastern power area, \$760,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations of the Southeastern Power Administra-
19 tion shall be available for purchase of not to exceed four
20 passenger motor vehicles. Appropriations made herein to
21 the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available
22 in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for
23 operation and maintenance shall be available only for the
24 service of the current fiscal year.

1 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
3 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative
4 expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions
5 of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C.
6 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, to remain
7 available until expended, \$4,150,000, of which \$1,130,000
8 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
9 previously granted.

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

11 ADMINISTRATION

12 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
13 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
14 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the
15 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
16 to the southwestern power area, \$1,450,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administra-
19 tion shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
20 fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only. Ap-
21 propriations made herein to the Southwestern Power Ad-
22 ministration shall be available in one fund, except that the
23 appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance

1 shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal
2 year.

3 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

4 ADMINISTRATION

5 Not to exceed \$231,000 shall be available during the
6 current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs
7 in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy
8 and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
12 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
13 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
14 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
15 committee meetings of the Commission either within or
16 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
17 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

18 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
21 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
22 to remain available until expended, \$66,523,400, of which
23 \$4,096,400 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
24 suant to authority previously granted.

1 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

2 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
3 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
4 electric power and energy, \$6,600,000.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
7 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
8 the Administrator pursuant to law, including not to exceed
9 \$75,000 for services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of
10 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , including such services at
11 rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals; purchase
12 of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles (of which
13 ten shall be for replacement only) ; and purchase (not to
14 exceed one) of aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the
15 Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one
16 fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation
17 and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the
18 current fiscal year.

19 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
20 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
21 tration shall be available for construction work by force
22 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
23 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
24 Power Administrator.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$9,722,605: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of not to exceed thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred

1 to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28,
2 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and Cali-
3 fornia Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved
4 May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos
5 Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

6 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

7 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
8 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
9 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
10 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
11 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
12 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
13 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
14 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

15 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

16 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

17 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
18 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in co-
19 operation with States and other organizations, including
20 payment (in advance or from date of admission) of care,
21 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in board-
22 ing homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assist-
23 ance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and
24 payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
25 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and

1 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
2 \$51,266,019.

3 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

4 For expenses necessary for management, development,
5 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
6 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
7 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
8 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
9 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
10 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
11 arts and crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305),
12 including expenses of exhibits; \$12,949,760.

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
15 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
16 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
17 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
18 and engineering services by contract; to remain available
19 until expended; \$5,310,000, of which \$1,380,000 is for
20 liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
21 previously granted: *Provided*, That of the amount included
22 herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of
23 the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian
24 Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which

1 State and local governments agree to take over and main-
2 tain when the improvement is completed.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration
5 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
6 field offices, \$3,525,647.

7 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

8 For an additional amount for loans as authorized by
9 sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C.
10 470, 471), as amended and supplemented, and section 1
11 of the Act of April 19, 1950 (Public Law 474), \$1,000,000.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
14 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for purchase
15 of not to exceed two hundred and sixty passenger motor
16 vehicles (of which two hundred and fifty shall be for re-
17 placement only), which may be used for the transportation
18 of Indians: purchase of ice for official use of employees;
19 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
20 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including not to exceed \$5,000 for
21 expenditure at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100
22 per diem on irrigation and power matters, when authorized
23 by the Secretary; and expenses required by continuing or
24 permanent treaty provisions.

TRIBAL FUNDS

2 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
3 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$2,335,000
4 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expendi-
5 ture for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, includ-
6 ing pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
7 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
8 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
9 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
10 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
11 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
12 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
13 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
14 tracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
15 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
16 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and
17 per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
18 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
19 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard
20 to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), in-
21 cluding cash grants; and employment of a recreational direc-
22 tor for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the
23 Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the
24 approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard
25 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the

1 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to
2 Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes
3 as may be designated by the governing body of the particular
4 tribe involved and approved by the Secretary.

5 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

6 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
7 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act
8 of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
9 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
10 Bureau, as follows:

11 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

12 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
13 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
14 tion and development plans; engineering and economic
15 investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports
16 thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development
17 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
18 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
19 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
20 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects
21 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
22 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or ex-
23 tension of existing projects; to remain available until ex-
24 pended; \$3,000,000, of which \$2,200,000 shall be derived
25 from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived

1 from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That
2 the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for in-
3 vestigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities,
4 or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, munici-
5 pality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum
6 of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided*
7 *further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with
8 respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appro-
9 priation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which
10 are not authorized by law.

11 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

12 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
13 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
14 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
15 by law, to remain available until expended, \$153,355,400,
16 of which \$49,155,000 shall be derived from the reclamation
17 fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
18 used to carry on field engineering, survey work, design, or
19 initiate the construction of the Southwest Contra Costa
20 County Water District system to deliver industrial water to
21 the vicinity of Richmond, California: *Provided further*,
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
23 initiate the construction of transmission facilities with-
24 in those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts
25 which include provision for service to Federal establishments

1 and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities
2 for which construction funds have been heretofore appro-
3 priated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the
4 terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Sec-
5 retary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or
6 unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects
7 or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred cus-
8 tomer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement
9 among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and
10 to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water
11 rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be
12 used for construction or for further commitment for construc-
13 tion of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite
14 plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the
15 States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved
16 by Congress: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior
17 appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further
18 commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reser-
19 voir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan
20 report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of
21 Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress.

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

23 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
24 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
25 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands

1 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
2 to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$14,940,450 shall be derived
3 from the reclamation fund and \$2,143,000 shall be derived
4 from the Colorado River dam fund: *Provided*, That funds
5 advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation
6 projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit
7 of this appropriation and may be expended for the same
8 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated
9 herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances
10 of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for
11 the next succeeding fiscal year.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of general administration and
14 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
15 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
16 Reclamation, \$5,000,000, to be derived from the reclamation
17 fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of
18 April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part
19 of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for
20 activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as
21 general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not
22 exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under
23 this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses
24 in connection with information work.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the emergency fund as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502), \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to

1 exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
2 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a), including such
3 services at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day,
4 when authorized by the Secretary; payment of claims for
5 damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising
6 out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment,
7 except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and
8 expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
9 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
10 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts
11 without reimbursement or return under the reclamation
12 laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning
13 violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction
14 of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions
15 specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
16 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
17 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination
18 of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic
19 prints; and studies of recreational
20 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
21 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the
22 same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935.
23 (16 U. S. C. 461-467): *Provided*, That no part of any
24 appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to

1 the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses
2 other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation
3 projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
4 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
5 general engineering and research under the head "General
6 Investigations."

7 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
8 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
9 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
10 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
11 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
12 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
13 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
14 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
15 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
16 Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation
17 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
18 agencies are hereby authorized.

19 Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the
20 performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall
21 be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner
22 provided by law.

23 Any agency of the United States Government having

1 title thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Recla-
2 mation, without reimbursement, parts, equipment and
3 supplies for aircraft excess to its needs.

4 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
5 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
6 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
7 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other
8 purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
9 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
10 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665
11 of title 31 of the United States Code.

12 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
13 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
14 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit
15 of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district,
16 (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c)
17 of any individual, when such district, organization, or in-
18 dividual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
19 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
20 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
21 Bureau of Reclamation.

22 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
23 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
24 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
25 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work

1 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
2 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
3 be expended for construction work by force account on any
4 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is un-
5 suitable for contract or when excessive bids are received;
6 and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so
7 declared by the Commissioner.

8 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

9 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

10 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
11 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
12 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
13 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
14 as to mineral character and water and power resources; give
15 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
16 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-
17 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
18 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-
19 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$25,362,685,
20 of which \$3,500,000 shall be available only for cooperation
21 with States or municipalities for water resources investiga-
22 tions: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in
23 any topographic mapping or water resources investigations
24 carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality
25 shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

2 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
3 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one
4 hundred and nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which one
5 hundred and one shall be for replacement only; reimburse-
6 ment of the General Services Administration for security
7 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
8 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
9 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
10 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
11 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
12 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
13 stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of
14 persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as
15 authorized by law, to represent the United States in the nego-
16 tiation and administration of interstate compacts, including
17 not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by
18 the President to participate as the representative of the
19 United States in the administration of the compact consented
20 to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided,*
21 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
22 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
23 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
24 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and
25 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$18,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized by law, \$4,080,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION

2 For construction and improvement of facilities under
3 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain avail-
4 able until expended, \$3,600,000, of which \$2,600,000 is
5 for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
6 previously granted.

7 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
9 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
10 offices, \$1,278,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
13 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-
14 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; provid-
15 ing transportation services in isolated areas for employees,
16 student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such
17 activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements;
18 temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and
19 employment of persons without regard to civil-service regu-
20 lations as required in the conduct of programs for the control
21 of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in
22 anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
23 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
24 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
25 buildings, equipment and other contributions from public

1 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
2 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
3 *further*, That power produced in the operation of the power
4 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
5 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
6 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale
7 of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
8 such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess
9 power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appro-
10 priations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as
11 amended: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
12 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
13 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
14 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines
15 on July 1 of said fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the
16 Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,
17 to sell directly or through any Government agency, including
18 corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be
19 manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of
20 Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into
21 the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

24 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
25 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-

1 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
2 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
3 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
4 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
5 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
6 Basin); \$8,791,000.

7 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
8 FACILITIES

9 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
10 and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and
11 other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas
12 administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
13 \$8,004,000.

14 CONSTRUCTION

15 For construction and improvement, without regard to
16 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
17 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
18 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
19 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain avail-
20 able until expended; \$11,770,000.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of
23 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
24 regional offices, \$1,262,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,292,000; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other prod-

1 ucts, to remain available for expenditure during the current
2 and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investi-
3 gation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including
4 construction.

5 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

6 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
7 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
8 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
9 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
10 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
11 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
12 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$4,056,000.-

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
15 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
16 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
17 acquisition of lands and interests therein, including continuing
18 the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by
19 the State of South Dakota; to remain available until ex-
20 pended, \$450,000.

21 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for general administration of
23 the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
24 regional offices, \$904,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventy-four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed ten aircraft, of which nine shall be for replacement only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-

1 ice and to which the United States has title, and which are
2 utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and
3 investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under
8 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including
9 expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
10 Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.,
11 secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)), expenses of the Govern-
12 ment of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
13 1405) ; compensation and mileage of members of the legisla-
14 tures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as au-
15 thorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e) , and
16 1431a (c)) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
17 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a
18 (c)) ; care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48
19 U. S. C. 46-50) ; grants to the Virgin Islands and American
20 Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of
21 governmental functions; and personal services, household
22 equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the
23 operation of the several Governors' houses; \$8,703,037:
24 *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
25 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the

1 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
2 appropriations available for the Administration of Territories
3 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
4 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
5 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
6 the Secretary to be necessary: *Provided further*, That on
7 and after July 1, 1952, all receipts from operation of the
8 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including receipts of
9 all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by
10 such Trust Territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities
11 of the United States in administering such Trust Territory,
12 shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts,
13 and all financial transactions of such Trust Territory and of
14 such agencies and instrumentalities shall be audited by the
15 General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions
16 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23),
17 as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950
18 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and expenditures of such Trust
19 Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall,
20 except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be subject to
21 all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody,
22 and application of public monies: *Provided further*, That no
23 part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used in the
24 administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
25 for any purpose not authorized by law.

1 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

2 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
3 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
4 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
5 \$7,000,000, of which not to exceed \$486,000 shall be avail-
6 able for administrative expenses.

7 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

8 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
9 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
10 construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
11 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; and pur-
12 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; to
13 remain available until expended; \$17,000,000.

14 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

15 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
16 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,318,000.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

18 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
19 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall
20 be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
21 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
22 for the service of the current fiscal year.

23 Not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein ap-
24 propriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be avail-

1 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired-
2 labor basis.

3 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

4 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
5 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
6 until expended, \$3,906,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
7 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
8 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
9 administration.

10 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

11 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
12 available until expended for the work authorized by
13 law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of
14 the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation
15 and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by own-
16 ership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
17 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
18 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
19 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
20 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
21 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
22 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
23 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
24 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant

1 general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum,
2 shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than
3 \$11,000.

4 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

5 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
6 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$2,567,000,
7 of which \$1,467,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-
8 curred pursuant to authority previously granted: *Provided*,
9 That the estimated project costs specified in said Act of
10 December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on
11 amounts that may be expended for such projects.

12 ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE
13 INTERIOR

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
16 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
17 teletype rentals and service, and purchase of one passenger
18 motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,525,000.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 102. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
21 contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal
22 year in the field service of the Department for periods of
23 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by
24 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

25 SEC. 103. Appropriations in this Act available for travel

1 expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of
2 officers and employees at meetings or conventions of mem-
3 bers of societies or associations concerned with the work of
4 the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned
5 is made.

6 SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act shall be avail-
7 able for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) ,
8 with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency recon-
9 struction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other
10 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
11 storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds
12 shall be made available under this authority until funds spe-
13 cifically made available to the Department of the Interior
14 for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

15 SEC. 105. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
16 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
17 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
18 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
19 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
20 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
21 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for
22 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
23 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

24 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
25 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and

1 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
2 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
3 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
4 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
5 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements
6 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
7 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
8 time such reimbursements are received.

9 SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
10 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the
12 Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of
13 passenger motor vehicles; examination of estimates of appro-
14 priations in the field; payment for telephone service in
15 private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
16 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues,
17 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
18 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
19 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
20 who are not members.

21 SEC. 108. After June 30, 1952 transfers to the De-
22 partment of the Interior pursuant to the Federal Prop-
23 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949 of equip-
24 ment, material and supplies, excess to the needs of Federal
25 agencies may be made at the request of the Secretary of the

1 Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds when
2 required by the Interior Department for operations con-
3 ducted in the administration of the Territories and the
4 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
7 any civilian employee of the Government in the District of
8 Columbia whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any
9 Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a
10 bus or ambulance and two passenger motor vehicles assigned
11 one to the Secretary and one to the Under Secretary) , unless
12 such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for
13 paying the compensation of employees performing such
14 duties.

15 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 REVOLVING FUND

17 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
18 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
19 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
20 Corporation as authorized by law, \$975,000.

21 GRANTS

22 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
23 form of grants, for expenses incurred during the current fiscal
24 year, as authorized by section 8 of the Virgin Islands Cor-
25 poration Act, \$241,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$134,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1953 Budget estimates for such expenses.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered

1 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
2 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
3 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
4 member of an organization of Government employees that
5 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
6 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
7 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
8 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
9 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
10 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
11 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
12 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
13 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
14 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
15 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
16 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
17 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act
18 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
19 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
20 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
21 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
22 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
23 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act
24 of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
25 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages

1 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
2 any organization.

3 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
4 Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not
5 heretofore authorized by the Congress.

6 SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-
7 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
8 tion of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
9 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on
10 July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

11 (a) to not to exceed 25 per cent of all vacancies;

12 (b) to positions filled from within the department;

13 (c) to offices or positions required by law to be
14 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
15 advice and consent of the Senate;

16 (d) to positions the personnel of which are en-
17 gaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and
18 moisture, activities in the field, exclusive of administra-
19 tive personnel;

20 (e) to seasonal and casual workers;

21 (f) to employees of the Bureau of Mines;

22 (g) to employees of the Geological Survey;

23 (h) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

24 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
25 subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of

1 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
2 to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for
3 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
4 any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again
5 become operative.

6 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
7 Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MARCH 28 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 31, 1952
For actions of March 28, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 52

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported State, Justice, Commerce appropriations bill.
House passed D. C. appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7216 (pp 3177-84).
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7289 (H. Rept. 1665)(p. 3177).
3. APPROPRIATION PROCEDURE. The Rules Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 545, which would amend the House rules so as to provide that "No general appropriation bill shall be considered in the House unless, prior to the consideration of such bill, printed committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available to the Members for at least five calendar days" (H. Rept. 1670)(p. 3184).
4. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department flood-control survey reports on the Delaware and Sevier watersheds; to Public Works Committee (H. Docs. 405, 406) (p. 3189).
5. ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. In reporting this bill, H. R. 7268 (see Digest 51), the committee included the following statements in its report: "The bill includes \$221,232,400 for flood control, a reduction of \$38,662,600 in the budget estimate and \$105,311,700 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

"There have been several plans previously advanced in connection with flood control and land and resources development in the Missouri River Basin. The discussion and dissension that has arisen in the wake of the 1951 floods points out the need for an entire reevaluation of this matter. A program for this basin must be formulated that will allow for an orderly development of the resources of the area without duplication of effort on the part of the various

agencies involved."

"...no steps have been taken to formulate an integrated national program for the development of our water resources completely coordinated with all the agencies of the Government. Until the time such a program is formulated the committee fails to see the need for more than the minimum amount for additional planning and survey work."

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 3189). Legislative program for this week, as announced by the Majority Leader: Mon., consent calendar; Tues., private calendar; sometime during week, Army civil functions appropriation bill, State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary appropriation bill, legislative appropriation bill, and agricultural appropriation bill (pp. 3184-5).

SENATE

7. RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley recommended additional research on foot-and-mouth disease (pp. 3137-8).
8. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted various resolutions favoring this proposed project (p. 3138).
9. RECESSED until Mon., Mar. 31 (p. 3171), when the Armed Forces pay bill and the tidelands bill will be considered (p. D283).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. AGRICULTURAL DAY. S. J. Res. 146, by Sen. Anderson, to provide for an agricultural day; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3139).
11. MARKETING. H. R. 7294, by Rep. McMullen, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act so as to include certain floricultural products; to Agriculture Committee (p. 3190).
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. H. R. 7295, by Rep. Morrison, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act with respect to the form, venue, and jurisdiction of proceedings; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3190).
13. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. H. R. 7296, by Rep. Sadlak, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to credit for past service; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3190).
14. FORESTRY. H. R. 7297, by Rep. Stockman, to prevent Federal dam and reservoir projects from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations; to Public Works Committee (p. 3190).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. APPROPRIATIONS. Speeches in the House on the Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1953 (pp. A2060, A2060-1, A2077-8, A2096).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted an Olean (N.Y.) Times-Herald editorial favoring the further development of hydroelectric power from the Niagara Falls and River by private enterprise (p. A2056).

of ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren depend.

Soil conservation is neither a simple task nor a single task. We must produce and continue to produce enough food and fiber for our military forces, for our civilian population, and for safe reserves at all times. Those reserves must always be great enough to provide aid and relief for all the nations of the world who are resisting communism, and those whom we hope to be able to induce to resist communism. We cannot escape the responsibility of feeding the nations of the world who are as hard pressed by hunger as they are by the communistic aggressor. We simply cannot afford to allow hunger to fight democracy as a silent ally on the side of the Kremlin.

It is a gigantic task to produce the food and fiber that we must have in this period of mobilization and at the same time maintain and build up the fertility of our soil as well as carry out the mechanical measures that are required to save the body of the soil, itself, from wind and water erosion. In the interest of national defense it is imperative that we maintain and increase the productive capacity of our soil, because we shall continue to be called upon to augment our supplies of beef, pork, milk, eggs, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, fruit, vegetables and oil seed crops to supply the critical needs that have developed in our country and other nations who are our allies in our effort to mobilize against communism. This gigantic task requires the whole-hearted cooperation of every agricultural agency of the Federal Government as well as our land grant colleges, and every one of our farm organizations. Commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, bankers associations, and labor organizations also have a vital though often unrecognized interest in the conservation of our soil.

Terraces to protect the body of the soil itself—lime, phosphate, and other minerals to increase the growth of grasses and legumes. Dams, resodding and reforestation to control floods and slow down and retard the run-off, stripcropping, contour farming, winter cover crops and green manure crops to be plowed under, brush eradication and reseeding our depleted grazing land—all constitute a gigantic undertaking, yet one that must be accomplished. Money spent for soil conservation is not an expense, but the best investment the taxpayers of the United States have ever made or ever will make because it helps guarantee food, clothing, and shelter—not only for themselves, but for our children and their grandchildren.

Application of Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 to the Textile Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT C. BONNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement of Hon. WOODROW W. JONES before the textile branch of the Surplus Manpower Board:

Mr. Chairman, my name is WOODROW W. JONES, Representative of the Eleventh Congressional District of North Carolina. I desire to speak in opposition to the application of defense manpower policy No. 4 to the textile industry of this country. It is my privilege and pleasure to represent the largest textile district in North Carolina and per-

haps the largest textile district in America. I have textile plants located in every county of my district and one county alone contains more than a hundred textile manufacturing plants. These plants employ thousands of people and constitute the lifeblood of the industrial set-up of my section of North Carolina. My district is also a large cotton producing area of the State, thereby producing much of the raw materials used in these plants. So, I feel that I know something of the problems facing the textile industry of our country. We of the South are not here asking for special favor or Government subsidy, but are merely requesting fair treatment.

Defense manpower policy No. 4, issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization, has as its primary function the relief of unemployment in the so-called depressed or critical areas of the country caused by the present war effort. This order has as its purpose the diversion of defense contracts, the cost notwithstanding, to critical areas where there is a surplus of skilled labor when such critical condition or surplus of labor has been caused directly by the defense program. It is my understanding that the province of this committee is to determine whether or not these situations exist in the textile industry of America. If the critical condition relative to surplus manpower in the textile sections of America was not caused by the defense or preparedness program, then under the order no agency of Government has the authority to divert these contracts to those areas on a negotiated basis. If these facts are not found to be true, then the Procurement Agencies of the Defense Department must continue to let these textile contracts by open and competitive bidding. Those of us who speak for the Southern textile industry know that these facts are not true, and we urgently request the competitive system of obtaining textile contracts be kept intact.

Now let us look at the facts. There has been much discussion of late relative to the textile industry moving to the South. If that be true no one can say that it has been caused by the present war effort. The critical condition existing in the textile industry of the New England States is not a new condition and it was not brought about by the war effort. Referring to the report of the Council of Economic Advisers entitled "The New England Economy," issued in July 1951, we find these words:

"For at least the last 30 years the decline of the New England textile industry has been correctly regarded as problem No. 1 by most of those who have studied the New England economy. The same point of view may prevail during the next 30 years because of continuing needs for adjustment generated by changes in technology, the high price and scarcity of natural fibers, and changing preferences of consumers. Nevertheless, New England has awakened to the difficulties in its textile industry and has shown a growing disposition to correct several of its man-made disadvantages, such as taxes and labor costs."

Some of the textile industry has moved to the South during the past 30 years. A lot of that same industry has gone to many other countries and places of the world. Take a look at the tremendous increase in the textile industry of Puerto Rico for instance. The truth of the matter is that the textile industry of Great Britain, India, Japan, and many other countries has greatly expanded since the war and is now in competition with American textiles. This is no doubt partially responsible for the depressed condition which exists in the textile industry as a whole in our country today. But, Mr. Chairman, the question as to whether or not the textile industry is moving south is not before us today. I regret that a sectional fight has developed between two great sections of America. I also regret that this

question before us now has given rise to some further angry condemnations and denunciations of the South. It is true that the South is opposed to diverting defense textile contracts to other areas regardless of price. We ask only that we be allowed to compete freely for these contracts, and if some other area of our great country can outbid us, we will have nothing further to say. But, as I have pointed out before, the sectional question and the question of textile industry moving to the South has no place in the argument before us today.

Again let me say, Mr. Chairman, that the sole issue before this committee today is whether or not the slump in the textile industry of New England has been caused directly by the war effort. We contend that it has not been caused by the war effort and upon that premise we rest our case. Now let us turn to some facts and figures which reveal far more than mere opinions. I refer with the greatest reluctance to the unemployment situation in the New England States. These figures were obtained from the United States Department of Labor on yesterday and speak for themselves:

	June 1950	February 1952
Massachusetts.....	107,123	61,000
Rhode Island.....	26,632	18,000
New Hampshire.....	12,881	7,000
Connecticut.....	23,496	15,000
Vermont.....	3,382	2,300
Maine.....	12,998	9,200

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, from these official figures, the number of unemployed in the New England States has decreased drastically since the beginning of the Korean war and our present preparedness program. These reductions have been substantial. You will note also that the number has decreased in every one of the New England States. It may be true that there is unemployment in the textile plants of the North, but that situation is prevalent throughout the industry. Many plants in the South are running now on curtailed schedules and some have shut down entirely. We do not contend that this situation has been brought about by the defense effort, and there is no evidence that the situation in the New England States has been brought about or aggravated by the preparedness program. I regret to see unemployment in any section of our country, and I know that if these contracts are diverted, there will be considerable unemployment in the textile plants of the South. We have few war plants other than textile and to divert the textile contracts would mean that most of the Southern States will be without war contracts of any kind.

In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I desire to present to the committee some amazing figures by States relative to defense spending. The following figures were obtained from the Munitions Board yesterday and reflect the period from July 1950, through December 1951, a period of 18 months, and represent in dollars and cents the amount spent in the various States by the Department of Defense on war contracts:

New England States:	
Connecticut.....	\$1,953,861,000
Massachusetts.....	1,319,000,000
New Hampshire.....	107,000,000
Rhode Island.....	247,000,000
Maine.....	154,000,000
Southern States:	
North Carolina.....	468,000,000
South Carolina.....	180,270,000
Georgia.....	270,000,000
Mississippi.....	49,556,000
Alabama.....	243,000,000

Thus we find, Mr. Chairman, the State of Massachusetts with a population approximating that of North Carolina receiving three times as much in dollars and cents

from defense contracts as did the State of North Carolina. We find that Connecticut with a population equal to that of South Carolina receiving 10 times as much from defense contracts as did the State of South Carolina. If you divert from us our textile contracts, you leave us with no defense spending in our States. You will aggravate a bad situation which already exists in our own textile plants, and will materially add to the unemployment problem which is plaguing us now.

As representatives of the taxpayers of this country, we must also look at the cost of this proposed program of diverting these textile contracts on a negotiated basis and completely disregarding our system of procurement by open and competitive bidding. Does anyone deny that this proposal will cost the taxpayers of this country millions of extra dollars? Can we not assume that every contract negotiated under this proposal will cost the Government 5, 10, and even 15 percent more than those same items would cost under the competitive system?

When Congress conferred the authority upon the executive branch of our Government to negotiate for the purchase of certain war goods, it never intended that such authority should be used to negotiate for the purchase of food, textile, and other items which can be bought on the open market. I am advised by those who were in Congress at the time this authority was conferred that Congress intended for it to apply only to strictly military items, most of which were secret or at least restricted items. I sincerely direct the members of this committee to the intent of Congress and the real purpose of the original legislation. I also direct the attention of this committee to the fact that this matter is now before Congress and that within the next few days, two House and Senate committees will take action on this matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let me say again that the ills existing in the textile industry in the New England States have not been caused directly or indirectly by the present war effort. There is not a particle of evidence indicating that the war has caused these ills, but rather the evidence is to the contrary. We respectfully request that this committee report back to the Director of Defense Mobilization that your findings are such that there is no justification for the diversion of textile contracts. Let me urge you in the interest of our country as a whole, in the interest of the overburdened taxpayers of our Nation, and in the interest of justice and fair play, let us retain the open and competitive bidding system which has been used so successfully for a long time in this country.

Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1953

SPEECH

OF

HON. GEORGE MEADER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 1952

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, this is the same provision which was included in this bill a year ago. It was offered by

the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH].

It might be of interest to the House to realize that when this bill became law, chapter 375 of Public Law 136, on August 31, 1951, this provision which the House had adopted by an overwhelming vote was deleted in conference and therefore is not part of the law.

Why that should be so with respect to the Interior Department and yet remain in the law with respect to the independent offices, Treasury, Federal Security, and other appropriation bills I cannot understand.

Furthermore, I point out that a bill which was acted on within the last few days, H. R. 7151, contained the exact language of my amendment as section 702 of that bill as reported from the committee.

If there is any department of Government that needs to be curbed so far as publicity and propaganda activities are concerned, I submit it is the Department of the Interior, and particularly the Bureau of Reclamation.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEADER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. Probably the reason it was deleted is because the head of the Bureau of Reclamation is not an engineer; he is a publicity man.

Mr. MEADER. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his contribution.

I want to point out that in the Eightieth Congress the Harness committee devoted a great deal of attention to publicity and propaganda activities in the executive branch of the Government, particularly the Bureau of Reclamation. I remind the House of language contained in the report filed in connection with that matter, House Report 2474, referring to the Bureau of Reclamation, as follows:

It is the opinion of our committee that the Bureau has deliberately and willfully gone beyond its proper and lawful public information function. It has expended undetermined sums in propaganda designed to generate public approval of official policies. It has disseminated material craftily planned to smear and discredit its critics and to undermine the influence of Members of Congress who, in the performance of their duty, would expose questionable practices of the Bureau.

There is a great deal more language in that report of the same order.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that a present Member of Congress from Ohio [Mr. Bow] was the very able counsel to that committee.

I do not think it should be necessary to discuss this matter at greater length, but I do want to point out that the House of Representatives has frequently adopted this policy, that it belongs in this bill and it belongs in there to stay. I hope that when the conferees consider this measure, if the Senate again sees fit to delete this provision, the House conferees will insist that it stay in the bill and let it become a part of the law.

Departments and agencies may go ahead with their propaganda and pay no attention to this prohibition, but at the

same time it should be announced as the policy of the Congress. Some day we may get an investigative staff which will follow these activities and pin-point these people who are in there doing nothing but propaganda work and cut out their salaries altogether.

I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1953

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS H. WERDEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 1952

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to remind you that a few weeks ago I listed for the first time all of the employees of the Bureau of Reclamation in California. At that time, I told you that there were about as many permanent employees for the Bureau of Reclamation in California as there are employees for all of the cities of Stockton, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, and Bakersfield combined. They do not build canals. They do not build dams. They make studies and recommendations and call for bids from private industry to do that building.

In my previous remarks, I called attention to the fact that the Central Valley project was originally authorized 15 years ago at a total estimated cost of \$170,000,000. I listed the names and salaries of the Bureau of Reclamation. For those permanent employees, we are now paying salaries at the rate of about \$190,000,000 for every 15 years. It will take at least two generations to pay off the Central Valley project, and the Bureau of Reclamation intends to stay there in California.

The pending amendment prohibits the use of the funds under consideration for propaganda purposes. It is a good amendment.

During debate of the appropriation bill last week and now in this debate, we hear it said that we should consider these subjects item by item. That too is good propaganda for the galleries and the press. However, unless you bring us the facts from the administrative agencies, and, unless we can rely upon the veracity and integrity of those agencies, most Members of Congress are powerless to vote with confidence and a feeling of understanding on appropriation bills.

Mr. Chairman, there are 2,500,000 Federal employees. If we had a typewritten list of those employees and their individual salaries, listed at the rate of 2½ per inch, the list would reach about 16 miles. If the Army personnel were added, it

would reach over 30 miles. If this Government is to spend through the budget and contract authorizations, the sum of \$100,000,000,000 and the individual expenditures averaged \$10, a line item budget would reach 670 miles. If the individual Congressman were to read those items, he would have to put those lines end to end. That would give us a line of vision that would have to be traveled with understanding and comprehension for the distance of about 135,000 miles.

I realize that that is only 20 years travel by a team of horses and that it is only 200 hours of steady flight by jet aircraft at the speed of sound.

I realize that those who have heretofore tolerated the usurpation and delegation of congressional powers, and who are now supporting the administration's proposals before the House with profound statements of understanding and knowledge of the subject, have looked at this budget item by item and line by line. Because of my great respect for these gentlemen and their paternalistic admissions of understanding, I am willing to admit that they might spend 1 hour a day for 200 days per year and with each annual recurring proposal of the administration travel that 135,000 miles with complete knowledge and understanding. However, Mr. Chairman, I must admit that I do not have that capacity. While I might stand on Mount Whitney on a clear day and look out over the California taxpayers to a circumference on a 50-mile radius and while spinning on my heels view a reasonable portion of that line of vision for 1 day, I would not be able to grasp the detail that comes with regimentation, centralized Federal Government and rules for our people by Executive decrees, as typewritten on the circumference.

While we may have those of far greater capacity than others in this House in considering the budget in contemplation of legislative action, we must take the action that is possible through the average capacity of our membership. The only action on the pending budget proposals by which we can control the executive department, gone mad with spending for political purposes, must be somewhat arbitrary. The pending amendment says that these funds now under consideration shall not be used for propaganda and publicity purposes. That is a statement of policy that I believe to be sound. While I do not know how many Bureau of Reclamation employees in California are propaganda and publicity experts, such language would tend to limit their activities and expenditures. If such activities are not curtailed, the person or persons responsible could then be called before a proper tribunal to answer charges. Those who heard the case or cases and whose responsibility it was to render judgment would determine whether or not the law had been contravened. It is true that such judgments would be personal and applied to the employees of our Government, who are responsible to the administration desiring propaganda and publicity for political purposes and additional Executive powers. However, I see no other recourse or

effective action that the Congress can take. I, therefore, believe that each and every Member of this Congress who does not have the power of vision capable of travelling at the rate of speed of sound, with mental understanding and comprehension, must support the amendment.

Polls on Important Issues

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. E. C. GATHINGS

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, during the month of February I conducted two polls in my district on important matters now being considered on the national level. The response to these polls by the citizens of the First Congressional District was most gratifying. The following report of the results is of value to all of us:

POLL I

	Yes	No
1. Do you favor universal military training?.....	Per- cent 68.8	Per- cent 31.2
2. Would you favor supporting an invasion of China by Chinese Nationalist forces?.....	71.9	28.1
3. Are you in favor of a stalemate and eventual truce in Korea?.....	38.3	61.7
4. Do you favor American expenditures abroad for the development of backward nations—the so-called point 4 program?.....	23.7	76.3
5. Are you in favor of the Brannan plan for direct subsidies to farmers for perishable commodities?.....	10.2	89.8
6. Are you in favor of the economic recovery program which is in the Marshall plan?.....	42.1	57.9
7. Do you favor a compulsory national health program?.....	11.5	88.5
8. Are you in favor of Federal aid to education?.....	21.0	79.0
9. Do you favor cutting President Truman's budget for nondefense spending?.....	94.8	5.2
10. Do you favor cutting President Truman's budget for defense and military purposes?.....	65.6	34.5

POLL II

1. Do you favor increasing Federal income taxes and corporation taxes in 1952?.....	4.8	95.2
2. Are you in favor of Federal rent control?.....	33.3	66.7
3. Would you approve legislation which would relax controls over a commodity when the production of such commodity equals or exceeds the demand?.....	84.0	16.0
4. Do you favor increasing social security taxes in order to provide increased social security insurance benefits?.....	18.3	81.7
5. Do you favor the repeal of the sliding scale support levels of parity for agriculture?.....	50.0	50.0
6. Do you favor the St. Lawrence seaway development program?.....	42.3	57.7
7. Do you favor reduction in the production of civilian goods in order to speed up defense preparedness orders?.....	71.2	28.8
8. Are you in favor of rearming Japan and Germany?.....	78.7	21.3
9. Should a budget staff, as proposed by Senator McCLELLAN, be provided to Congress whose duties would consist of checking money requests of Federal agencies?.....	92.9	7.1
10. Would you favor General Eisenhower resigning his post as head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for political reasons, although to complete his assignment would require 2, 3, or more years?.....	30.8	69.2

Mr. President

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Portland Oregonian, published in my congressional district, on March 26, featured in their lead editorial the much-publicized book, Mr. President, written by William Hillman. Pursuant to permission granted, I include the editorial as part of these remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT

One reads William Hillman's widely publicized book, Mr. President, the "first publication from the personal diaries, private letters, papers, and revealing interviews of Harry S. Truman, thirty-second President of the United States," with a growing feeling of disappointment. It is much like opening a family album—when one had expected revelations of the confidential background of the dramatic and dangerous events of the past 7 years.

Newswriters reporting the publication of Mr. President were distressed to find only a few newsworthy items such as Mr. Truman's comments on Henry Wallace, James F. Byrnes, John L. Lewis, and Bernard Baruch. In between are sentimental references to the Truman family, from great-grandfathers to nieces and nephews; philosophical and historical notes, excerpts from speeches and memoranda scratched on White House stationery, letters of routine nature to known and unknown persons, and an exposition of his views on religion, government, morals, and a variety of other affairs of mankind.

The volume is chiefly significant for its omissions. It is not a justification of Mr. Truman's record in office, nor does it throw new light on the reasoning or causes of major decisions in policy. It is, rather, an intimate, personal, somewhat smug display of selected thoughts of a Missouri politician drafted for the biggest job in the world.

Nevertheless, the book is revealing in many ways. More than anything else, it reveals President Truman's innermost desire to be accepted and appreciated as a great and humble President. As a student of history and the presidency, Mr. Truman evidently senses that Americans may not consider him in the same class as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and the Roosevelts—but underlying his professed humility, one perceives, he does not understate himself.

On the limited basis of Mr. President, a reader is inclined to sympathize with Harry Truman in the many difficulties he has encountered, to accept him as a man of Christian principles and sincere devotion to the cause of liberty and peace. But the effect is dulled by his vindictive denunciations of his critics—all of them—as people of warped judgment and moral degeneration.

"I hope the critics will once in a while remember that he is the President of the United States," Mr. Truman noted—without apparent realization that much of the criticism has been directed at him because so often his personal flare-ups diminished the dignity and respect for the Presidency in the people's minds.

He refers to the United States Senate, in which he served for 10 years, as "the Cave of the Winds." A note in his diary, January 6, 1948, discloses the attrition of his relations with Congress since the day in 1945, after taking the oath of the Presidency, when he walked over to shake hands with all the Sen-

ators: "Congress meets—too bad, too. They will do nothing but wrangle."

His role of modesty suffers by unintentioned comparisons. "I am not very often mistaken in judgments I make of people," writes the President who has had more Cabinet Officers, department heads, and advisers than any President in a comparable number of years. "I have been right in the approach to all questions 90 percent of the time since I took over." But he does not discuss those great world and domestic problems on which there is serious disagreement in this country.

Mr. Hillman reports Mr. Truman's humble pride in being called by some of his friends "Mr. Democracy." The President often refers to his cardinal precept of treating others as one would like to be treated. The book is perhaps successful in humanizing the President, who is revealed as writing notes to himself like, "I am a damned sentimentalist," and "What an old fool I am." But one cannot quite accept Mr. Truman's intimate revelations as the complete index to his character and qualifications for the Presidency, since the volume deals largely with trivialities.

Douglas MacArthur, the Man

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article by W. D. Archie, from the Shenandoah Evening Sentinel of March 25, 1952:

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, THE MAN
(By W. D. Archie)

We have long needed a crusader who could tell the American people the story of their country. We have needed a man who could talk to us as a grandfather might talk to the child upon his knee. We have needed a man of faith, courage, and honesty to recall the principles of government which were responsible for our growth to a world power in less than 200 years. This man seemed slow in appearing, but at last he is here. His name is Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

It is not necessary that you agree with him. It is not necessary that you take sides on his discharge by our President. But I say to all Americans that they should read his words, hear him when they can on radio and television, and find out just what made our country different from all the other nations on the face of the earth.

Maybe you will still accept such men as Acheson heading up our foreign policy, but you will know it was not cowards who first outlined the great doctrines which carried us along for more than a hundred years. Perhaps you will still believe it is the duty of our country to provide security for all citizens, be they ingrates, traitors, or plain lazy, but at least you will know it was not the idea of the founders of our Nation. Perhaps you will still want to join the thinking of New Deal egomaniacs and argue that government should come from Washington down and not from the people up, but you would learn that was not the American way of life which made us great.

Here in 1952 we find a man who talks the language of our grandfathers. He gives us the sort of talk which once came from such past greats as Jefferson, Lincoln, and Teddy

Roosevelt. Here is a man who sees the danger of trying to buy friends abroad, rather than make friends through building a strong nation with high ideals. Here is a man who is not afraid of Russia. Here is one who understands the dangers of allowing Communists to infiltrate their ideas into our Government through encouraging wild spending and giving away of our resources. Here stands one of the last of the believers in the power of the citizen, and his duty to render service to his Government, and not expect favors from it.

This general stands aloof from petty squabbles. He sees through the shams and petty schemes of politicians and traitors. I only hope his strength holds out long enough to make his words understood by the generations who have grown to manhood without ever hearing the real principles of Americanism defended and explained. Millions have grown to manhood and womanhood in the past 30 years who think of government mostly as a sort of Santa Claus. No one has told them that this is the quick way to lose their freedom—the first step toward dictatorship. No one has told them that deficit spending was the downfall of European nations, and that 200 years ago Adam Smith told how it could cause the downfall of all nations indulging in the pleasant practice of charge accounts.

Our hope should be that he will inspire other great leaders to preach the sound doctrine he advocates.

Presentation of National Charter to Capitol Hill Chapter, No. 16, of the DAV

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD A. PATTEN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert a review of the ceremonies held on March 25, at which Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON presented the national charter to Capitol Hill Chapter No. 16, of the DAV:

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Presenting the national charter to Capitol Hill Chapter No. 16 at a meeting here March 25, Senator OLIN D. JOHNSTON, DAV life member from South Carolina, highly commended the organization for its outstanding service to disabled veterans.

In colorful ceremonies, attended by Members of Congress, staff members of various congressional committees, and other officials of the DAV and VA, National Adjutant Vivian D. Corbly installed the newly elected officers of the chapter, which now boasts more than 160 members.

Col. Erwin F. Gardner, of Arlington, Va., was installed as commander of the newly organized chapter, which was founded by Francis N. Sullivan, DAV's national legislative director.

Senator JOHNSTON, present chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, termed the event a very important step in DAVism. He said it was the job of the DAV and other veteran organizations to see that veterans returning from Korea, as well as veterans of past wars, are given fair treatment by the Government.

"In caring for veterans," Senator JOHNSTON declared, "it is wise to always look into the value of what is being given, and remember that the dollar is not worth near as much now as it used to be."

One of the high lights of the meeting was the presentation of a gavel and cane, made of wood taken from the White House, to National Adjutant Corbly. The presentation was made by Ida Rowan, House Veterans' Affairs Committee clerk, and George Turner, also a member of the committee staff, and charter member of the new DAV chapter.

Miss Rowan and Turner gave the mementos to Corbly "on behalf of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in recognition of your long-time devotion to the cause of disabled veterans."

Other officers installed at the meeting were as follows: Joseph Barrack, senior vice commander; Armand L. Guilmette, junior vice commander; J. Gordon White, treasurer; Roger Moure, chaplain; and David Pogoloff, adjutant.

Included among distinguished guests attending the ceremony were Representative Harold A. Patten, Democrat, of Arizona; Wade Stephenson, DAV national executive committeeman of the fourth district; Chester F. Naumowicz, manager of VA's Washington regional office; Earl G. Hendrick, Jr., District of Columbia department commander; Alexander Bolker, Maryland department commander; Cicero F. Hogan, DAV national director of claims; and Kenneth C. Bradley, DAV national director of employment.

Catholic Woman's Club, Kenosha, Wis., Lauds Congressional Investigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am including a letter in the form of a resolution received today from Mrs. Hazel Shannon, chairman, resolutions committee, Catholic Woman's Club of Kenosha, Wis. The resolution commends congressional investigations to the end that dangers to our freedom and security may be fully exposed. The Catholic Woman's Club in Kenosha has always been alert to the dangers that exist from within and they have always followed very closely the activities of congressional investigating committees:

KENOSHA, WIS., March 24, 1952.

HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: Whereas the work of various investigating committees in Congress has brought to light dangers to our rights, security, and freedom guaranteed citizens by the Constitution of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Catholic Woman's Club of Kenosha, Wis., commend you for your investigations bringing to light the dangers and threats to our rights, security, and freedom. We want you to know that your efforts in safeguarding our constitutional liberties are appreciated. We want you to know further that you and your associate members are remembered in our prayers.

Sincerely yours,
HAZEL SHANNON,
Resolutions' Chairman, Catholic
Woman's Club.

1,878 people; 1 chiropractor to every 7,000 people.

At the present time, however, every chiropractic college is enrolled to capacity, with a long waiting list of applicants and a large expansion program in plant and faculty facilities is under way.

FOUR-YEAR COURSE IS STANDARD FOR CHIROPRACTIC EDUCATION

Chiropractic colleges are required to give 4,000 academic hours in a standard 4-year course to obtain accredited ratings from the Committee on Educational Standards of the National Chiropractic Association. A basic course of 4,400 hours is recommended.

The curriculum and hours of study parallel the minimum requirements of the American Medical Association for class A schools.

Up to 2 years of preprofessional (college) education is required by State chiropractic laws of licensure. A large percentage of students entering approved chiropractic colleges today have college degrees.

CHIROPRACTIC COMPARED WITH OTHER PROFESSIONS

In every way chiropractic, as a healing profession, compares favorably with other professions.

Sound chiropractic education is encouraged not only by the National Council on Education of the National Chiropractic Association but also by the student loan fund and other devices designed to provide aid for gifted students. Chiropractic education has a lower gross cost than that of other professions, but average incomes for practitioners fall into the median group of all professions.

BASIC CURRICULUM

The following typical or basic curriculum for approved chiropractic colleges is based on the National Chiropractic Association code for a minimum of 4,000 hours in a 4-year course:

	Hours
Anatomy, including embryology and histology-----	740
Physiology -----	240
Biochemistry -----	180
Pathology and bacteriology-----	520
Public health, sanitation, hygiene---	160
Practice of chiropractic (principles and technique, neurology and psychiatry, pediatrics, dermatology and syphilology, urology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, first aid and minor surgery, roentgenology) -----	1,960
Obstetrics and gynecology-----	200
Total-----	4,000

VETERANS STUDY (CHIROPRACTIC)

Under legislation enacted by the United States Congress, Public Acts 16 and 346, free postwar schooling is given to veterans of the Armed Forces who have been disabled or whose education has been interrupted by entrance into service. The Canadian Government has made similar provisions for its veterans.

During the years following World War I the United States Veterans' Administration and the Canadian Rehabilitation Board paid for the education and subsistence of hundreds of trainees in chiropractic colleges. There are a large number of veterans of World War II being trained in chiropractic colleges under the auspices of the United States Veterans' Administration and the Canadian Rehabilitation Board.

THIRTY-TWO MILLION PATIENTS

It is estimated that 32,000,000 patients from all walks of life have enjoyed the health benefits of chiropractic treatment during the past half century, and that some 2,000,000 new patients receive chiropractic care for the first time each year.

Maintaining the mechanical integrity of the body free from spinal defects and pos-

tural distortions, in keeping with chiropractic principles, is the first requisite of health procedure. Good nutrition, pure water, fresh air, moderate exercise and relaxing rest and sleep are other essentials. The importance of establishing normal nerve function in order that bodily organs may function normally is now recognized as a most sensible and scientific procedure by millions of persons throughout the world, who now enjoy good health as a result.

The practice of chiropractic is as broad as the nervous system, which controls all the organs, glands, and tissues of the body. Therefore, manipulative treatment and specific adjustment are applicable to a wide variety of diseases which affect the human body and mind.

HEALTH RESTORATION

As the facts become known through favorable experience, increasing numbers of people are turning to doctors of chiropractic for health restoration and maintenance. They are learning that chiropractors are the best family physicians to consult in time of physical difficulty. Doctors of chiropractic are physicians in the true sense of the word since they teach as well as heal, in their practice.

It matters not whether a doctor is known simply as chiropractor, doctor of chiropractic, or chiropractic physician, he has become the respected and trusted family physician to increasing numbers of persons as they have learned that he does offer sound, sensible advice on the maintenance of health, as well as relieving a myriad of modern-day illnesses and accidental injuries, due to the stresses and strains of everyday living.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PROFESSION

The National Chiropractic Association was established to serve the professional interests of chiropractic physicians, to promote the science and art of chiropractic and the betterment of public health.

Associated with it in these purposes are Chiropractic Research Foundation, Inc.; National Council on Education; National Council of Hospital and Sanitaria; National Council of Roentgenologists; National Council on Physiotherapy; National Council on Public Health; National Council on Psychotherapy; Society of Military Chiropractors.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

The chiropractic profession is justifiably proud that within its first 57 years it has become one of the foremost healing professions in the world.

Chiropractors are licensed in the District of Columbia by act of the United States Congress and in 44 States, Hawaii, Alaska, and most of the Provinces of Canada by acts of legislatures.

A standard 4-year course of study is required in chiropractic colleges approved by the National Chiropractic Association. Up to 2 years of preliminary college education is required by some States.

The United States Veterans' Administration authorized and financed chiropractic education for veterans of World Wars I and II.

Recognition of a statement of sickness signed by a chiropractor is given by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Recognition of chiropractic in sick-leave certification is given by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Over 523 insurance companies recognize claims for service to policyholders rendered by chiropractors.

Students from foreign countries are admitted outside of quota by United States immigration authorities for the purpose of studying chiropractic.

The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans have passed resolutions at their national conven-

tions requesting the VA to furnish chiropractic to veterans.

The Colorado State Industrial Commission has issued a directive that all low-back compensation cases be referred first to a chiropractor.

An increasing number of business and industrial corporations are providing chiropractic services for those of their employees who so desire them.

THIS IS BAD POSTURE

A great deal has been said about what good posture is, how desirable good posture is, and how to recognize it.

It is equally valuable to recognize bad posture.

Dr. Margaret J. Schmidt, of Seattle, Wash., a practicing chiropractor of wide reputation and who is president of the National Council of Women Chiropractors, writing in *Healthways*, a magazine published by the National Chiropractic Association for laymen, says:

"Now let us observe the faulty posture subject. The chest is sunken. The shoulders slump. The abdomen protrudes. The neck usually is bent forward. The head is tilted back, crowding the nerves and blood vessels at the nape of the neck. This interferes with the circulation of the blood through the brain. The arms usually are too tense or too limp at the side.

"The whole picture may be one of weakness and fatigue because faulty posture is caused by carelessness, weakness, or fatigue. A vicious cycle is created."

In another issue of *Healthways*, Glenn E. Long asserted that our buildings have better care than our bodies.

Much of the disease, disfunction, and misery of this world could be eliminated by correcting postural faults which already have developed, and by preventing their formation in our children.

National Correct Posture Week is designed to bring to the attention of our people each year, in a dramatic way in a short period of time, the value of good posture and the reckless extravagance, in terms of illness, lost wages, lost production, of bad posture.

In a larger sense, the chiropractic campaign for good posture goes on unceasingly. Your chiropractor is trained to help you, by chiropractic treatment, and by prescribing proper diet, rest, and exercises.

Many people—perhaps the majority of people—who suffer from the results of bad posture can cure themselves through exercise, rest, and diet; but your chiropractor is always a friend in need.

Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1953

SPEECH

OF

HON. HOMER D. ANGELL

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 1952

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, in my opinion it would be a great mistake to adopt this amendment. As you know, my district borders on the Columbia River. In fact the Bonneville project is on the Columbia River in my district and

the district represented by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Mack].

Transmission lines covered by this item of the bill which the amendment seeks to reduce are vitally needed to bring hydroelectric power from the plants now constructed and those under construction to the consuming market where the power may be used by consumers, many of whom are engaged in war activities. There are many metallurgical industries aiding in national defense using hydroelectric power. As you know, the aluminum industry in the Pacific Northwest is a major one and vitally essential to the war program. There is also located in this area the great Hanford atomic energy plant which is a heavy consumer of electric power.

At the present time there is a great dearth of hydro power and transmission lines providing for the area are vitally needed to make available power which is coming into production soon. Two power plants are well on the way now under construction on the Columbia River. One will be put on the production line in January 1953 and the Hungry Horse Dam will begin generation in October. McNary Dam is scheduled to put its first generator in production in 1953 also.

Chief Joseph Dam, Albeni Falls Dam, and the Dalles Dam are now under construction which will add much additional power to the grid system in the Columbia River area.

There is around \$2,500,000 in the bill for transmission of current from McNary Dam into the Walla Walla substation which is needed primarily for the Hanford plant, I am advised.

It should not be overlooked that the hydroelectric plants owned and operated by the Government are a paying investment and are bringing into the Federal Treasury substantial payments above outlay. The operating revenues from Bonneville for the fiscal year 1951 were \$36,189,028, which was a gain of \$5,000,000 in gross revenues over the preceding year. The expenses for fiscal 1951 were \$21,693,476. As a matter of fact, Bonneville is some 10 years ahead in its payments on amortization of the cost of the project.

With reference to the tax question, these excess revenues received by the Bonneville Administration, which markets the power not only from Bonneville but from the Grand Coulee Dam as well, go into the Federal Treasury. The private outlets which market the power are able to purchase this power from the Government at wholesale rates which are the lowest in the country and thereby they participate in any advantage with reference to taxes and they in turn pass on the power to the consuming public at a rate based on the low rates they receive, which results in the public securing any tax advantage there may be.

From a purely business standpoint and considering the best interests of the public treasury it would be ill advised to make a cut in this item for transmission lines and it would deprive the Federal Government of the ability to market the power which will soon be coming into

production and which is owned by the Federal Government.

It just happens that Portland and the Third Congressional District of Oregon which I have the honor to represent is the heart of the critical national defense production in Oregon. A few of the strategic and important metals produced in this district include aluminum, ferroalloys, calcium carbide, chlorine, caustics, perchlorates, chlorates, and other important chemicals. There is also a large lumber industry and manufacture of heavy equipment and machinery. Most of Oregon's defense production is dependent upon increasing amounts of hydroelectric power from the Columbia River system. Therefore, it is imperative that transmission facilities scheduled in the Bonneville Power Administration 1953 fiscal year budget requests be given a high priority.

Particularly important are the major 230,000 volt additions to the Bonneville grid scheduled to bring the new generation from McNary Dam to Portland and Vancouver load areas. The Big Eddy-Troutdale line partially in the Third District is not only important to the aluminum industry, but also to many other interconnected utilities in the Northwest pool. This also involves a new line terminal at Troutdale and other additions at the Troutdale substation to be completed when McNary Dam power becomes available in 1953.

Another important item includes additions to transmission facilities serving an important electrometallurgical industry in the Third District.

Portland, like other areas of the Pacific Northwest, has experienced a tremendous growth in the last decade, both in population and industry. Economists estimate there will be another 23 percent increase in population over the next 10 years. Domestic power loads in the area alone, are expected to double within the next 7 years. Delays in construction schedules or serious curtailment of the Bonneville Power Administration budgets would be a serious economic handicap to the Pacific Northwest, and serve to stalemate industrial growth.

Mr. Chairman, I most sincerely hope that this amendment will be defeated.

A Thought for All of Us

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. HARRY MCGREGOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, you earn more, but it does not go as far. Even if an American has doubled his income in the past dozen years, he is worse off today because of high taxes and inflation. The following figures show the impact of increased Federal income tax and almost doubled cost of living on a married couple with two children:

Net income earned in 1939	Taxes	Left after taxes	Needed equivalent in 1952	Taxes	Left after taxes
\$3,000-----	\$0	\$3,000	\$6,500	\$912	\$5,588
\$4,000-----	12	3,988	9,000	1,528	7,472
\$5,000-----	48	4,952	11,500	2,192	9,308
\$6,000-----	84	5,916	14,000	2,916	11,084
\$7,000-----	120	6,880	16,500	3,746	12,754
\$10,000-----	343	9,657	25,000	7,004	17,996
\$20,000-----	1,469	18,531	65,000	31,094	33,906
\$25,000-----	2,327	22,673	95,000	52,282	42,718
\$50,000-----	8,621	41,379	360,000	282,848	77,152
\$100,000-----	31,997	68,003	950,000	825,224	124,776

The tax outlook also points out that the higher a man's income rises through pay increases, the faster his taxes rise too. If a \$4,000-a-year man gets a 10-percent raise, he keeps only \$320 of a \$400 raise; a \$5,000-a-year man keeps only \$400 or a \$500 raise; and a \$10,000-a-year man keeps only \$779 of a \$1,000 raise.

The following table shows everyone pays heavy taxes—not just a few rich people. The table gives the percentage of total income paid out in taxes—Federal, State, and local—by persons in various income brackets:

Annual income	Percentage taken by taxes
\$0 to \$999-----	23
\$1,000 to \$1,999-----	26
\$2,000 to \$2,999-----	30
\$3,000 to \$3,999-----	31
\$4,000 to \$4,999-----	33
\$5,000 to \$7,499-----	35
\$7,500 to \$9,999-----	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	43
\$15,000 to \$19,999-----	46
\$20,000 and over-----	77

THE DOUBLE BURDEN

The Treasury Department estimates that the interest on the national debt alone, starting in the new fiscal year next July 1, will cost the taxpayers \$6,150,000,000. This is nearly twice the cost of all Government expenditures 25 years ago. It is time for all of us to stop and think.

Review of Wool Tariff by the Treasury Department and Tariff Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, March 28, 1952

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement issued by me today dealing with an active review being made by the Treasury Department and Tariff Commission of the wool tariff in response to my request.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

H. R. 7176

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself, and Mr. MILLIKEN) to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, viz: At the proper place in the bill insert the following new section:

- 1 SEC. . No part of any appropriation contained in this
- 2 Act shall be available for the purpose of transferring the
- 3 Veterans' Administration hospital facility located at Fort
- 4 Logan, Colorado, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN) to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

May 7 (legislative day, May 1), 1952
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

H. R. 7176

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1952

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 25, line 21, strike out "\$7,292,000" and insert
2 in lieu thereof "\$7,303,735: *Provided*, That \$25,740 of this
3 appropriation shall be used only for operation of the fish-
4 cultural station at Leadville, Colorado".

5 On page 26, line 20, strike out "\$450,000" and insert
6 in lieu thereof "\$460,000: *Provided*, That \$10,000 of this
7 appropriation shall be used only to complete the development
8 program at the fish-cultural station at Leadville, Colorado".

H. R. 7176

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MAY 13 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1952

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

a joint budget committee and provide for additional investigations of the appropriation needs of Federal agencies (H. Rept. 2263)(p. 7902).

APPROPRIATIONS. Received a report from this Department on excess obligations, pursuant to Sec. 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951; to Appropriations Committee (p. 7901).

ADJOURNED until Mon., June 23 (p. 7901). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM for this week, as announced by the Majority Leader: Mon., D. C. bills; Tues., mail thefts and ICC investigation; Wed., defense production bill, followed by conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. He said he assumed the Agriculture Committee would ask for a rule on the price-support levels bill (for consideration after this week). He stated that Congress would either recess or adjourn in time for the conventions, on either July 3 or July 5. (pp. 7896-7.)

SENATE - June 20

PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments S. 3061, to permit and assist the members of the Armed Forces to exercise their voting franchise. The Smith (N.Car.) amendment eliminated any language which would include Federal civilian employees in the recommendatory provisions of the bill. (pp. 7796, 7800-11, 7815-27.)

PUBLIC CONTRACTS. Both House received the President's message transmitting the text of a convention and a recommendation concerning labor clauses in public contracts which were adopted on June 29, 1949 by the International Labor Conference; referred to H. Foreign Affairs Committee and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committee (H. Doc. 516) (pp. 7793, 7901).

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Interior Subcommittee completed the mark-up of H. R. 7176, Interior Appropriations for 1953, and, the "Daily Digest" states, agreed to report (but did not actually report) the bill to the full committee with amendments (p. D616).

SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee ordered favorably reported with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 7800, to increase old-age and survivor's insurance benefits (p. D616).

PERSONNEL. Sen. Dworshak defended his action in opposing the recommendation of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover report on reorganization plans 2, 3, and 4, and urged that organization to turn its efforts to reducing the Federal civilian payrolls, instead of dealing with methods of selecting employees (pp. 7829-30).

LAND TRANSFER. Sen. Morse defended the so-called Morse formula for transferring surplus Federal property and his action under it in opposing certain land transfer bills. The speech discussed his opposition to the bill transferring the Department's grape field station to the University of California plus his views on other experiment-station transfers, and included a letter from Dr. Shaw on this subject. (pp. 7832-40.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Made S. J. Res. 151, adopting the Puerto Rico Constitution, its unfinished business for today (p. 7829).

SENATE - June 21

WEATHER CONTROL. Passed with amendments S. 2225, to create an Advisory Committee on Weather Control to "make a complete study and evaluation of public and private experiments in weather control" and to report its recommendations by June 1955. The Committee would include the Secretary of Agriculture or his

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 23, 1952
For actions of June 20 & 21,
1952

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated defense production bill. House Rules Committee reported bill for joint budget committee. Senate passed bills to authorize salt-water research, freeze extension-work authorizations, provide for weather-control study, change dates for farm census, and authorize Collbran reclamation project.

HOUSE - June 20

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 7843-98).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Talle, suspending price control for commodities which are selling below ceilings or are not rationed; by a 146-38 vote (pp. 7843-50).
- By Rep. McDonough, to make clear that price ceilings on fluid milk may not be less than minimum prices established by a State regulatory body (pp. 7861-2).
- By Rep. Talle, to extend the Capehart and Herlong amendments to agricultural commodities (p. 7862).
- By Rep. Brown of Ga., to clarify the price provisions as to milk (p. 7862).
- By Rep. Buffett, to clarify the meaning of "retail" in connection with fertilizer sales (p. 7864).
- By Rep. Wolcott, to provide for judicial review of OPS decisions (pp. 7865-6).
- By Rep. Harrison, to decontrol processed fruits and vegetables (pp. 7867-72).
- By Rep. Lucas, to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board and create a new board which would have no jurisdiction over labor disputes (pp. 7874-96).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Rep. Multer, to repeal the Capehart amendment (p. 7866).
- By Rep. Dollinger, to repeal the Herlong amendment (pp. 7866-7).
- By Rep. Dollinger, to reestablish ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables (pp. 7872-3).

2. BUDGETING. The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7833, to create

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed bills on servicemen's voting and D. C. hospital center, and cleared for President bill on military-aid compact.

House worked on defense production bill.

Senate Finance Committee approved bill increasing old-age and survivors' insurance benefits.

Conferees agreed to file report on Treasury-Post Office appropriations.

See Congressional Program Ahead.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 7793-7796

Bills Introduced: Six bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 3364 to S. 3369; and S. Res. 336.

Pages 7794, 7814-7815

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 2008, to permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowance outside the U. S. at rates in excess of 25 percent of the rate of basic compensation (S. Rept. 1800);

S. 3295, to amend National Housing Act to provide mortgage insurance on permanent emergency housing projects by State or municipality, for occupancy by veterans of World War II and others (S. Rept. 1801); and

H. R. 3177, to amend National Housing Act by providing that each officer or employee of any public unit having official custody of public funds and investing same in an insured institution shall be deemed an insured member in such custodial capacity (S. Rept. 1802).

Page 7794

President's Message—ILO: Message was received from President transmitting text of a convention (No. 94) and a recommendation (No. 84), both concerning labor clauses in public contracts, and both adopted June 29, 1949, by International Labor Organization at Geneva—referred to Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Pages 7793, 7901

Military-Aid Compact: Senate cleared for President S. 968, to consent to a compact relating to mutual military aid in an emergency between New York and New Jersey, after concurring in House amendments thereto.

Page 7811

Private Bill: H. R. 5661, private bill, was indefinitely postponed.

Page 7811

Private Bill: Senate requested conference on S. 214, private bill, and appointed as conferees Senators Magnuson, O'Connor, and Hendrickson.

Page 7811

D. C. Hospital Center: Senate passed H. R. 7496, to extend the time for authorization of appropriation for hospital center in D. C., with an amendment by Senator Pastore, extending period of authorization for appropriations to June 30, 1955, instead of June 30, 1957.

Pages 7828-7829

Puerto Rico Constitution: Senate made its unfinished business S. J. Res. 151, adoption of Puerto Rico Constitution.

Page 7829

Servicemen's Voting: Senate passed with amendments S. 3061, to permit and assist Federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces and their families, to exercise their voting franchise, after taking the following further actions on amendments thereto:

Adopted: Saltonstall amendments providing that absentee ballots will be available for mailing within 35 days before date of count, and prescribing dates for publication in Federal Register of data concerning voting; Ferguson amendment authorizing voter to indicate preference for straight party ticket as alternative to writing in of name of candidates favored; Smith (North Carolina) amendment eliminating language which would include Federal civilian employees in recommendatory provisions of the bill; modified Hickenlooper amendment respecting certification by State governors of adequacy of States' provisions for voting by members of armed services; Humphrey amendment to include in recommendatory provisions of the bill persons working outside U. S. on defense projects and U. S. exchange students in foreign countries; Smith (North Carolina) amendment making December 31, 1952, date of expiration of all provisions of bill; and two technical clarifying amendments by Senator Green.

Pages 7796, 7800-7811, 7815-7827

Nominations: The nominations of Angus Ward, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to Afghanistan, and of Phelps Phelps, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, were received. Page 7841

Program for Saturday: Senate adjourned at 7:10 p. m. until 10:30 a. m. Saturday, June 21, when it will call the calendar for unobjected-to bills, starting with Order No. 150.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

GRAIN SHORTAGE INVESTIGATION

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee concluded its hearings on the investigation of storage and processing activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, after receiving further testimony from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Armed Services, in executive session, continued its hearings on H. R. 7391, Defense appropriations for 1953, receiving testimony from the following witnesses: Commissioners Raymond S. McLain and Thomas C. Kincaid, and Edgar G. Shelton, Jr., Acting Executive Director, all of the National Security Training Commission; Miles Kennedy, legislative director, the American Legion; Bernard Weitzer, national legislative representative, the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A.; John H. Wilson, vice chairman, National Security Committee; A. M. Downer, assistant legislative representative, VFW; and Rufus H. Wilson, national service director, AMVETS. Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Interior, in executive session, completed the mark-up of H. R. 7176, Interior appropriations for 1953, and agreed to report the bill to the full committee with amendments.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Continuing its executive hearings on H. R. 7289, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1953, Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce heard testimony from the following witnesses: Delegate Bartlett on funds for the Anchorage jail and additional deputy marshals for Alaska; James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons; Walter Lemon, World Wide Broadcasting Foundation; and James Bossmeyer, representing travel organizations. Hearings continue June 23.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee on Finance: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported to the Senate with amendments H. R. 7800, to amend the Social Security Act, increasing old-age and survivors' insurance benefits. The major amendments would (1) delete section 3 relating to the freezing of benefit rights in the case of permanent and total disability; (2) amend section 4 increasing from \$70 (as in House-passed bill) to \$100 per month the amount which beneficiaries can earn and still receive benefits (present law is \$50 per month); and (3) delete section 6 liberalizing the coverage of public employees.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 11 public bills, H. R. 8315-8325; 9 private bills, H. R. 8326-8334; and 2 resolutions, H. J. Res. 485 and 486, were introduced. Page 7903

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

34 private bills, H. R. 2898, 4841, 5519, H. Res. 699, 700, S. 54, 523, 1037, 1324, 1470, 1513, 1580, 1639, 1724, 1731, 1846, 1863, 2066, 2067, 2084, 2334, 3007, 3008, S. Con. Res. 76, H. R. 1126, 1159, 1707, 2217, 2352, 2601, 3426, 3523, 4561, and 5180 (H. Repts. 2223-2256, respectively);

S. 2149, prosecution of crimes committed on American airplanes (H. Rept. 2257);

Two private bills, H. R. 1967 and 5841 (H. Repts. 2258 and 2259, respectively);

H. R. 8234, to amend the act of 1888, relating to the office of supervisor of New York Harbor (H. Rept. 2260);

S. 2199, abolishing the Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement (H. Rept. 2261);

H. R. 8270, to amend the Internal Revenue Code (relating to nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence) with respect to persons serving on active duty with the U. S. Armed Forces (H. Rept. 2262); and

H. R. 7888, to create a Joint Committee on the Budget (H. Rept. 2263). Pages 7902-7903

Defense Production: Continued the consideration of, under the 5-minute rule, H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947.

Adopted, while in the Committee of the Whole, amendments designed to—

Provide for decontrolling materials by suspending ceiling prices when such materials are selling below ceiling prices or when such materials are in surplus or

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

JUNE 23 (legislative day, JUNE 21), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7176]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill passed by House.....	\$486, 248, 253
Amount added by Senate (net).....	74, 334, 111
Total of bill as reported to Senate.....	560, 582, 364

Amount of 1953 budget estimates:

This includes supplemental estimates in H. Doc. 359; H. Doc. 370; S. Doc. 121; S. Doc. 145, and S. Doc. 134.....	632, 151, 800
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Amount of 1952 appropriations, including the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1952.....	528, 641, 216
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The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under regular and supplemental estimates for 1953.....	71, 569, 436
Exceeds appropriations for 1952.....	31, 941, 148

BUDGET ESTIMATES, APPROPRIATIONS, AND AMOUNT RECOMMENDED FOR LIQUIDATION OF PRIOR CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$632,151,800, which includes the request submitted in the regular budget and those requested in House Document 259, House Document 370, Senate Document 121, Senate Document 134, and Senate Document 145. The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$560,582,364, which amount is \$74,324,111 more than recommended by the House, \$31,941,148 more than appropriations for the current fiscal year, and \$71,569,436 less than the budget estimates or a reduction of 11.32 percent. Of the \$560,582,364 recommended by the committee \$10,673,400 is for the liquidation of prior contract authorizations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$187,000, the budget estimate. This is \$17,000 more than was allowed by the House, and \$17,330 more than was available for the current fiscal year. The increase of \$17,000 will provide for two additional examiners, and two stenographers.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee concurs with the House in the elimination of the proposed transmission lines in the Roanoke River Basin, and the \$25,000 included in the budget estimate for the survey and planning of a transmission line from the Jim Woodruff project to Tallahassee, Fla. There has been added to the bill \$25,000 included in the budget estimate and denied by the House for the survey and planning of a transmission line from the Jim Woodruff project to the Wiregrass rural electric cooperative.

It is encouraging to the committee to learn that a contract is in the final stages of negotiation between the Southeastern Power Administration and the Virginia Electric Power Co. On the other hand the committee is disappointed that similar progress has not been made with respect to negotiations in other parts of the Southeastern power area. Language has been added to the bill that would require further negotiations before any part of the funds appropriated for 1953 or of the unobligated funds appropriated in 1952 may be used for construction of transmission lines and related facilities. The language would also require the Secretary of the Interior to advise the Congress that further negotiations with the power companies in the area have failed to produce substantially the same type of contracts which have been executed in other power areas for the transmission of electric power and energy from Government-owned projects to preferred customers before any funds may be expended. The language referred to is as follows:

:Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore

been executed in other power areas for transmission of electric power and energy from Government owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends \$1,000,000 be made available in the continuing fund of the Southwestern Power Administration for the purchase of power and rental of transmission facilities. This amount is \$425,000 below the budget estimate, and \$769,000 above the House allowance.

The committee recognizes the necessity of the continuing fund being available for this purpose in order that preferred customers may be served. However, the action of the committee is not intended to prejudge the validity of the contracts between the Southwestern Power Administration and various rural electric cooperatives, nor deemed to be a congressional interpretation of the applicable law.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

The committee concurs with the House in the elimination of funds for substation and switching facilities at Klamath Falls, Oreg., programmed for the proposed intertie with the Central Valley project in California, which intertie has been denied in the Bureau of Reclamation estimates. Included in the funds eliminated is the proposed construction of a 52,000-kvar series capacitor station at Chemult, Oreg. The committee also concurs with the House in the disallowance of the request for funds to construct a 230-kilovolt transmission line between Baker and La Grande, Oreg.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added:

"The Bonneville Power Administrator," is hereby added after "the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration," in subsection (a) of section 5 of the Act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Congress).

This amendment increases the compensation of the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration to that of other Government officials holding similar positions.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The House committee recommended an appropriation of \$10,750,000, however on the floor of the House this amount was reduced to \$9,722,605, a reduction of \$1,027,395. The committee recommends \$11,172,605, an increase of \$1,450,000 over the House allowance, for this item. The committee has allowed the full request of \$700,000 requested in Senate Document 121 for the purpose of carrying out salvage operations of downed timber. The restoration of \$750,000 of the reduction made on the House floor will allow approximately the same amount as was appropriated in 1952.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends the following paragraph be added to the bill:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition or rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: Provided further, That said sum of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II, of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875).

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,750,000 for the construction of access roads on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands. This amount includes \$700,000 requested in the regular budget, and \$2,050,000 requested in Senate Document 121. The committee feels that these access roads should be constructed in order that the salvage program of downed timber on these lands may be commenced immediately.

The House disallowed the \$700,000 requested in the regular budget. In the House report on page 7 it is stated:

An estimate of \$700,000 was included in the budget to finance the construction of access roads to stands of timber in the revested Oregon & California grant lands. A similar request in 1952 was approved in the amount of \$700,000 after having been first denied by the House. The committee has again deleted this item. The legislation relating to the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber made accessible by the proposed access roads has not been modified and it is still the committee's opinion that the Federal Government should not invest in further capital improvements without deriving a larger share of the financial proceeds of harvesting the timber than is now provided for in the controlling legislation. The action taken by the committee is without prejudice to the merits of the access road program.

The committee has recommended language providing for reimbursement of the entire amount proposed to be appropriated for access roads. This is accomplished by making such expenditures a reimbursable charge against the Oregon & California land-grant fund, which was created by existing law. The reimbursement will be made immediately from funds which would otherwise be paid to the counties. The objection raised by the House is, therefore, completely met by the committee proposal.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The committee has allowed the request for nine additional passenger motor vehicles requested in Senate Document 121. These vehicles will be used in the supervision and administration of timber salvage operations.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The budget estimate for this appropriation was \$61,905,000. The House allowed \$51,266,019, a reduction of \$10,638,981 below the budget estimate. The committee recommends an appropriation of

\$51,916,019, an increase of \$650,000 over the House allowance and \$9,988,981 below the budget estimate.

An increase of \$300,000 is recommended by the committee for public assistance payments to Indians, other than Navajo and Hopi, in Arizona. This amount will continue this program for approximately 6 months. There is now pending in the District Court for the District of Columbia litigation to determine the responsibility of the State of Arizona to make matching payments for Indians.

The committee also recommends an increase of \$350,000 in this appropriation for Indians in Minnesota. This increase will permit \$200,000 for foster home care of Indian children; \$135,000 for operation cost of the Pipestone school; and \$15,000 for public welfare assistance.

The House allowed \$26,367,919 for educational assistance, facilities, and services against a budget estimate of \$26,413,000 without specifying the manner in which the reduction of \$45,081 was to be applied. In its request for the restoration of this reduction, the Bureau of Indian Affairs stated that the entire reduction would be applied to contracts with State departments of education for assistance in the education of Indian pupils in public schools. The reduction of \$45,081 has not been restored, and the committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to allot the full amount carried in the budget estimates for State contracts from the amount approved by the House for educational services.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The committee recommends \$13,700,000 for this appropriation. This is \$750,240 above the House allowance and \$4,672,000 below the budget estimate of \$18,372,000. Of the increase of \$750,240, \$154,000 is to provide sanitary water facilities to the Pueblo villages in New Mexico and \$596,240 is for soil and water conservation and range improvement.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee has allowed \$24,812,000 for this item. This is \$19,502,000 more than the House allowance, and \$11,044,000 below the budget estimate. Of the amount allowed \$1,380,000 is for the liquidation of contract obligations on the Anchorage Hospital.

The committee has disallowed funds for the construction proposed in the 1953 budget on the Pyramid Lake project.

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

The committee is in agreement with the following statement on page 9 of the House report:

The committee has been advised that the Bureau has available in its construction appropriation the sum of \$25,000 which was appropriated pursuant to authorizations contained in the act of October 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 1020), and the

act of July 24, 1947 (61 Stat. 418), for cooperation with public school district numbered 129, Pine County, Minn., for the construction, extension, equipment and improvement of public school facilities. These funds are to be applied toward the construction of a road approximately 6 miles in length, that will provide access for the Indian children living in the Lake Lena community to an existing school at Markville, Minn.

The committee recommends the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Provided, That the amount of \$24,000 heretofore appropriated and now available under this heading for school facilities at Squaw Point Unorganized Territory, Minn., may be expended for school facilities for the Prairie Island Indian Community or for cooperation with Burnside Consolidated School District No. 3, Goodhue County, Minn., in the construction, extension, equipment, or improvement of public-school facilities as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education of Minnesota, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

It has come to the attention of the committee that it is no longer feasible to construct the school at Squaw Point, Cass County, Minn.; therefore, the committee recommends language that would allow the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education of Minnesota to determine where these funds may be expended in order that the maximum education benefits for the Indians may be derived from said funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The budget estimates contained a request for 425 passenger motor vehicles, 250 of which were for replacement only. The House allowed 260, of which 250 were for replacement. The committee recommends that 300 passenger motor vehicles, of which 250 shall be for replacement only, be allowed.

The committee concurs with the House in the elimination of the proposed transfer of the facilities at Fort Logan, Colo., and has disallowed all funds for the purpose of operating such facilities.

TRIBAL FUNDS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available. This is an increase of \$585,000 over the budget estimate and the House allowance. This increase will allow the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin to construct a new school building, renovate their present hospital, and increase their contract with a private hospital. This appropriation does not represent a charge against the funds of the Federal Treasury.

The committee recommends the following amendment be added to the bill:

Provided, however, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

This amendment as it appears in this act and prior acts is not intended to prohibit acquisition by individual Indians of patented, taxable lands, but is only intended to prohibit that type of acquisition which would result in removal of lands from tax rolls.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

For the Bureau of Reclamation, the 1953 budget estimates, including a supplemental estimate of \$2,050,000 received by the Senate, total \$226,670,000. The House approved for the Bureau appropriations totaling \$180,755,400. The committee recommends appropriations for the Bureau totaling \$213,306,531, which amount is \$21,101,991 less than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1952. The amount recommended by the committee is \$13,363,469 less than the 1953 budget estimates for the Reclamation Bureau and \$32,551,131 more than the amount approved by the House.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The budget estimate for the fiscal year 1953 is in the amount of \$5,000,000, which amount was reduced to \$3,000,000 by the House.

The committee recommends an appropriation of the full budget estimate. This amount is \$2,000,000 more than the appropriation allowed by the House, and is \$500,000 more than the 1952 appropriation.

Proper and complete investigations of projects are essential in order to bring to the Congress the most accurate factual data with respect to the development of future works. The increased pressure for new lands for food production is not only essential to reclamation development but is also one of the most important factors in the development of this country and requires continuing investigation of all possible projects for future development.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

The House approved a construction and rehabilitation program for the Bureau of Reclamation in 1953 that would cost \$205,016,213. The House Committee on Appropriations stated that \$30,000,000 of this amount would be derived from unobligated balances at the close of June 30, 1952, from prior appropriations, and included the \$30,000,000 with other reductions made in the budget estimate. The committee inquired into the question of unobligated balances during the hearings and learned that present estimates indicate that there will be \$43,822,282 unobligated at the end of the current fiscal year, of which \$21,660,813 was programed in the President's budget for use in 1953. This leaves only \$22,161,469 which could be applied to the \$30,000,000 eliminated by the House.

In order to finance the program approved by the House, the committee has restored \$7,838,531. Also, the committee has restored \$2,913,600 for items which were specifically denied by the House.

It is recognized that the action taken by the House and as modified by the committee will necessitate some flexibility in the application of funds in meeting variable and changed operating conditions encountered in the construction program. The committee is agreeable, therefore, to the Secretary making adjustments in the use of funds with the distinct understanding that funds will not be allotted for purposes contrary to the expressed intent of the Congress, for purposes not contemplated in the budget justifications unless otherwise

recommended in the reports of the House and Senate committees on appropriations, or for a rate of progress not set forth in the program as submitted to the Congress.

In addition to the increases mentioned above, the committee has added \$19,299,000 to the bill. Of this amount \$2,050,000 is for the Middle Rio Grande project, New Mexico, requested as a supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 145; \$880,000 is an additional amount for the Jamestown Dam; \$1,419,000 is for completion of the Coahuilla division of the All-American Canal; and \$14,950,000 is for initiation of construction on 10 projects.

The total amount recommended by the committee for construction and rehabilitation of reclamation projects is \$183,406,531, an increase of \$30,051,131 over the amount in the House bill, and \$13,363,469 less than the budget estimate. The amount included by the committee is \$24,346,194 below the 1952 appropriation.

The committee has also included in the bill the following language provision:

Provided: That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal, or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation.

The committee feels that funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for initiation of construction of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal, or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir should not be expended until an adequate soil survey and land classification have been made of the lands to be irrigated. The language added by the committee will require that a soil survey and land classification be made as well as a certification by the Secretary of the Interior to the Congress that the survey and classification supports a determination that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation.

BREAKDOWN BY PROJECTS

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the projects approved by the committee and the amounts therefor:

Project (1)	Budget estimate fiscal year 1953 (2)	Amount allowed by House (3)	Amount recommended by Senate committee (4)
Alaska: Eklutna project.....	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000
Arizona: Gila project.....	5,582,000	5,582,000	5,582,000
Arizona-California-Nevada: Colorado River front and levee system.....	2,007,000	2,007,000	2,007,000
Arizona-Nevada: Davis Dam project.....	1,754,000	1,754,000	1,754,000
California:			
All-American Canal.....	420,000		1,419,000
Cachuma project.....	6,270,000	6,270,000	6,270,000
Central Valley project.....	40,000,000	37,940,000	38,780,000
Kern River project.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Solano project.....			3,000,000
Colorado: Colorado-Big Thompson.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Idaho: Minidoka project, north side pumping division.....			150,000
Idaho-Wyoming: Palisades project.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Montana:			
Buffalo Rapids, first division.....	222,000	222,000	222,000
Buffalo Rapids, second division.....	111,000	111,000	111,000
Hungry Horse project.....	13,245,000	13,245,000	13,245,000
Sun River project.....	40,000	40,000	40,000
New Mexico:			
Middle Rio Grande project, emergency channelization.....	¹ 2,050,000		2,050,000
Tucumcari project.....	204,000	204,000	204,000
Vermejo project.....			410,000
New Mexico-Texas: Rio Grande project.....	150,000	150,000	150,000
Oklahoma: W. C. Austin project.....	30,000	30,000	30,000
Oregon: Savage Rapids Dam.....			700,000
Oregon-California: Klamath project.....	368,000	368,000	368,000
Utah:			
Provo River project.....	2,310,000	2,310,000	2,310,000
Weber Basin project.....			1,350,000
Washington:			
Columbia Basin project.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Yakima project:			
Roza division.....	106,000	106,000	106,000
Kennewick division.....			1,500,000
Wyoming:			
Eden project.....	760,000	760,000	760,000
Kendrick project.....	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
Riverton project.....	437,000	437,000	437,000
Shoshone project.....	216,000	216,000	216,000
Various:			
Missouri River Basin project.....	53,031,000	44,146,400	54,940,000
Rehabilitation and betterment.....	2,342,000	2,342,000	2,342,000
Subtotal.....	196,770,000	183,355,400	205,568,000
Reduction to offset 1952 unobligated balances available in 1953.....		-30,000,000	-22,161,469
Total construction and rehabilitation.....	196,770,000	153,355,400	183,406,531

¹ Contained in S. Doc. No. 145, June 11, 1952; was not considered by the House.

FUNDS TO INITIATE CONSTRUCTION ON 10 PROJECTS

The committee has included funds in the bill to initiate construction on 10 reclamation projects. This action will not require an increase in the level of the current appropriation since the funds necessary to continue work on the 10 projects in subsequent years will be offset by a decrease in appropriations for many of the larger projects now under construction and nearing completion.

The value of reclamation to the Nation has been proven not only in terms of what it has contributed to the development of the West but also by the fact that the cost to the Government is returned in most part by direct repayment and more than returned by indirect revenues

to the Federal Treasury. It is important that this program be permitted to go forward on a basis that will provide at least for a modest contribution to the needs of the area it serves.

The committee has been advised that the projects now under construction will soon be completed, and that if construction is not initiated on additional projects the appropriation requirements in the fiscal year 1958 for those projects under construction will be less than \$14,000,000. Even with construction being initiated on the 10 projects recommended by the committee, which would not increase the annual appropriation requirements above the 1952 appropriation with the possible exception of 1954, the 1958 appropriation would be only \$35,000,000 if no additional construction were undertaken in the meantime.

The 10 projects recommended by the committee and for which funds have been included in the bill are as follows:

Central Valley project, California, Sly Park unit-----	\$1, 250, 000
Solano project, California-----	3, 000, 000
Minidoka project, north side pumping division, Idaho ¹ ---	150, 000
Savage Rapids, Dam, Oreg-----	700, 000
Weber Basin project, Utah-----	1, 350, 000
Yakima project, Kennewick division, Washington-----	1, 500, 000
Missouri River Basin project:	
Cheyenne division, Wyoming-South Dakota, Rapid	
Valley unit-----	1, 000, 000
Marias division, Montana, Lower Marias unit-----	2, 500, 000
Missouri-Souris division Montana-North Dakota,	
Missouri diversion unit-----	2, 000, 000
Solomon division, Kansas, Webster unit-----	1, 500, 000
Total-----	14, 950, 000

¹ The amount recommended is to continue construction which has been under way for a number of years and for which approximately \$1,000,000 has already been expended.

COACHELLA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM—ALL-AMERICAN CANAL PROJECT

Additional funds are included in the amount of \$1,419,000 for completion of the distribution system of the Coachella Valley County water district, All-American Canal project, under the same terms and conditions as an additional appropriation for this purpose was included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952. The committee notes that the Department of Justice has instituted litigation looking to a judicial determination of the reimbursability of the funds in excess of the \$13.5 million repayment obligation of the district and hopes that the court action will be prosecuted vigorously, with the cooperation of Government agencies concerned and the district.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The 1953 budget estimate for this project is \$40,000,000. The House allowed \$37,940,000 after specifically denying \$2,000,000 for the proposed interconnection between the Central Valley project and the Bonneville power system and \$60,000 for the addition of the Camp Stoneman substation to the Tracy-Contra Costa-Clayton-Ygnacio 69-kilovolt irrigation pumping power system.

In recommending an appropriation of \$38,780,000, the committee concurs in the House action in deleting the CVP-BPA interconnection and Camp Stoneman items and directs that expenditures for construction at Tracy and Folsom switchyards and the Folsom interconnecting transmission line and necessary connecting switches be confined to 230 kilovolts only. At the Tracy switchyard the 115- and 69-kilovolt equipment should be removed as recently ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amount included in the bill for the Central Valley project represents the House allowance of \$37,940,000 and an increase of \$1,250,000 for the initiation of construction on the Sly Park unit with a decrease of \$410,000 transferred to the Vermejo project, New Mexico, which transfer is explained elsewhere in this report. The committee has included \$10,556,822 for additional design and construction of certain irrigation distribution systems where work has been delayed so that the Bureau of Reclamation can expedite this important work when litigation over repayment contracts and other matters is cleared up.

The committee recommends that the following House provision relating to the construction of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District system be deleted:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to carry on field engineering, survey work, design, or initiate the construction of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District system to deliver industrial water to the vicinity of Richmond, California:

and that in lieu thereof the following provision be inserted:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District system and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures:

SOLANO COUNTY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The committee has included \$3,000,000 in the bill for the Solano County project, California. This project was authorized for construction by a finding of feasibility by the Secretary of the Interior. There are now pending before the appropriate House and Senate legislative committees bills which would reauthorize this project as a part of the Central Valley project. In approving funds in the 1953 bill, the committee does so with the understanding that they will not be used to initiate construction of the project until there is a determination as to whether or not the project is to be constructed as a unit of the Central Valley project. By deferring construction until this is done the local interests will be afforded an opportunity to appear before the committees and make known their views in regard to the construction of this project. Pending that determination, the funds are to be available only for the preparation of specifications for construction contracts.

VERMEJO PROJECT, NEW MEXICO

The committee received the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the Vermejo project, New Mexico:

In the consideration of the program for fiscal year 1953 for the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of the Budget initially allowed the amount of \$1,034,000 for continuing work on the Vermejo project in New Mexico. Prior to the submission of the President's budget, a decision was made by the Bureau of the Budget to impound fiscal year 1952 funds in the amount of \$225,000, and we were advised that the \$1,034,000 previously approved for the Vermejo project for 1953 was to be utilized on other projects in the program. The understanding at that time was that should work be resumed on the Vermejo project, the Department would be permitted to reprogram the budget estimates for carrying on the work in fiscal year 1953. The Department was also to advise the House and Senate committees on appropriations of this reprogramming for consideration in making appropriations for 1953.

By letter of May 23, 1952 from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, a copy of which is attached, we were advised that the funds held in reserve were released and available for resuming work on the Vermejo project. I have instructed the Bureau of Reclamation to proceed on that basis.

As a result of the delays incurred by the impounding of funds, the requirements for fiscal year 1953 will be \$635,000 of which \$225,000 is available from funds released. The additional amount will be made available by reallocation of funds from the Central Valley project since this amount would not adversely affect the scheduled program for that project.

It will be appreciated if this reprogramming can be approved in your consideration of the pending Interior Department appropriation bill.

The committee has approved the reprogramming of funds in view of the understanding that the project would be reinstated in the 1953 program should the Bureau of the Budget release the funds impounded from the 1952 appropriation for this project.

PAONIA PROJECT, COLORADO

The committee has been advised that not to exceed \$155,000 will be required to complete the Fire Mountain Canal of the Paonia project Colorado, and to protect it from side-hill slippage. This amount together with construction costs already incurred, is within the congressional authorization for the Paonia project, the over-all repayment contract, and the funds previously appropriated by Congress for construction of the project. The Bureau of Reclamation should reprogram the unobligated balance credited to the Paonia project for the purpose of completing promptly the Fire Mountain Canal.

SAVAGE RAPIDS DAM, OREG.

Because of the dangerous condition of the Savage Rapids Dam on the Rogue River, Oreg., the committee has included \$700,000 for the emergency rehabilitation of that structure in order to protect human lives and assure continued irrigation of 10,300 acres of the Grants Pass irrigation district. Language recommended requires the negotiation of a contract satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior for the repayment of the amount in full. The language included in the bill is as follows:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary.

PROVO RIVER PROJECT, UTAH

The committee approves the proposed use of \$25,000 originally scheduled for Duchesne tunnel work as a payment for the use of capacity in the Associated Canal Co. pumping plant. This does not involve an increase in the 1953 appropriation request and it will involve a decrease in the 1954 budget estimates and in the total estimated project cost in the amount of approximately \$110,000.

SERVICE BUILDINGS, GILA PROJECT AND KANSAS RIVER DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS

The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized to use the construction and rehabilitation appropriation for the construction of a service building for the Wellton-Mohawk Division, Gila project, Arizona, to cost not more than \$100,000 and for headquarters of the Kansas River district, Missouri Basin project, at McCook, Nebr., to cost not more than \$326,300, by reprogramming funds.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

For the Missouri River Basin project, the 1953 budget estimate is \$53,031,000. The House allowed a program in the amount of \$44,146,400.

The committee recommends a total program of \$54,940,000 for the Missouri River Basin project, which is \$10,793,600 more than the amount approved by the House and \$1,909,000 more than the 1953 budget estimates. The committee's recommendation is \$3,830,925 more than was appropriated for 1952.

The amount recommended by the committee is arrived at in the following manner:

Amount approved by House Committee on Appropriations	\$44, 146, 400
Minnesota transmission lines	2, 913, 600
Additional amount for Jamestown Dam	880, 000
Rapid Valley unit	1, 000, 000
Lower Marias unit	2, 500, 000
Missouri diversion unit	2, 000, 000
Webster unit	1, 500, 000
Total recommended by committee	54, 940, 000

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECTS

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the projects approved by the committee and the amounts therefor:

Project, divisions, and units (1)	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1953 (2)	Amount allowed by House (3)	Amount recommended by Senate committee (4)
MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT			
Phase A, units ready for or under construction:			
Bostwick division, Nebraska-Kansas	\$3, 124, 000	\$3, 124, 000	\$3, 124, 000
Boysen division, Wyoming, Boysen unit	610, 000	610, 000	610, 000
Cheyenne division, Wyoming-South Dakota:			
Angostura unit	1, 153, 000	1, 153, 000	1, 153, 000
Rapid Valley unit			1, 000, 000
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska	2, 043, 000	2, 043, 000	2, 043, 000
Helena-Great Falls division, Montana, Canyon Ferry unit	4, 754, 000	4, 754, 000	4, 754, 000
Marias division, Montana, Lower Marias unit			2, 500, 000
Missouri-Souris division, Montana-South Dakota:			
Jamestown unit	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 880, 000
Missouri diversion unit			2, 000, 000
North Dakota pumping division, North Dakota, Fort Clark unit	57, 000	57, 000	57, 000
Oregon Trail division, Wyoming, Glendo unit	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000
Solomon division, Kansas:			
Glen Elder unit	3, 620, 000		
Kirwin unit	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000
Webster unit			1, 500, 000
Three Forks division, Montana, Crow Creek unit	500, 000	500, 000	500, 000
Transmission division	21, 563, 000	16, 298, 400	19, 212, 000
Yellowstone division, Montana-North Dakota, Savage unit	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
Subtotal, phase A	44, 531, 000	35, 646, 400	46, 440, 000
Phase B, units being prepared for construction			
Phase C, continuing work on general plan	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000
Phase D, work with Corps of Engineers			
Phase E, operation and maintenance	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	48, 031, 000	39, 146, 400	49, 940, 000
Other Interior agencies:			
Bureau of Land Management	325, 000	325, 000	325, 000
Bureau of Mines	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000
Fish and Wildlife Service	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000
Geological Survey	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000
National Park Service	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	325, 000	325, 000	325, 000
Total, other Interior agencies	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
Total, Missouri River Basin project	53, 031, 000	44, 146, 400	54, 940, 000

TRANSMISSION DIVISION

The budget estimate for the "Transmission division," Missouri River Basin project, is \$21,563,000. The committee has approved for the transmission division \$19,212,000, or an amount \$2,351,000 less than the budget estimate.

In allowing an appropriation of \$19,212,000, the committee has increased the amount included in the House bill by \$2,913,600 to provide funds for the Minnesota transmission lines and substations (Jamestown-Fargo-Fergus Falls-Benson-Granite Falls-Mankato-Blue Earth-Jackson-Fort Randall). The committee has concurred in the House action in eliminating funds for the following items:

Yellowtail-Billings transmission line (115 kilovolts and substations)	\$875, 000
Sioux City-Omaha (230-kilovolt transmission line and related substations)	1, 476, 000

CROW CREEK UNIT

The committee agrees with the Bureau of Reclamation that the United States is committed to build the Crow Creek irrigation unit in Montana as a result of the agreement with the Appropriation Committees on the 1950 bill to eliminate the proviso limiting the operation of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir so as to permit maximum power production at the project. The agreement contemplated irrigation of some 5,000 acres in Broadwater County to make up for economic losses from the flooding of valuable agricultural lands by the reservoir in that county. Funds for the construction of the unit were included in the 1952 bill and again in the 1953 bill on recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. The committee recommends that the Bureau of Reclamation proceed with the construction of the unit and continue to seek organization of an irrigation district with which a repayment contract can be negotiated. Should it appear impossible to have a contract agreed upon before delivery of water as required by reclamation law, the Bureau should report to the committee next year and seek instructions as to operation of the facilities. The value of the increased power production at Canyon Ferry in a few years will more than compensate for the construction of the Crow Creek unit, but the landowners who will benefit from the development are urged to cooperate in forming a district to avoid any complications in the delivery of water.

To further insure the carrying out of the agreement and the understanding previously had with the owners of lands to be flooded as well as with Broadwater County, the appropriations for the Canyon Ferry project for the fiscal year 1953 or prior years are not to be used to maintain or operate Canyon Ferry Reservoir at a higher maximum normal pool elevation than 3,766 feet, unless and until new land in Broadwater County, Mont., equal in acreage to the irrigated land to be inundated in Canyon Ferry Reservoir above elevation 3,766 feet is provided with facilities for irrigation.

JAMESTOWN DAM

The construction program for Jamestown Dam has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,880,000 on representations that the work on this flood-control structure can be moved forward more rapidly than anticipated when the budget estimate was prepared. The committee feels that the Bureau of Reclamation should also press investigations of irrigation potentials in the James River Valley both from underground and surface water supplies. Experimental work in the area should also be carried forward for development purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The committee has concurred in the House approval of the budget estimate of \$19,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of existing projects.

COLORADO RIVER FRONT WORK AND LEVEE SYSTEM—PALO VERDE WEIR

The committee has included funds in the bill under operation and maintenance, Colorado River front work and levee system, for maintenance of the Palo Verde Weir on the Colorado River, and recommends an amendment to clear up any question of the availability of funds for

this purpose in view of the provision of the First Deficiency Act of 1944 prohibiting the use of funds on the weir beyond 6 months after the emergency incident to World War II. The committee urges prompt action on the part of all concerned to expedite a solution of the problems affecting the Palo Verde irrigation district as a result of operations of the Colorado River.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The budget estimate of \$5,500,000 was reduced by \$500,000 by the House. The committee has restored the \$500,000 reduction in view of the additional workload which will be placed upon the Bureau of Reclamation by reason of an increase approved for construction. The recommended appropriation of \$5,500,000 is a reduction of \$278,203 below the 1952 appropriation for general administrative expenses.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,301,100 for the activities of the Geological Survey. This amount is \$3,753,900 below the budget estimate of \$29,055,000; \$3,267,000 more than the 1952 appropriation of \$22,034,100; and \$61,585 below the House allowance of \$25,362,685.

The appropriation of \$25,301,100 is distributed among the activities of the Survey as follows:

1. Topographic surveys and mapping-----	\$11, 445, 000
2. Geologic and mineral surveys and mapping-----	5, 810, 000
3. Water resources investigations-----	5, 987, 000
4. Soil and moisture conservation-----	43, 700
5. Classification of lands-----	360, 000
6. Supervision of mining and oil and gas leases-----	1, 080, 000
7. General administration-----	575, 400

The committee recommends increases in the appropriations for the following activities:

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS AND MAPPING

The budget estimate for this activity was \$13,900,000, including \$4,912,865 for mapping activities for the Army, funds for which have been heretofore appropriated to the Army. The committee recommends \$11,445,000 for this activity, which is an increase of \$3,000,000. The increase of \$3,000,000 is for mapping activities performed by the Survey for the Army.

WATER RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The committee recommends \$5,987,000 for this activity. This is an increase of \$88,000 above the amount available during the current fiscal year. This increase will help the Survey meet the growing demands of the defense establishments of the Federal Government, States, and municipalities for water resources data.

SUPERVISION OF MINING AND OIL AND GAS LEASES

The budget estimate for this activity was \$1,110,000. The House allowed \$880,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of

\$1,080,000, an increase of \$144,000 over the amount available for the current fiscal year. This increase is necessary in order that the Survey will be able to supervise the numerous mineral leasing operations, and to make a proper accounting of production and the royalties therefrom accruing to the Federal Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

An appropriation of \$575,400 is recommended for this activity. This amount is \$35,000 more than was available for the current fiscal year. This increase is due to the recent pay raises and the increases in the administrative and staff services of the Survey.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The committee recommends the allowance of the budget estimate of \$18,657,000 for this appropriation. This is \$657,000 above the House allowance.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,670,000 for this purpose. This amount is \$7,900,000 more than the House allowance, \$6,920,000 more than the budget estimate, and \$8,300,000 more than was available for the current fiscal year. The committee has allowed funds for the following projects for which funds were specifically disallowed by the House:

Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia.....	\$170, 000
Suitland Parkway, Maryland.....	680, 000
Rights-of-way, plans, advance construction, plans, and surveys.....	130, 000

The remaining \$6,920,000 of this increase will be allocated by the National Park Service for roads, trails, and parkway projects. The committee feels such an increase is justified as the roads in our national parks are totally inadequate to accommodate the tremendous increase in the number of visitors to the parks.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee has allowed \$1,342,000 for general administrative expenses. This amount is \$18,000 below the budget estimate, \$80,000 above the House allowance, and \$87,226 more than was available for the current fiscal year. The committee feels this additional \$80,000 will allow the National Park Service to adequately administer the 1953 program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The 1953 budget estimates proposed the purchase of 24 passenger-motor vehicles, of which 22 were to be for replacement only. The House allowed 19 for replacement only. The committee has allowed the budget request of 24 passenger-motor vehicles, of which 22 shall be for replacement only.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

The committee recommends \$7,325,375 for this appropriation. This is \$33,375 more than the House allowance and the budget estimate, and \$382,179 more than was available for the fiscal year 1952. The committee has made the following decreases in the budget estimates and the amount approved by the House:

Administration of fish and game laws.....	\$22, 300
(Reduction of 50 percent in the increase requested for personal services and expenses for administration of Alaska fisheries and game law.)	
River basin studies.....	39, 000
(The entire increase requested for the Washington, D. C., office is disallowed. The balance of the decrease is applied to the increases requested for regions 2 and 4.)	
Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents.....	11, 700
(The additional personnel and travel expenses requested in the budget estimate have not been approved.)	

An increase of \$106,375 has been included in the bill for the purpose of improving the operations at the following fish hatcheries:

Leadville, Colo.....	\$11, 375
Hagerman, Idaho.....	30, 000
Bozeman, Mont.....	12, 000
Ennis, Mont.....	23, 000
Spearfish, S. Dak.....	30, 000

INVESTIGATION OF RESOURCES

The committee has allowed \$4,062,000 for this purpose. This amount is \$6,000 more than the House allowance of \$4,056,000—the budget estimate, and \$111,986 below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The \$6,000 increase is to reactivate the Cooperative Wildlife Research Center at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to operate the Fish Market News Service at Hampton, Va., as set out in the justification material submitted to Congress in support of the budget.

CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$628,000 for this purpose. This amount is \$178,000 more than the House allowance, \$228,000 above the budget estimate, and \$635,742 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee has allowed \$17,000 for the completion of repairs to the Warm Springs Fish Hatchery in Georgia, and \$161,000 for the purpose of initiating construction of a fish hatchery on Elk Horn Creek, Franklin County, Ky., as authorized in Public Law 614, Eighty-first Congress. The committee also has allowed \$50,000 for the construction of a dike and water-control structure across the Taw Caw Creek in South Carolina.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,320,287, an increase of \$617,250 above the House allowance, \$4,759,713 below the budget estimate, and \$2,153,587 more than was available for the current year.

The increase of \$617,250 will enable the Department to continue its program in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands at the same level as was authorized for the current year.

The committee has deleted the following from the bill:

Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1952, all receipts from operation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including receipts of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in administering such Trust Territory, shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and all financial transactions of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and expenditures of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be subject to all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody, and application of public monies:

The committee has been advised by the General Accounting Office that an accounting system for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has recently been installed that provides for the integrated control and disclosure of both local revenues and the funds appropriated by the Congress. Therefore the committee has deleted the provision in the bill requiring that local revenues be deposited in the United States Treasury.

The House bill included language to preclude the expenditure of funds for the purpose of administering the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, until organic legislation authorizing appropriations for this purpose is enacted. Because of the responsibility of Congress to appropriate funds since the President was authorized to approve the trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, the committee has deleted this provision from the bill and inserted the following:

Until Congress shall further provide, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums not to exceed \$5,500,000, to supplement local revenues as may be required to enable civilian authorities to continue to carry out the civilian activities which have heretofore been carried out by the navy: Provided, however, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.

In recommending this appropriation the committee does so in recognition of the fact that functions of administering the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands must be continued and that the Senate has passed temporary authority in the form of Senate Joint Resolution 149 which is drafted in such form to necessitate early action upon permanent organic legislation.

It should be stated that the committee urges the appropriate legislative committees and the Department of the Interior to give immediate consideration to the drafting of permanent organic legislation.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,208,200 for the Alaska public works program. This amount is an increase of \$6,208,200 above the House allowance and \$6,791,800 below the budget estimate. The committee has allowed funds for projects for which elections have been held approving local participation, and for which plans have been completed or are in the final stages of development. These projects are:

Project No.	Applicant	Location	Type	Amount
50-A-120.....	City of Anchorage.....	Eastchester.....	Water system.....	\$657, 800
50-A-118.....	do.....	Mountain View.....	do.....	565, 300
50-A-157.....	do.....	Anchorage.....	Public utilities.....	769, 000
50-A-141.....	Territory of Alaska ¹	Chugiak.....	School addition.....	125, 300
50-A-60.....	City of Anchorage.....	Anchorage.....	Warehouse.....	352, 600
50-A-50.....	Fairbanks Independent School District.....	Fairbanks.....	High school.....	2, 385, 600
50-A-94.....	City of Fairbanks.....	do.....	Streets and sidewalks.....	397, 600
50-A-135.....	Kodiak Independent School District.....	Kodiak.....	School addition.....	346, 000
50-A-136.....	City of Kodiak.....	do.....	Water and sewer.....	661, 000
50-A-63.....	Palmer Independent School District.....	Palmer.....	School.....	1, 114, 700
50-A-5.....	Ketchikan Independent School District.....	Ketchikan.....	do.....	2, 686, 000
50-A-137.....	City of Ketchikan.....	do.....	Arterial Highway No. 1.....	1, 479, 300
50-A-83.....	do.....	do.....	Sewers.....	600, 000
50-A-89.....	do.....	do.....	Roads.....	314, 000
50-A-142.....	Territory of Alaska ¹	To be selected ²	Health centers.....	100, 000
Total cost of projects.				12, 554, 200
Administration.				654, 000
Total.....				13, 208, 200

¹ Since the applicant is the Territory of Alaska and funds are made available by appropriation by the legislature, elections are not necessary.

² This is a part of a health-center program estimated to cost more than \$300,000. Locations will be selected on the basis of the most complete plans, many of which are well advanced.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The committee has recommended amendments to the bill that would allow the increase in the salaries of certain employees of the Alaska Railroad. Since the compensation of these employees was not covered by Public Law 201, Eighty-second Congress, increasing the salaries of Federal employees, the committee feels that the increase provided by the language is fully justified.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The committee has included under the general provisions of the bill a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place one position in grade GS-17 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949. This provision will allow the Secretary to place the position of Director, Division of Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17. This position is held by Mr. D. Otis Beasley and the committee feels his salary should be commensurate with the duties he performs and the services he renders.

The House Committee on Appropriations has recommended that legal positions throughout the bureaus of the Department be put under the direct control of the Solicitor and that the budget estimate for 1954 show all legal positions as a part of the Solicitor's Office and that the estimates and justifications be arranged accordingly. While this committee has no objection to the legal work throughout the Department being put under the supervision of the Solicitor, the committee does not concur in the proposal to appropriate to the Solicitor's Office funds to cover all the legal activities of the Department.

From 1935 to 1943 the legal services were financed through a single appropriation to the Solicitor. This method was abandoned in the fiscal year 1944 when the Congress adopted a budget proposal to carry legal personnel on the payroll of the office in which they are actually working. This committee favors a continuation of the present method of financing the Department's legal activities.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

The committee recommends the allowance of \$1,515,000 for this appropriation. This is \$540,000 more than the House allowed. In recommending this increase, the committee has included \$690,000 for the acquisition of power facilities that are now operated by the St. Thomas Power Authority but has denied the \$150,000 included in the budget estimate for agricultural diversification and marketing. The House in denying funds for the acquisition of power facilities on St. Thomas stated on page 26 of its report as follows:

* * * Under any circumstance, the committee does not intend to authorize appropriations unless the council specifically offers the power facilities for sale.

The committee has been advised that on April 3, 1952, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John did adopt a resolution authorizing the sale of all properties and power facilities owned by the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John.

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

The committee has allowed \$1,350,000 requested in Senate Document 134. This appropriation is necessary to finance extraordinary costs involved in the repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of facilities, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, damaged by flood or storm during recent months. The principal causes of damage were the disastrous floods in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers drainage areas.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The committee recommends the following changes in the provisions:

In lieu of the section in the bill on use of funds for publicity and propaganda purposes, insert the following:

SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the

compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information, publications, or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

In lieu of the personal services limitation (Jensen amendment), insert the following limitations on personal services and other objects:

SEC. 403. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per centum of the amount requested for personal services for such purposes in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purposes less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for health, safety, law enforcement, or operation and maintenance activities in the field.

SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

(1) for personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates, or

(2) for transportation of things (other than mail), or

(3) for travel of civilian personnel

more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for construction or law enforcement.

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES

Office of the Secretary:

Enforcement of the Connally Hot Oil Act-----	\$17, 000
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Bureau of Land Management:

Management of lands and resources-----	1, 450, 000
Construction-----	2, 750, 000

Total increase, Bureau of Land Management---	4, 200, 000
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INCREASES—Continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Health, education, and welfare.....	\$650,000
Resources management.....	750,240
Construction.....	19,502,000

Total increases, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	20,902,240
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Bureau of Reclamation:

General investigations.....	2,000,000
Construction and rehabilitation.....	30,051,131

The net increase recommended by the committee is \$30,051,131. The amount recommended by the committee for each individual project is shown in the tables appearing earlier in this report. Where specific items have been approved or eliminated by the committee, such items have been itemized in the narrative part of this report under "Bureau of Reclamation 'Construction and Rehabilitation'."

General administrative expenses.....	500,000
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Total increase, Bureau of Reclamation.....	32,551,131
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Bureau of Mines:

Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	657,000
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National Park Service:

Construction.....	7,900,000
General administrative expenses.....	80,000

Total increase, National Park Service.....	7,980,000
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Fish and Wildlife Service:

Management of resources.....	33,375
Investigation of resources.....	6,000
Construction.....	178,000

Total increase, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	217,375
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Office of Territories:

Administration of Territories.....	\$617,250
Alaska public works.....	6,208,200

Total increase, Office of Territories.....	6,825,450
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Subtotal, increases, Department of the Interior..	73,350,196
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Virgin Island Corporation:

Revolving fund.....	540,000
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Total increases, Department of the Interior.....	73,890,196
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Emergency storm and flood repair.....	1,350,000
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Grand total increases, Department of the Interior..	75,240,196
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DECREASES

Office of the Secretary:

Southeastern Power Administration, construction.....	\$844, 500
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Geological Survey:

Surveys, investigations and research.....	61, 585
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Total decreases, Department of the Interior.....	906, 085
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Total increases.....	75, 240, 196
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Total decreases.....	906, 085
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Net increases.....	74, 334, 111
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Amount of bill as recommended to the Senate.....	560, 582, 364
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PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

	Appropriated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Continuing fund, Southeastern Power Administration.....	\$50,000	-----	-\$50,000
Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration.....	250,000	\$1,000,000	+\$750,000
Replacement of personal property sold.....	476,983	516,400	+39,407
Range improvements.....	380,000	390,000	+10,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	116,428	75,000	-41,428
Payment of royalties to Oklahoma.....	6,165	7,000	+835
Leasing of grazing lands.....	10,403	6,000	-4,403
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	66	100	+34
Oregon and California grant lands, deficiency payments to counties in lieu of taxes.....	951,653	-----	-\$951,653
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	26,000	26,000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payments to counties.....	3,172,177	6,712,500	+3,540,323
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	288,345	361,400	+73,055
Mineral Leasing Act, payments to States.....	14,700,000	17,500,000	+2,800,000
Alaska school lands, payment to Alaska.....	600	600	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian affairs.....	151,020	140,500	-10,520
Operation and maintenance revenues, Indian irrigation systems.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, Act of June 26, 1936.....	500	500	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Payments to States of Arizona and Nevada.....	600,000	600,000	-----
Payment of interest on advances from Treasury.....	3,250,000	3,000,000	-250,000
Payments to farmers' irrigation district (North Platte project).....	10,100	12,000	+1,900

Permanent and indefinite appropriations, general and special funds—Continued

	Appropriated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Refunds and returns.....	\$20,000	\$20,000	-----
Continuing fund emergency expenses, Fort Peck project, Montana.....	715,400	819,000	+\$103,600
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	800	800	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	776,000	776,000	-----
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	72,603	-----	-----
Authorized expenditures of collections made by National Park Service.....	308,148	684,395	-72,603
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	3,900,000	3,900,000	+376,247
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	17,846,424	9,000,000	-----
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	2,929,250	2,000,000	-8,846,424
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	740,127	744,750	-929,250
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	1,614,000	1,938,000	+4,623
Expenses, incident to sale of refuge products.....	32,000	32,000	+324,000
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	246,709	248,250	-----
Alaska Railroad fund.....	16,400,000	17,000,000	+1,541
Total, general and special funds.....	73,042,111	70,511,395	+600,000
			-2,530,716

TRUST FUND APPROPRIATIONS

[Not a charge against revenue]

	Appropriated, 1952	Estimated, 1953	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Construction of electric transmission lines and substations, contributions, Bonneville power project.....	\$65,350	-----	—\$65,350
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	20,000	\$20,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	80,000	80,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	17,039,000	17,040,000	+1,000
Advances, authorized services, Bureau of Mines.....	425,000	425,000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations.....	1,101,839	1,210,000	+108,161
Donations, including land, national parks.....	20,000	20,000	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks.....	7,174	3,242	—3,932
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks.....	1,585	1,585	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Improvement of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska.....	250,000	250,000	-----
Total appropriations, trust funds.....	20,359,948	20,399,827	+39,879
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations, including trust funds.....	93,402,059	90,142,222	—3,259,837

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Budget estimates, 1953	Recommended in House bill for 1953	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY						
Connally Hot Oil Act, enforcement of.....	\$169,670	\$187,000	\$170,000	\$187,000	+\$17,330	—
Power and energy studies, New England and New York.....		50,000				—\$50,000
Southeastern Power Administration:						
Construction.....	302,500	6,350,000	959,500	115,000	—187,500	—6,235,000
Operation and maintenance.....	216,000	795,000	760,000	760,000	+544,000	—35,000
Southwestern Power Administration:						
Construction.....	3,375,000	24,150,000	24,150,000	4,150,000	+775,000	—
Operation and maintenance.....	1,255,712	1,500,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	+194,288	—50,000
<i>Continuing fund</i> ³	250,000	1,425,000	251,000	1,000,000	+750,000	—425,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	5,318,882	13,032,000	7,489,500	6,662,000	+1,343,118	—6,370,000
Commission of Fine Arts.....	21,200	25,400	21,200	21,200		—5,200
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION						
Construction.....	68,031,000	470,286,400	466,523,400	66,523,400	—1,507,600	—3,763,000
Operation and maintenance.....	5,592,439	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	+1,007,561	—
Total, Bonneville Power Administration.....	73,623,439	76,886,400	73,123,400	73,123,400	—500,039	—3,763,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT						
Management of lands and resources.....	\$10,292,605	11,450,000	9,722,605	11,172,605	+850,000	—277,395
Construction.....	700,000	2,750,000		2,750,000	+2,050,000	—
						+1,450,000
						+2,750,000

Range improvements-----	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	10,992,605	14,200,000	9,722,605	13,922,605	+2,930,000	+4,200,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS						
Health, education, and welfare services-----	43,924,750	61,905,000	51,286,019	51,916,019	+7,991,269	+650,000
Resources management-----	7 12,034,360	18,372,000	12,949,760	13,700,000	+1,665,640	+750,240
Construction-----	8 10,575,000	9 35,850,000	9 5,310,000	9 24,812,000	+14,237,000	+19,502,000
General administrative expenses-----	3,525,647	5,217,000	3,525,647	3,525,647	-----	-----
Revolving fund for loans-----	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+200,000	-----
Payments to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations-----	24,155	-----	-----	-----	-24,155	-----
Commutation of treaty obligations, Choctaw Nation of Indians in Oklahoma-----	10 385,000	-----	-----	-----	-385,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	71,268,912	122,350,000	74,051,426	94,953,666	+23,684,754	+20,902,240
Tribal funds ¹¹ -----	2,188,000	2,535,000	2,535,000	2,920,000	+732,000	+585,000
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION						
General investigations-----	4,500,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	+500,000	+2,000,000
Construction and rehabilitation-----	12 207,752,725	12a 196,770,000	153,355,400	183,406,531	-24,346,194	+30,051,131
Operation and maintenance-----	15,977,594	19,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000	+3,022,406	-----
General administrative expenses-----	5,778,203	5,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	-278,203	+500,000
Emergency fund-----	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	234,408,522	12a 226,670,000	180,755,400	213,306,531	-21,101,991	+32,551,131

¹ Includes funds for Pay Act and wage board increases recommended in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

² Includes \$1,130,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

³ Fund financed from power receipts. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

⁴ Includes \$4,096,400 for liquidation of contract obligations, and \$2,590,000 requested in H. Doc. 370.

⁵ Includes \$2,000,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$250,000 contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁶ Indefinite appropriation of receipts.

⁷ Includes \$300,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, \$270,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$175,000 contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁸ Includes \$575,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

⁹ Includes \$1,380,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

¹⁰ Included in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹¹ In addition to funds otherwise made available. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

¹² Includes \$2,285,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952, and \$3,000,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

^{12a} Includes \$2,050,000 submitted in S. Doc. No. 145.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 ¹	Budget estimates, 1953	Recom- mended in House bill for 1953	Amount rec- omended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953 House bill
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY						
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	¹³ \$22,034,100	¹⁴ \$29,055,000	¹⁴ \$25,362,685	\$25,301,100	+\$3,267,000	—\$3,753,900
BUREAU OF MINES						
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	17,443,603	18,657,000	18,000,000	18,657,000	+1,213,397	—
Health and safety.....	4,075,000	4,080,000	4,080,000	4,080,000	+5,000	—
Construction.....	1,587,412	¹⁵ 3,600,000	¹⁵ 3,600,000	¹⁵ 3,600,000	+2,012,588	—
General administrative expenses.....	1,260,841	1,278,000	1,278,000	1,278,000	+17,159	—
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	24,366,856	27,615,000	26,958,000	27,615,000	+3,248,144	+657,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Management and protection.....	8,175,000	8,791,000	8,791,000	8,791,000	+616,000	—
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	7,448,790	8,004,000	8,004,000	8,004,000	+555,210	—
Construction.....	11,370,000	12,750,000	11,770,000	19,670,000	+8,300,000	+7,900,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,254,774	1,360,000	1,262,000	1,342,000	+87,226	+80,000
Total, National Park Service.....	28,248,564	30,905,000	29,827,000	37,807,000	+9,558,436	+7,980,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Management of resources.....	6,943,196	7,292,000	¹⁶ 7,292,000	7,325,375	+382,179	+33,375
Investigation of resources.....	¹⁷ 4,173,986	4,056,000	4,056,000	4,062,000	—111,986	+6,000
Construction.....	¹⁸ 1,263,742	400,000	450,000	628,000	—635,742	+178,000
General administrative expenses.....	861,631	904,000	904,000	904,000	+42,369	—
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	(¹⁹)	—	—
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	13,242,555	12,652,000	12,702,000	12,919,375	—323,180	+217,375

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of Territories.....	7, 166, 700	20 14, 080, 000	8, 703, 037	9, 320, 287	+2, 153, 587	-4, 759, 713	+617, 259
Alaska public works.....	7, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	13, 208, 200	+6, 208, 200	-6, 791, 800	+6, 208, 200
Construction of roads, Alaska.....	20, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	-3, 000, 000	-----	-----
Operation and maintenance of roads, Alaska.....	2, 040, 000	3, 318, 000	3, 318, 000	3, 318, 000	+378, 000	-----	-----
Construction, Alaska Railroad.....	2, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	3, 906, 000	3, 906, 000	+1, 906, 000	-12, 094, 000	-----
Virgin Islands public works.....	992, 970	21 2, 567, 000	21 2, 567, 000	21 2, 567, 000	+1, 574, 030	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories.....	40, 099, 670	72, 965, 000	42, 494, 037	49, 319, 487	+9, 219, 817	-23, 645, 513	+6, 825, 450
ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 290, 911	2, 525, 000	2, 525, 000	2, 525, 000	+234, 089	-----	-----
Subtotal, Department of the Interior.....	525, 916, 216	628, 881, 800	485, 032, 253	557, 476, 364	+31, 560, 148	-71, 405, 436	+72, 444, 111
VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Revolving fund.....	2, 595, 000	1, 665, 000	975, 000	1, 515, 000	-1, 080, 000	-150, 000	+540, 000
Grants.....	130, 000	255, 000	241, 000	241, 000	+111, 000	-14, 000	-----
Administrative expenses ¹²	150, 000	154, 000	154, 000	154, 000	+4, 000	-----	-----
Total, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	2, 725, 000	1, 920, 000	1, 216, 000	1, 756, 000	-969, 000	-164, 000	+540, 000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	528, 641, 216	630, 801, 800	486, 248, 253	559, 232, 364	+30, 591, 148	-71, 569, 436	+72, 984, 111
Emergency flood and storm repairs (S. Doc. 134).....	-----	1, 350, 000	-----	1, 350, 000	+1, 350, 000	-----	+1, 350, 000
Grand total.....	528, 641, 216	632, 151, 800	486, 248, 253	560, 582, 364	+31, 941, 148	-71, 569, 436	+74, 334, 111

¹ Includes funds for pay act and wage board increases contained in the Third Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹³ Includes \$150,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁴ Includes \$4,912,865 for activities previously carried under "Maintenance and Operation, Army."

¹⁵ Includes \$2,000,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

¹⁶ In addition, indefinite appropriation of receipts from Privilef Islands operations is included in accompanying bill.

¹⁷ Includes \$150,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁸ Includes \$530,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1952.

¹⁹ Indefinite appropriation of receipts.

²⁰ Includes \$1,900,000 requested in H. Doc. 359.

²¹ Includes \$1,467,000 for liquidation of contract obligations.

²² Corporate funds. Not included in totals of this tabulation.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 24, 1952

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

For actions of June 23, 1952
82nd-2nd, Ho. 110

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Reps. Cooley and Hope introduced bills to make FCA independent agency, etc.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7176 (S. Rept. 1803)(p. 7957). The "Daily Digest" states: "As approved, the bill authorizes expenditures of \$560,582,364, an increase of \$74,334,111 over the House-passed bill. The amount of regular and supplemental estimates for these appropriations was \$632,151,800." (p. D626.) Sen. McFarland announced that the bill will be debated Wed. (p. 7957).
2. PROPERTY SEIZURE. Adopted, 42-32, a McFarland motion to table the McCarran motion to take up S. J. Res. 158, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to taking of private property (pp. 7953-64).
3. PUERTO RICO. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican Constitution. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 7967-86.)
4. MATERIALS POLICY. Sen. Johnson of Tex. commended the report of the President's Materials Policy Commission, although not agreeing with all of the report (p. 7975).
5. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7800, to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits under the Social Security Act (S. Rept. 1806)(pp. 7986-7).
6. TUNA-FISH IMPORTS. H. R. 5693, to provide for a tariff on imported tuna fish, was made the unfinished business (p. 7986).

HOUSE

7. **FOREST PRODUCTS.** A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 4916, amending the act of 1947 on the disposition of materials on national forest lands (p. D628).

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. **FARM CREDIT.** H. R. 8336 and H. R. 8337, by Reps. Cooley and Hope, to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal farm credit system, to make FCA an independent establishment of the Federal Government, to create a Farm Credit Board, to abolish certain offices, and to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm credit institutions; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8018).
9. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** H. Res. 703, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to authorize the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate U. S. participation in the International Materials Conference; to Rules Committee (p. 8018).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. **PRICE CONTROL.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Holifield criticizing House action in adopting various amendments to H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act, which he claimed "completely nullify a price-control bill" (pp. A4109-10).
11. **WOOL; PURCHASING.** Rep. Berry inserted C. J. Fawcett's (National Wool Marketing Corp.) telegram urging retention of the Berry amendment to the Defense Production Act, which would require use of domestic wool in all Government contracts, and claiming that the wool industry has not been able to get relief under Sec. 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or Sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (p. A4108).
12. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Rep. Magee inserted a Missouri Farmer editorial criticizing flood control activities of the Army Engineers on the Missouri River and outlining three methods to control floods, one of which is adopting proper soil conservation practices to retain the rain where it falls (pp. A4108-9).
13. **EXPENDITURES.** Rep. Martin inserted his recent address before the Pa. Disabled American Veterans' annual conference criticizing "unsound fiscal policies" and "wasteful and extravagant spending" (pp. A4114-5).
14. **REORGANIZATION.** Sen. Benton inserted a tabulation showing the status of 20 un-enacted bills containing recommendations of the Hoover Commission (pp. A4115-6).
15. **ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Thye inserted a St. Paul Pioneer-Press editorial criticizing Senate action in recommitting the bill to construct this project (p. A4117).
16. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle pointing out that the dairy industry is the second most important industry in Calif. and including various newspaper and magazine articles outlining the achievements of the dairy industry in that State. (pp. A4117-20).
17. **FARM PROGRAM.** Rep. Cooley inserted his recent speech before the American Plant Food Council outlining the responsibilities of farmers to the Nation and the obligations of the Government to the farmers (pp. A4120-1).

DAMAGE FROM GREAT LAKES WATER LEVELS—ARTICLE FROM MILWAUKEE (WIS.) JOURNAL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Great Lakes States are confronted now, as they have been in the past, with a tremendous problem of damage caused by the levels of the Lakes.

Recently the United States Corps of Engineers completed a four-volume study of damage done to Great Lakes States. This study shows some \$5,000,000 damage inflicted on Wisconsin's Lake Michigan shore and almost a million dollars on its Lake Superior shore.

It is a fact, of course, that lake levels can be too low, just as they have been very definitely too high.

It is my own feeling and the feeling of the Great Lakes Harbors Association, and many other groups, that the way to meet the lake-level problem is through an interstate compact voluntarily agreed to by all the States affected.

We do not feel that the United States Congress should pass separate bills largely at the behest of this State or that, such as lake-diversion legislation recently reported out by the House Public Works Committee. Let the States work out their own agreement, and let the Congress thereafter validate the compact.

At this time I send to the desk an article from the Thursday, June 19, issue of the Milwaukee Journal reporting on the problem of shore damage done to my own State. This report could, of course, be duplicated in the instance of the other States, and I submit it today, not just in the interest of Wisconsin but in the interest of a sound interstate compact.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this article be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and be thereafter appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and the article will be referred to the Committee on Public Works, and be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

(See Appendix.)

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 2026. A bill to provide for adjustment in the compensation of certain employees transferred to the General Services Administration from the Post Office Department pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 18, effective July 1, 1950; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1804); and

S. 2457. A bill to authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by postmasters, officers, and employees of the field service of the Post Office Department who died between July 1, 1951, and October 24, 1951; with amendments (Rept. No. 1805).

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1953—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, the bill

(H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1803) thereon.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Does the bill contain the various amendments which the Senator from Wyoming suggested during the session of the committee, but which he was forced to abandon because his presence was required on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. HAYDEN. I assure the Senator from Wyoming that he is adequately cared for.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 23, 1952, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 968) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to mutual military aid in an emergency.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. 3372. A bill for the relief of the alien Lt. Col. Panagiotis Christopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 3373. A bill directing the Secretary of Interior to issue patents to the Mountain States Development Co. and the Crescent Eagle Oil Co. on payment of purchase price of \$2.50 per acre; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (by request):

S. 3374. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of June 29, 1888, relating to the office of Supervisor of New York Harbor; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BENTON:

S. 3375. A bill for the relief of Demetry Timoshuk;

S. 3376. A bill for the relief of Sister Elvira Stornelli; and

S. 3377. A bill for the relief of Sister Augusta Sala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3378. A bill to authorize certain beach erosion control of the shore line of the State of Connecticut from the Connecticut River to the Hammonasset River (Old Saybrook, Westbrook, and Clinton); to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 3379. A bill to authorize the construction of two surveying ships for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 3380. A bill to govern the hospitalization of the mentally ill of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, joint-

ly, to the bill (H. R. 7391) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7778) to authorize emergency appropriations for the purpose of erecting certain post office and Federal court buildings, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iraq, vice Edward S. Crocker 2d;

Donald R. Heath, of Kansas, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the State of Vietnam and to the Kingdom of Cambodia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the State of Vietnam and to the Kingdom of Cambodia;

James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Syria, vice Cavendish W. Cannon;

Robert N. Allen, of Oklahoma, and sundry other persons for appointment and promotion in the diplomatic service;

Lionel M. Summers, of the District of Columbia, and sundry other persons for appointment and promotion in the diplomatic service; and

G. Lewis Jones, of Maryland, and sundry other officers and persons for appointment and promotion in the diplomatic service.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive K, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a convention with Finland, relating to estate taxes; without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 13);

Executive L, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a convention with Finland, relating to income taxes; without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 13); and

Executive P, Eighty-second Congress, first session, a convention with Switzerland, relating to estate taxes; without reservation (Ex. Rept. No. 13).

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

Address delivered by him before annual convention of Disabled American Veterans, Department of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, June 20, 1952.

Press release of address by him on subject of defense of local government delivered by him before the annual convention of Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, at Pittsburgh, June 20, 1952.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Address delivered by Hon. Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and United States Government delegate to thirty-fifth annual ILO conference in response to Director General's report.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Article on progress of the Korean war, written by Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson, and published in the New York Journal American of June 22, 1952.

Article entitled "Jersey Lent United States War Weapons," published in the New York Journal American of June 22, 1952.

By Mr. SCHOEPEL:

Editorial entitled "Let's All Take the Cure," written by Dean Sims, and published in the magazine Manage for June 1952.

By Mr. BENTON:

Editorial published in the Christian Century of June 18, 1952, concerning the Korean prisoners-of-war problem on Koje Island.

Article by Edward A. Connell, Stamford, Conn., entitled "The Vanishing Art of Political Debate," published in the May 10, 1952, issue of America.

Compilation entitled "Legislative Box Score," regarding recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

By Mr. THYE:

Editorial entitled "Senatorial Study," relating to the St. Lawrence seaway, published in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, on June 19, 1952.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER IMMIGRATION BILL

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, an editorial entitled "The McCarran Bill," published in the Detroit Free Press of June 14, 1952, relative to the McCarran-Walter bill.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE McCARRAN BILL

The controversial McCarran-Walter immigration bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It now rests with President Truman, whether or not it shall become law.

The bill, the object of about 4 years of legislative study, cannot be regarded as perfect. But all told, it is not a bad measure. Certainly it possesses some good features.

Among these is the fact that for the first time since 1924 it recodifies a mass of immigration and naturalization law. It retains the quota system pretty much as it. Among the exceptions, however, is a provision for limited immigration of Asiatics and Pacific islanders, who heretofore have not been admitted at all. It also clarifies deportable offenses, making it less easy for fuzzy-minded officials to deport aliens for trivial offenses.

There are many people who are dissatisfied with the McCarran-Walter bill because it is less liberal than they hoped for. This group will exert considerable pressure on the President for his veto.

On the other hand, by continuing the immigration practices long in effect, the bill undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the majority of Americans.

EXCLUSION FROM GROSS INCOME THE PROCEEDS OF CERTAIN SPORTS PROGRAMS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7345) to exclude from gross income the proceeds of certain sports programs conducted for the benefit of the American National Red Cross. I ask unanimous consent for the

immediate consideration of the report. The report is the bill as it passed the Senate except for one technical amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7345) to exclude from gross income the proceeds of certain sports programs conducted for the benefit of the American National Red Cross, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 4. (a) Section 23 (o) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions by individuals for charitable contributions) is hereby amended by striking out '15 per centum' and inserting in lieu thereof '20 per centum'.

"(b) Section 120 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to unlimited deduction for charitable and other contributions) is hereby amended by striking out '15 per centum' and inserting in lieu thereof '20 per centum'.

"(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply only with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1951; and the Senate agree to the same."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to exclude from gross income the proceeds of certain sports programs conducted for the benefit of the American National Red Cross, and for other purposes."

WALTER F. GEORGE,
TOM CONNALLY,
HARRY FLOOD BYRD,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
ROBT. A. TAFT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
JERE COOPER,
JOHN D. DINGELL,
W. D. MILLS,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,
THOMAS A. JENKINS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO THE TAKING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business is Senate Joint Resolution 151, Calendar No. 1651. However, there is pending a motion by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 158, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the taking of private property.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hennings	Millikin
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Benton	Hill	Moody
Brewster	Hoey	Morse
Bricker	Holland	Mundt
Bridges	Humphrey	Murray
Byrd	Hunt	Neely
Cain	Jenner	Nixon
Case	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Connally	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Kem	Schoeppel
Douglas	Kerr	Seaton
Duff	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Dworshak	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Eaton	Lehman	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Long	Sparkman
Ferguson	Magnuson	Stennis
Flanders	Malone	Taft
Fulbright	Martin	Thye
George	Maybank	Underwood
Gillette	McCarran	Watkins
Green	McClellan	Welker
Hayden	McFarland	Wiley
Hendrickson	McKellar	Williams

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there is pending before the Senate the motion of the senior Senator from Nevada to take up for consideration Calendar No. 1537, Senate Joint Resolution 158. The joint resolution proposes a constitutional amendment relative to the taking of private property.

The joint resolution is extremely simple and extremely clear. It proposes an amendment to the Constitution to provide that the Executive power of the United States shall not be construed to extend at any time to any taking of

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I am pleased to yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the statement made by the able chairman of the Finance Committee that certain deletions had been made in the bill as it came from the House. I was particularly concerned with section 6, as I recall the section, dealing with municipal employees.

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is my understanding that the Senate committee has committed that from the bill which it has reported to the Senate.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true, and also section 3. Those were the only two sections we omitted. We did that solely because a large number of witnesses had asked to be allowed to appear, and both of those sections were somewhat controversial. But we are stating in the report that we are not prejudging those sections, nor passing upon their merits, and that if the House will send those sections back to us in the form of a separate bill, we shall then proceed with the hearing.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That was the part of the statement which somewhat puzzled me. Is it contemplated that the House may send them back in a separate bill very soon, so that we could hope for action in the Senate before the Congress adjourns? Or is it anticipated that we shall have to wait until another bill comes up in the next Congress before we can get action?

Mr. GEORGE. I think the House could pass and send such a bill to the Senate promptly. The House having passed House bill 7800 containing those sections, I see no reason why it could not pass and send to the Senate immediately a separate bill embodying them. I may say to the Senator from Alabama, had we known that we were to return after the July conventions, we probably would have held this bill and started hearings on it next week. But we were uncertain, and we knew very well that many Members of the Senate wanted to adjourn by July 5 or 6 if possible. So, in order to get action on the necessary increases in the old-age and insurance provisions of the act, and also in order to make certain other changes which would be very helpful to the beneficiaries under the social-security system, we in the committee were of opinion that we were justified in eliminating those two provisions for the time being.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I am confining my remarks to section 6. I am not so familiar with section 3 as I am with section 6. Am I correct in my understanding that, once before, the Senate Finance Committee reported a provision which was substantially the same as section 6? Was not that included in a

bill which was previously reported by the Finance Committee?

Mr. GEORGE. It was not identical with section 6.

Mr. SPARKMAN. No; but it covered the same general field.

Mr. GEORGE. It covered the same general field. The section was narrowed in conference, because at that time the House was not quite willing to go as far the Senate went.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That was my understanding. The House has passed such a provision, and the Senate committee reported it once. In other words, the subject matter has been acted on by both Houses. I appreciate the situation which confronted the committee, and I appreciate how diligently the able chairman and his committee have worked in an effort to report this proposed legislation. I am disappointed that section 6 is not included, because it seems to me that the controversy involved in it has been reduced to a minimum. It has been pretty well narrowed down to the fact that certain classes of employees do not want to be included, but that others do.

Therefore, Mr. President, when the bill comes up on the floor of the Senate I hope we may have an opportunity to discuss the matter of including those employees. I send to the desk at this time an amendment, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table, with the hope that I may be able to present an amendment to the bill at the proper time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, it depends upon what the Senate does, as to whether an effort will be made to bring the bill to a vote. If it is apparent that we cannot adjourn, but will merely recess, we shall have the opportunity to have hearings upon these and other sections, including the deleted sections.

I may say to the Senator from Alabama that the committee is now confronted with requests to be heard, from certain people who were highly displeased with the provision originally contained in the bill, and who wished us to delete it. As a result of action taken by both Houses, they were excluded. They now want to be heard on this bill, if this matter is to be dealt with at all, and approximately 10 or 12 witnesses have made applications to be heard. That was our only reason for not proposing to retain that provision in the bill.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the Senator.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make an announcement: The Senate has just taken up House bill 5693, the so-called tuna fish bill. I believe the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] has another bill he desires

to have considered; as I understand, it is a bill amending the Internal Revenue Code. That bill is House bill 3168, Calendar No. 1091. Notice has previously been given that that bill will be taken up after the tuna fish bill is disposed of.

Mr. President, I wish to give notice also that, on Wednesday, we expect to lay aside temporarily whatever may then be before the Senate, and to consider the Interior Department appropriation bill. It is very important that the appropriation bills be disposed of as rapidly as they are reported. I thank the chairman of the Appropriations Committee for his expeditious handling of the Interior Department bill, which can now be considered by the Senate. I hope he will be able to have all the remaining appropriation bills reported to the Senate this week, and that we may dispose of them as fast as they are presented.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not see in the Chamber the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], who is in charge of the State, Justice and Commerce appropriation bill, but that bill was reported to the full committee this afternoon, and is to be considered at 10:30 tomorrow morning. I think it will be reported to the Senate before the day is over.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is fine. I congratulate the distinguished chairman upon the progress he is making on these bills.

Mr. President, tomorrow we shall try to announce a program for the remainder of the week, but I give notice that at the first opportunity afforded House bill 7800, which has just been reported by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], will be considered. It is very important that those affected by the bill should receive the increases it provides, and it is equally important that the aged, the blind, and dependent children also have an increase. In order that I may not be charged with having failed to give notice, I now give notice that House bill 7800 will be taken up and considered at the first opportunity.

I also desire to give notice that we may call upon the Senate to work long hours any day this week. But we shall try to announce, shortly after we convene, when we are to have an evening session. If Congress is to be able to adjourn before the national conventions long hours and hard work will be required. We shall take a recess now, if it is the pleasure of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 24, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer: Almighty God, we are again offering unto Thee our prayers of praise and petition.

Strengthen and sustain us during this day with the fellowship of Thy presence and the endowment of Thy power.

May we be of one mind with all who seek Thy will, and of one purpose with all who serve Thee.

Show us how we may develop new capacities of insight and interpretation, of patience and perseverance, of achievement and victory as we face difficult problems.

In all our perplexities and uncertainties, may we trust and commit ourselves with courage and confidence to the guidance of Thy divine spirit which is infinitely wiser than our own.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 20, 1952, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 160. An act to amend section 5192 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the reserves of certain national banks;

H. R. 699. An act for the relief of Mrs. Blanche Richards, owner of the Bozarth Nursing Home, Toppenish, Wash.;

H. R. 812. An act for the relief of Karel Vaclav Malinovsky;

H. R. 856. An act for the relief of Dr. James F. Spindler;

H. R. 885. An act for the relief of Heinrich von Biel, Margarethe von Biel, and Doris Schumann;

H. R. 966. An act for the relief of Mrs. Solveig Normanson;

H. R. 1097. An act for the relief of Ethel White, Frankie Ezell, and Ralph James;

H. R. 1261. An act for the relief of Alexander L. Wiesiolowski;

H. R. 1583. An act for the relief of Francis A. Gunn;

H. R. 1690. An act for the relief of Carl M. Campbell, James R. White, and Frederick J. Powers;

H. R. 1788. An act to authorize the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole Tribes of Indians to make contracts with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, or

his authorized representative, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of Margaret Frankel;

H. R. 2221. An act for the relief of Gertrude Manhal;

H. R. 2296. An act for the relief of Mother Anna Fasulo;

H. R. 2413. An act for the relief of the Kloman Instrument Co., Inc.;

H. R. 2510. An act for the relief of Mrs. Beverly Brunell Roth;

H. R. 2595. An act for the relief of Clarice D'Amico and Chiara Antonucci;

H. R. 2629. An act for the relief of Dr. Leonidas M. Pappas;

H. R. 2718. An act for the relief of Enrique M. Orpilla;

H. R. 2719. An act for the relief of Philip Fugh, Sarah Liu Fugh, and John Fugh;

H. R. 2810. An act for the relief of James Nels Ekberg;

H. R. 2832. An act for the relief of Leszek Kazimierz Pawlowicz;

H. R. 3155. An act for the relief of Sebastiano Bellò, Dino Bianchi, Pierino Ciccarese, Vincenzo Dall'Alda, Vittorio De Gasperi, Salvatore Puggioni, Giovanni Battista Volpato, and Leone Montini;

H. R. 3220. An act for the relief of Joseph Wynn Steel and William Peter Kruse;

H. R. 3501. An act for the relief of Takae Nomura;

H. R. 3534. An act for the relief of Gabriella Rubido Zichy;

H. R. 3616. An act for the relief of the Pacific Fruit Express Co.;

H. R. 4067. An act for the relief of Samuel Thomas Wong;

H. R. 4070. An act for the relief of Isabelle F. Story;

H. R. 4182. An act for the relief of Clarence Sudbeck;

H. R. 4344. An act for the relief of Clyde R. Sharp;

H. R. 4465. An act for the relief of Angela Moniz McCracken;

H. R. 4543. An act for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla Crowley;

H. R. 5208. An act for the relief of Sor Eufrasia Gomez Gallego, Sor Francisca Gil Martinez, and Sor Rosalia De La Maza;

H. R. 5301. An act for the relief of Leonard Jesse Richards (Michio Inoue);

H. R. 5349. An act for the relief of Mrs. Edith P. Powell;

H. R. 5479. An act for the relief of the estate of Floyd L. Greenwood;

H. R. 5526. An act for the relief of Dr. J. Ernest Ayre;

H. R. 5543. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elisabeth Rosalia Haste;

H. R. 5599. An act to provide for the conveyance of the Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg, Va., to the Petersburg Battlefield Museum Corp., and for other purposes;

H. R. 5687. An act for the relief of Peter Mihaly Berend;

H. R. 5755. An act for the relief of Chong So Yong;

H. R. 5759. An act for the relief of Chizuko Nakagami;

H. R. 5957. An act for the relief of Veronica Merita Ritson;

H. R. 6010. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lennie G. Clarkson and William E. Clarkson;

H. R. 6023. An act for the relief of Fred Augustus Snead, Jr.;

H. R. 6117. An act for the relief of Dellana Meulenkamp;

H. R. 6152. An act for the relief of Lucille Hujima;

H. R. 6231. An act for the relief of Gordon Uglow;

H. R. 6259. An act to authorize the admission of Wong Ng Chin Chun to the United States;

H. R. 6264. An act for the relief of Louis R. Chadbourne;

H. R. 6500. An act to amend the joint resolution of August 8, 1946, as amended, with respect to appropriations authorized for the conduct of investigations and studies thereunder;

H. R. 6635. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 6754. An act to provide that salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes shall not be reduced by reason of increases in the length of such routes;

H. R. 6857. An act to amend section 7a of the act entitled "An act to regulate the employment of minors within the District of Columbia," approved May 29, 1928;

H. R. 6943. An act to fix the seniority rights and service of Albert O. Raeder as sergeant in the District of Columbia Fire Department;

H. R. 7030. An act to amend certain acts and parts of acts which require the submission of documents to the Post Office Department under oath, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7253. An act to authorize the conveyance to the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum of certain parcels of land in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7758. An act to revise certain laws relating to the mail-messenger service; and

H. R. 7877. An act to amend section 1699 of title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the unloading of mail from vessels.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 404. An act to amend the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945;

H. R. 1267. An act to reimburse the Stamey Construction Co. and/or the Oklahoma Paving Co., as their interests appear;

H. R. 1853. An act to authorize the granting to Kaiser Steel Corp. of rights-of-way on, over, under, through, and across certain public lands, and of patent in fee to certain other public lands;

H. R. 2813. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Collbran reclamation project, Colorado, and to provide for disposition of the project upon completion of repayment;

H. R. 3589. An act to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" with respect to recording and performing rights in literary works;

H. R. 3600. An act for the relief of Dr. Alexander Symeonidis;

H. R. 3707. An act for the relief of Edgar L. Dimmick;

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate adopted measure approving Puerto Rico Constitution, tabled motion to take up measure proposing constitutional amendment on seizure, and adopted conference report on Red Cross.

Bill increasing disabled veterans' pensions cleared for President by House.

Senate committees approved treaties, and Interior appropriations bill.

House groups opened hearings regarding distribution of excess aircraft materials and investigation of liquor industry price fixing.

Conferees agreed to file report on Red Cross bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 7956-7958

Bills Introduced: Nine bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3372 to S. 3380. Page 7957

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 7176, Interior Department appropriations for 1953, with amendments (S. Rept. 1803);

S. 2026, to provide for adjustment in the compensation of certain employees transferred to the GSA from the Post Office Department pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 18, with amendment (S. Rept. 1804);

S. 2457, to authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by certain postal employees who died between July 1, 1951, and October 24, 1951, with amendments (S. Rept. 1805); and

H. R. 7800, to amend the Social Security Act, increasing old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, with amendments (S. Rept. 1806). Pages 7957, 7986

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. Page 7957.

Constitutional Amendment on Seizure: By 42 yeas to 32 nays, Senate adopted McFarland motion to table motion of Senator McCarran to take up S. J. Res. 158, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to taking of private property. Pages 7958-7962

Red Cross: Senate adopted conference report on H. R. 7345, to exclude from gross income certain receipts collected for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Page 7958

Puerto Rico Constitution: Senate discharged Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs from further consideration of, and it then passed with amendment, H. J.

Res. 430, approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, after substituting for the text thereof the language of S. J. Res. 151, a similar Senate measure, which had first been amended, as follows: Adopted: Committee amendment, as amended by adoption of modified Johnston (South Carolina) amendment, requiring any amendment or revision of Puerto Rico Constitution to be approved by U. S. Congress. Two other amendments proposed to committee amendment were rejected, as follows: (1) Johnston (South Carolina) amendment to limit term of Governor to 4 years, with ineligibility for reelection, and (2) Stennis amendment, providing for trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions in Puerto Rico.

Senate asked for conference and appointed as conferees Senators O'Mahoney, Murray, McFarland, Millikin, and Cordon.

S. J. Res. 151 was indefinitely postponed. Pages 7964, 7967-7986

Tuna Fish: Senate made its unfinished business H. R. 5693, relating to the importation of tuna fish. Pages 7986

Treaties Reported: Three conventions, as follows, were reported (Exec. Rept. 13):

Convention with Finland relating to estate taxes, signed at Washington, March 3, 1952 (Exec. K, 82d Cong., 2d sess.); convention with Finland relating to income taxes, signed at Washington, March 3, 1952 (Exec. L, 82d Cong., 2d sess.); and convention with Switzerland relating to estate taxes, signed at Washington, July 9, 1951 (Exec. P, 82d Cong., 1st sess.). Page 7957

Program for Tuesday: Senate recessed at 5:50 p. m. until noon Tuesday, June 24, when it will continue on H. R. 5693, relating to importation of tuna fish.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the Senate with amendments H. R. 7176, Interior appropriations for 1953. As approved, the bill authorizes expenditures of \$560,582,364, an increase of \$74,334,111 over the House-passed bill. The amount of regular and supplemental estimates for these appropriations was \$632,151,800.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, in executive session, completed the marking up of H. R. 7289, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1953, and ordered the bill reported to the full committee with amendments.

Prior to this action, subcommittee heard testimony with regard to items for UNESCO from Senator Knowland; Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, retired, Tampa, Fla.; and Howland H. Sargeant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, accompanied by his associates. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee, in executive session, met for the consideration of H. R. 8120, to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and heard Maj. Gen. Patrick Timberlake, Maj. Gen. Colby Myers, and Brig. Gen. L. B. Washbourne, all of the Air Force, present detailed justifica-

tions for new construction. Subcommittee continues tomorrow.

GERMAN TREATY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported for Senate ratification the Convention on Relations Between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany, signed at Bonn on May 26, 1952, with Charter of Arbitration Tribunal annexed (Exec. Q, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), with the following interpretation: "That the constitutional procedures, as used in this convention, require that any military implementation, other than the retained powers referred to in paragraph one of article II of this convention (including all other conventions, agreements, or understandings which may become effective as a result of ratification of this convention), must have authorization by the Congress." Committee also approved for reporting convention with Finland relating to estate taxes, signed at Washington, March 3, 1952 (Exec. K, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), convention with Finland relating to income taxes, signed at Washington, March 3, 1952 (Exec. L, 82d Cong., 2d sess.), and convention with Switzerland relating to estate taxes, signed at Washington, July 9, 1951 (Exec. P, 82d Cong., 1st sess.); the nominations of Burton Y. Berry, to be Ambassador to Iraq, Donald R. Heath, to be Ambassador to Vietnam and Cambodia, James S. Moose, Jr., to be Minister to Syria; and sundry routine nominations in the Foreign Service. Committee continues tomorrow, when it will consider the protocol to North Atlantic Treaty covering security guaranties to members of European Defense Community by parties to North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Paris on May 27, 1952 (Exec. R, 82d Cong., 2d sess.).

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: Nine public bills, H. R. 8335-8343; three private bills, H. R. 8344-8346; and four resolutions, H. J. Res. 487, H. Con. Res. 227, and H. Res. 702 and 703, were introduced.

Page 8018

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. 3276, making a typographical correction in Public Law 342 (82d Cong.) (H. Rept. 2264);

17 private bills, H. R. 4760, 5206, 5608, 5435, 6515, 6712, 6903, 6904, 6915, 6942, 6978, 6983, 7054, 7477, 7565, 7665, and 7667 (H. Repts. 2265-2281, respectively);

Conference report on H. R. 7345 to exclude from gross income certain receipts collected for the benefit of the American Red Cross (H. Rept. 2282); and

H. R. 6845, to continue until June 30, 1953, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap and relaying and rerolling rails (H. Rept. 2283).

Page 8018

Cleared for the President: The following bills were sent to the White House by the concurrence of the House in Senate amendments thereto:

D. C. hospital center: H. R. 7496, extending the period for authorization for appropriations to establish a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia.

Disabled veterans: H. R. 7783, providing an approximate 15-percent increase in the rates of statutory awards for service-connected disabled veterans of all wars.

Private Bill: H. R. 5185, a private bill. Pages 7990-7991

Taxation: Considered and passed by a voice vote the following bills from the Committee on Ways and Means:

H. R. 7255, to amend the Internal Revenue Code relating to employee stock purchase plans.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 25, 1952
For actions of June 24, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 111

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate defeated tuna-fish imports bill. House Rules Committee cleared price-support levels bill. Senate committee reported State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House cleared Collbran reclamation bill to President. House committee ordered reported Bosone small reclamation projects bill.

SENATE

- TUNA-FISH IMPORTS.** By a 32-43 vote, defeated H. R. 5693, to impose a tariff on tuna-fish imports (pp. 8031-48).
- STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7269 (S. Rept. 1807) (p. 8026). The "Daily Digest" states: "As approved, the bill authorizes expenditures of \$1,015,016,735, a decrease from the House-passed bill of \$1,906,996. The amount of the regular and supplemental estimates for these appropriations was \$1,243,136,809." (p. D631.)
- INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** This bill, H. R. 7176, was made the unfinished business (p. 8059). Sens. Douglas and Hayden submitted various amendments which they intend to propose to the bill (p. 8029).
- MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT.** Both Houses received from the Budget Bureau a report on management improvements and employee awards pursuant to Title X of the Classification Act of 1949; to Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service (pp. 8023, 8088).
- VETERANS' BENEFITS.** Sen. Ferguson spoke in favor of several amendments to H. R. 7656, the GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict (pp. 8027-9).
- BUDGETING.** Sen. McClellan spoke in favor of S. 913, to provide for a joint budget committee (pp. 8030-1).

7. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** The Majority Leader, in reply to a question as to whether Congress would recess or adjourn, stated: "We are driving for adjournment on the 5th of July, and we hope that we shall reach adjournment by that time." He further stated, however, "I am not making any promises." (p. 8049.)

HOUSE

8. **APPROPRIATIONS.** House conferees submitted conference report on H. R. 6854, Treasury-Post Office Departments appropriation bill for 1953. (H. Rept. 2284) (p. 8064). Received the President's letter transmitting a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$868,491.17 for the payment of claims for damages, audited claims, and judgments rendered against the United States (H. Doc. 517) (p. 8087).
9. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** The Rules Committee granted a rule for the consideration of H. R. 8122, to continue the present method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities and continue 90%-of-parity price supports (p. 8085).
10. **RECLAMATION.** Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 2813, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. (pp. 8068-9). This bill will now be sent to the President. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6163, providing for irrigation works in connection with the Chief Joseph Dam project, Columbia River, Wash., and H. R. 7084, establishing a small reclamation projects fund (p. D634). Rep. Mitchell spoke in favor of the Hells Canyon Dam (Idaho) and he claimed the Idaho Power Company is opposing this project through large-scale advertising, and that the costs of this advertising is borne by the consumers (pp. 8069-71).
11. **PURCHASING.** Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 7405, to provide for a single supply cataloging and standardization system for the Defense Department. One amendment provides for coordination with GSA in its cataloging efforts so as to prevent unnecessary duplication. (pp. 8063-41.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. **FORESTRY; PUBLIC LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 8341, providing for the acquisition of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and cinder deposits on national forest lands (p. D634).
13. **PERSONNEL.** The Judiciary Committee rereferred to subcommittee for further study S. 2545, permitting the advance of travel expenses and subsistence to Government employees by one agency for the convenience of another (p. D634).
14. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Extension of remarks by Rep. Clements criticizing House action in adopting the Talle and other amendments to the defense production bill which Clements claimed eliminated "our program of economic stabilization," and he inserted Economic Stabilizer Putnam's recent statement opposing these amendments (pp. 8065-6).
15. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Rules Committee "deferred action on a rule for H. R. 8243, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation" (p. D635).
16. **RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION; EXPENDITURES.** Rep. Angell spoke in favor of Government reclamation and electrification projects in the Pacific Northwest, and against high taxation and the high rate of Government spending (pp. 8076-83).

the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

S. 3384. A bill relating to the conveyance of certain property in Shawnee, Okla., by quitclaim deed, to Alfred F. Hunter, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION FOR CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—AMENDMENT

Mr. HUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3351) to establish a policy with respect to the granting of special exemptions to organizations and corporations from taxes imposed by the laws of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS FOR KOREAN VETERANS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have several amendments which I believe are of such importance that I should like 6 minutes to make a statement in relation to them. They deal with veterans of the Korean war.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amendments which I intend to propose are compensation amendments to House bill 7656, a bill to provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950. The bill is referred to as the "GI bill of rights for Korean veterans."

The amendments will provide unemployment compensation for the veteran on the same basis he would have received it if he had been employed at home instead of in the armed services.

They contain every safeguard I could devise to insure that they will not become "rocking chair" amendments or a "52-20 club" of World War II fame.

The amendments extend the benefits of his State unemployment compensation laws to the returned veteran on the same terms as those applicable to the unemployed worker. They, in effect, convert his military service into "covered employment" within the meaning of the State unemployment compensation measures.

The amendments, in brief, provide that a veteran who serves at least 90 days and receives an honorable discharge, is eligible to receive unemployment compensation for each week of unemployment which occurs between the third and fifteenth months after his discharge, or the date of enactment, whichever is later.

The amount of the unemployment allowance and the duration of the payments shall be determined by the maximum benefits and the maximum period allowed under the law of the State in which the veteran resided immediately prior to his entry into the Armed Forces.

All State laws covering unemployment compensation, except those concerning previous employment and resi-

dence will apply to the veteran. Provisions of State law, to the effect that in order to receive the benefit the veteran must be willing to work and be seeking work, will apply.

The veteran will not become eligible for the unemployment compensation benefit until 3 months after his discharge. The "GI bill for Korean veterans" already provides for mustering out pay, which the veteran will receive over the 3-month period immediately after his discharge.

A veteran who has wage credits under the State employment compensation laws would be required to use such benefits, but the Ferguson amendments would insure that he would receive the maximum benefits allowed under the State law by paying the difference between his regularly earned State benefit and the maximum allowance under the amendments.

Veterans who draw education and training allowances would not be eligible to receive the veterans' unemployment compensation. Furthermore, no provision is made for payment of benefits to those who are self-employed, because of the number of abuses which arose from this provision in the post-World War II period.

Administration of the program would be in the hands of the Veterans' Administration, but that agency would be authorized to enter into agreements with State and other Federal agencies to assist in the administration. It is contemplated that agreements will be made between the Veterans' Administration and the various State unemployment compensation agencies for efficient administration.

While cost estimates on this type of legislation are difficult to compute and necessarily only estimates, I believe that the amendments will cost less than \$60,000,000 a year at the current rate of discharge from the armed services. The full employment that prevails in most parts of the Nation may materially reduce that cost.

The amendments will provide for the returned veteran only the same treatment now accorded those at home and will insure that his military service will not serve to discriminate against him.

I submit the amendments and ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks. They are rather lengthy, because it was necessary to safeguard against abuses. I ask that they be printed in the RECORD so that they may be available to those who read the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendments were referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 61, between lines 13 and 14, insert a new title as follows:

"TITLE V—VETERANS' UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

"ELIGIBILITY

"Sec. 501. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be

determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress and who shall have been discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable, after active service of 90 days or more, or by reason of an injury or disability incurred in service in line of duty, shall be entitled, in accordance with the provisions of this title and regulations issued by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs pursuant thereto, to receive veterans' unemployment compensation as provided herein for each week of unemployment, not to exceed the total allowable under section 502, which (1) begins after the ninetieth day after the date of enactment hereof or the ninetieth day after the date of his discharge or release, whichever date is later, and (2) occurs not later than 15 months after such later date: *Provided*, That no such compensation shall be paid for any period for which he receives an education and training allowance under title II: *Provided further*, That no veterans' unemployment compensation shall be payable for any week commencing more than 5 years after the date so determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

"(b) Such person shall be deemed eligible to receive compensation for any week of unemployment if claim is made for such compensation and the Administrator finds that such person is eligible for a benefit for such week under the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim is made or that he would be eligible for such benefit except for his inability to comply with provisions of such law requiring a period of employment as a condition of such eligibility or with the provisions of such law requiring a period of residence in such State as a condition of such eligibility.

"AMOUNT OF ALLOWANCE AND PAYMENT

"Sec. 502. (a) The veterans' unemployment compensation for a week shall be an amount equal to the maximum benefit which may be paid to a person eligible therefor under the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the veteran resided immediately prior to his entrance into the active military or naval service.

"(b) The number of weeks of compensation to which each eligible veteran shall be entitled shall be the maximum number of weeks for which benefits may be paid to a person eligible therefor under the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the veteran resided immediately prior to his entrance into the active military or naval service.

"Sec. 503. (a) Veterans' unemployment compensation shall be paid at the intervals prescribed by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the claim was made: *Provided*, That if none are so prescribed veterans' unemployment compensation shall be paid at such reasonable intervals as may be determined by the Administrator.

"(b) Any compensation remaining unpaid upon the death of a claimant shall not be considered a part of the assets of the estate of the claimant, or liable for the payment of his debts, or subject to any administration of his estate, and the Administrator may make payment thereof to such person or persons he finds most equitably entitled thereto.

"ADJUSTMENT OF DUPLICATE BENEFITS

"Sec. 504. Where compensation is payable to a claimant under this title and where, for the same period, either an allowance or benefit is received under any Federal or State unemployment or disability compensation law, the amount received or accrued from such other source shall be subtracted from the compensation payable under this title (except that this section shall not apply to pension, compensation, or retired pay paid by the Veterans' Administration).

"ADMINISTRATION

"SEC. 505. (a) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer this title and shall, insofar as possible, utilize existing facilities and services of Federal and State departments or agencies on the basis of mutual agreements with such departments or agencies. Such agreements shall provide for the filing of claims for veterans' unemployment compensation with the Administrator through established public employment offices and State unemployment-compensation agencies. Such agencies, through agreement, shall also be utilized in the processing, adjustment, and determination of such claims and the payment of such compensation. To facilitate the carrying out of agreements with State departments or agencies and to assist in the discharge of the Administrator's duties under this title, a representative of the Administrator, who shall be a veteran separated from active service under honorable conditions and who at the time of appointment shall have been a bona fide resident of the State for at least 2 years, shall be located in each participating State department or agency.

"(b) The Administrator, consistent with the provisions of this title, shall prescribe such rules and regulations and require such records and reports as he may find necessary to carry out its purposes: *Provided, however,* That cooperative rules and regulations relating to the performance by Federal or State departments, or agencies, of functions under agreements made therewith may be made by the Administrator after consultation and advisement with representatives of such departments or agencies.

"(c) The Administrator may delegate to any officer or employee of his own or of any cooperating department or agency of any State such of his powers and duties, except that of prescribing rules and regulations, as the Administrator may consider necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of this title.

"(d) Veterans' unemployment compensation paid by the cooperating State agencies shall be repaid upon certification by the Administrator. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury, and without the necessity of audit and settlement by the General Accounting Office, shall pay monthly to the departments, agencies, or individuals designated, the amounts so certified.

"(e) The Administrator shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment in advance or otherwise such sums as he estimates to be necessary to compensate any Federal department or agency for its administrative expenses under this title. Such sums shall cover periods of no longer than 6 months.

"(f) The Administrator shall also from time to time certify to the Secretary of Labor such State departments or agencies as may be participating in the administration of this title, and the amount of the administrative expense incurred or to be incurred by a State under agreements made pursuant to this section. Upon such certification the Secretary of Labor shall certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by the Secretary of Labor under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and the additional amount so certified shall be paid to each State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

"(g) Any money paid to any cooperating agency or person, which is not used for the purpose for which it was paid shall, upon termination of the period covered by such payment or the agreement with such agency or person, be returned to the Treasury and credited to the current appropriation for

carrying out the purpose of this title, or, if returned after the expiration of period covered by this title, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"SEC. 506. (a) No person designated by the Administrator as a certifying officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to the payment of any veterans' unemployment compensation certified by him under this title.

"(b) No disbursing officer shall, in the absence of gross negligence, or intent to defraud the United States, be liable with respect to any payment by him under this title if it was based upon a voucher signed by a certifying officer designated by the Administrator.

"SEC. 507. Any claimant whose claim for veterans' unemployment compensation has been denied shall be entitled to a fair hearing before an impartial tribunal of the State agency or such other agency as may be designated by the Administrator. The representative of the Administrator located in each State shall be the final appellate authority in regard to contested claims arising in such State, subject to review by the Administrator.

"DECISIONS AND PROCEDURES

"SEC. 508. The authority to issue subpoenas and provisions for invoking aid of the courts of the United States in case of disobedience thereto, to make investigations, and to administer oaths, as contained in title III of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2033-34; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 131-133), shall be applicable in the administration of this title.

"PENALTIES

"SEC. 509. Any claimant who knowingly accepts veterans' unemployment compensation to which he is not entitled shall be ineligible to receive any further compensation under this title.

"SEC. 510. (a) Whoever, for the purpose of causing an increase in any veterans' unemployment compensation authorized under this title, or for the purpose of causing any compensation to be paid where none is authorized under this title, shall make or cause to be made any false statement or representation as to any wages paid or received, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement of a material fact in any claim for any compensation under this title, or whoever makes or causes to be made any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document in connection with such claim, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

"(b) Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or compensation under this title, without being entitled thereto and with intent to defraud the United States, shall be punished by a fine of no more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 511. As used in this title—

"(a) The term 'week' means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days as may be prescribed in regulations by the Administrator.

"(b) The term 'wages' means all remuneration for services from whatever sources, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash."

On page 61, strike out lines 16 to 21, inclusive.

On page 61, line 14, strike out "title V" and insert in lieu thereof "title VI."

On page 68, line 19, strike out "title VI" and insert in lieu thereof "title VII."

Renumber sections 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 601, and 602 as sections 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 701, and 702, respectively.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENTS—NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I submit two amendments intended to be proposed by me to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, one of which has appended to it a motion to suspend the rule.

I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement which I submit in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill, with some suggestions for reductions in appropriations amounting to \$31,000,000.

I shall have further amendments ready tomorrow representing further reductions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will lie on the table and be printed; and, without objection, the statement submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS ON HIS AMENDMENTS TO INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL

The first amendment calls for a reduction of \$31,000,000 from construction funds of the Bureau of Reclamation. This is approximately the amount by which the Senate committee increased the amounts passed by the House. However, this amendment is not intended to stop the action of the Senate committee and hold to the House figures. I believe reductions can easily be made in many items approved by the House.

Briefly, the \$31,000,000 reduction could be made as follows: \$16,000,000 by slowing up construction on the irrigation and water supply feature of projects, and \$15,000,000 by eliminating the 10 new projects added by the Senate committee. These 10 new projects have not been approved for appropriation by the budget so I believe we can cut them out without fear of adverse effects on national defense.

The committee report gives a curious justification for adding these 10 new projects, the total cost of which will be \$300,000,000. They state:

"The committee has been advised that the projects now under construction will soon be completed, and that if construction is not initiated on additional projects the appropriation requirements in the fiscal year 1958 for those projects under construction will be less than \$14,000,000."

"Horrors! Only \$14,000,000 in 1959? Quick, before the taxpayer gets spoiled, saddle him down with another \$300,000,000 worth of projects." That would seem to be the committee's justification.

My other amendment is aimed at correcting another inequity to the taxpayer. Funds for reclamation construction come from the General Treasury. But the revenues derived from these projects are earmarked into a special reclamation fund for building more projects. That is like a banker who makes a loan on a house with a provision that the repayment is to be used by the homeowner only to make additions to the house, with the banker left holding the bag. What a phenomenal loan. Where, but from the United States Treasury, could anyone get such a deal. Politics is sometimes a lot of fun, but I see no reason for earmarking money that rightfully belongs to the taxpayers for more irrigation projects. The

loans should be repaid into the General Treasury.

Douglas amendment reducing reclamation by \$31,000,000

Projects where slowdown in irrigation and water-supply construction could be made:

[Millions of dollars]

Project	Committee bill	Amount scheduled for water use	Possible reduction
Gila project, Arizona.....	5.6	All	1.0
All American Canal, Calif.....	1.4	All	1.0
Cachuma project, California.....	6.3	All	2.0
Central Valley, Calif.....	38.8	18.0	4.0
Colorado Big Thompson, Colo.....	18.0	7.5	2.0
Columbia Basin project, Washington.....	20.0	17.0	4.0
Missouri Basin, phase A:			
Bostwick division, Nebraska and Kansas.....	3.1	All	1.0
Cheyenne division, Angostura unit, South Dakota.....	1.1	All	.5
Frenchman-Cambridge division, Nebraska.....	2.0	All	.5
Total.....			16.0
Amount saved by stopping funds for 10 new projects not authorized by budget.....			15.0
Total savings, Douglas amendment.....			31.0

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 17, line 3, immediately after the word "irrigation", insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure for or in connection with any reclamation project unless effective provision has been made pursuant to this proviso to cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts all revenues hereafter derived by the United States from such project."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of the rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 6, after line 9, to insert a new paragraph as follows:

"The Bonneville Power Administrator, is hereby added after 'the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration,' in subsection (a) of section 5 of the act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Cong.)."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move

to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 7, after line 2, to insert a new paragraph as follows:

"CONCLUSION

"For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-ways and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II, of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875)."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 16, in line 16, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 33, after line 21, insert the following new paragraph:

"Until Congress shall further provide, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums not to exceed \$5,500,000, to supplement local revenues as may be required to enable civilian authorities to continue to carry out the civilian activities which have heretofore been carried out by the Navy: *Provided, however*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

Mr. HAYDEN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 39, after line 19, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 110. The Secretary hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Division of the Budget

and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILL FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7289) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes the following amendment, namely: On page 24, line 15, after the word "Incumbent" insert: "*Provided further*, That the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place 20 positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7289, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7289) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 31 after line 5 insert:

"Sec. 208. (a) Consent is hereby given to join the United States as a defendant in any suit (1) for the adjudication of rights to the use of water of a river system or other source, or (2) for the administration of such rights, where it appears that the United States is the owner of or is in the process of acquiring water rights by appropriation under State law, by purchase, by exchange, or otherwise, and the United States is a necessary party to such suit. The United States, when a party to any such suit, shall (1) be deemed to have waived any right to plead that the State laws are inapplicable or that the United States is not amenable thereto by reason of its sovereignty, and (2) shall be subject to the judgments, orders, and decrees of the court having jurisdiction, and may obtain review thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances: *Provided*, That no judgment for costs shall be entered against the United States in any such suit.

"(b) Summons or other process in any such suit shall be served upon the Attorney General or his designated representative.

"(c) Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the joinder of the United States in any suit or controversy in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the right of States to the use of the water of any interstate stream."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7289, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred or placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 7255. An act to amend section 165 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to employee stock purchase plans); and

H. R. 8270. An act to amend section 112 (n) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence) with respect to persons serving on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 7502. An act to amend the act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relating to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and for other purposes; placed on the calendar.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ASHTON H. WILLIAMS TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, July 1, 1952, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Ashton H. Williams, of South Carolina, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of South Carolina, vice J. Waties Waring, retired. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. WATKINS:

Biographical sketch of himself, published in the Congressional Quarterly.

By Mr. THYE:

Article entitled "Our Debt to the Land-Grant College," published in the June issue of the Country Gentleman.

CITATION AND AWARD GIVEN TO STUART WILLIAM OBERG, OF MAINE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the Attorney General, Mr. James P. McGranery, announced recently the selec-

tion by the Department of Justice of two American boys and one American girl to be awarded medals by the United States Government for bravery and outstanding service during 1951. The selections were made under an act of the Eighty-first Congress authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to award to outstanding, courageous young Americans a medal for heroism, known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and a medal for service and character, known as the Young American Medal for Service. These awards were made today by the President of the United States, at the White House. I desire to incorporate in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the record of a boy from the State of Maine, Stuart William Oberg, who was recognized for his outstanding service in connection with civil defense, and in other activities. I ask unanimous consent that the citation given him and a brief sketch of his activities be incorporated in the RECORD at the close of my remarks.

There being no objection, the citation and sketch were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STUART WILLIAM OBERG

During the year 1951 at the age of 16 years, Stuart William Oberg was very active in civil defense and promoted and advocated a three-point program to this end.

His outstanding service toward his school, his town and his country resulted in his being elected as one of three H-Y delegates from the Nation to attend UNESCO. This was done based on his outstanding participation in various public and organization activities.

He received the National Honor Society award for the best record for boys as a freshman at the Stearns High School.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF STUART WILLIAM OBERG

He was vice president of his class this year and president the sophomore and senior years. He has been a member of the editorial staff of the two school publications each year. He has been a member of the debating teams all 4 years, and has been entered one or more years in the University of Maine, the Spear, and the Penobscot County speaking contests. He has also represented Stearns for 2 years in the American Legion oratorical contest and won first place for boys in the junior reading held at Stearns. He was a member of the band and orchestra for 2 years. He has represented the school in the State Science Fair contests, last year winning first place in the biology section of the regional contest. He is treasurer of the student council which takes in over \$14,000 annually; president of the Masque and Gavel Society; manager of the boys' bowling; and president of his home room.

AWARD OF YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY TO PARKER EDWARD STRATT, OF FLORIDA

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the two Senators from Florida and the Representative from the Miami district [Mr. LANTAFF] also had the honor of being present at the award ceremony at the White House this morning which has just been mentioned by the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER].

A young boy, 10 or 11 years of age, from Coral Gables, Fla., which is just outside Miami, was presented one of the two Young American Medals For Bravery, which were awarded on this occa-

sion, the first one at which any such medals have been presented. That boy, Mr. President, a Boy Scout named Parker Edward Stratt, is the source of a great deal of pride to the people of our State and to our congressional delegation, and I should like at this time to have the privilege of inserting as part of my remarks the citation given to him.

Briefly, this boy saw a little girl who was seized by an alligator, which was quite a sizable one, being 91 inches long—much larger than the boy. The little girl was dragged into the pool and under the water. The boy went right after the alligator. He took hold of the little girl and, by his own strength and courage, wrested the child, who was very badly hurt, away from the alligator. To my mind, it was an outstanding instance of bravery, and, of course, we of Florida are proud that the boy happens to be a Floridian. We are sure that this incident will be inspiring to the thousands of youngsters in every State in the Union who would risk their lives and exemplify their courage and devotion in a like manner on an occasion of that kind.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the citation in recognition of the action of Parker Edward Stratt.

There being no objection, the official citation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PARKER EDWARD STRATT

On September 16, 1951, at Coral Gables, Fla., Parker Stratt risked his own life to save a 9-year-old girl, Gerry Gustafson. She was at the edge of Southeast LeJeune Rockpit, known as Lake Louise, when she was attacked by a huge savage alligator and dragged violently into and under the water. She was in grave danger of being drowned or mauled to death by the 7-foot alligator's jaws when Parker, then 10 years old, seized her and pulled her from the water up the bank out of reach of the reptile.

AWARD OF MEDAL FOR BRAVERY TO MISS MARGARET GALASSI, OF ILLINOIS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, in the rose garden of the White House today, the President of the United States awarded a medal for bravery to a heroic young woman, Miss Margaret Galassi, of Springfield, Ill. We of Illinois, and, indeed, of the whole country, are very proud of her. I should like to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be printed at the appropriate point, the following citation:

On November 4, 1951, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pitt, their four-room farmhouse near Buffalo, Ill., caught fire which endangered the lives of their seven children, ranging from 14 months to 12 years of age. Margaret Galassi, who was baby sitting at that time, removed all of the seven children to safety, returning to the burning building twice to bring the remaining two out of danger, thus saving all their lives. The home was burned to the ground.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of

or fired at the will of the Director of the FBI.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes. It would be disastrous to put the FBI under civil service.

Mr. KILGORE. In that respect there is similarity between the duties of FBI agents and the duties of deputy United States marshals.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I do not believe it is proper to compare the situation which exists in the case of appointment of FBI agents with the situation involved in the appointment of deputy United States marshals by a United States marshal.

As a matter of fact, the safeguard in respect to obtaining good officers was explained as follows by the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission in his letter to our committee:

Except for the substitution of certain military or naval service or the completion of 1 year of law study for 1 year of experience, applicants must have had at least 1 year of experience as a Federal, State, or municipal police officer, county sheriff, outside deputy sheriff, constable, bailiff in United States district courts, or in other comparable types of occupations.

We want experienced officers.

On the other hand, this bill proposes the establishment of a system which would be similar to that which existed in the days when a ribbon clerk could be handed a gun and told to capture a bank robber.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, let me say that I have seen ribbon clerks appointed by the FBI and do a good job.

Mr. MONRONEY. However, I do not believe that men of the same caliber as those appointed by the FBI would be obtained by virtue of giving the United States marshals the authority to appoint the deputy United States marshals.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me say that the arrangement the FBI has for the appointment of its agents is a rather good one.

Mr. MONRONEY. But that arrangement would not be had by means of giving the United States marshals authority to appoint the deputy marshals or by having the decisions in regard to such appointments made by the members of a political club.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Let me say that it is not at all unusual to have peace officers under the civil-service system. Many peace officers who are under the civil-service system make arrests and are engaged in that dangerous occupation; are they not? Are not many city police officers in the United States under the civil-service system, and are not many State police officers under the civil-service system?

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield on this point?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. In regard to the appointment of police officers, let me say that in such cases there is a local civil-service board in each municipality.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct; and the appointments are made from the locality.

Mr. KILGORE. Yes.

Furthermore, in the case of the State police, in each instance there is a local board for the State police within that body itself.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the further proceedings in connection with the call of the roll be dispensed with, and that the order for the call of the roll be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on the question of passage of the bill I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senators from Virginia [Mr. BYRD and Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

I announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] would vote "nay."

Mr. WELKER. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] and the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN and Mr. DUFF] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senators from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE and Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is absent because of illness in her family, and, if present, would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—30

Brewster	Hendrickson	Maybank
Connally	Hickenlooper	McCarran
Eastland	Hill	McClellan
Ecton	Holland	McFarland
Ellender	Jenner	McKellar
Ferguson	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Frear	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Fulbright	Kerr	Smith, N. C.
George	Kilgore	Stennis
Hayden	Magnuson	Welker

NAYS—39

Alken	Flanders	Millikin
Anderson	Green	Monroney
Bennett	Hennings	Mundt
Benton	Hoey	Nixon
Bricker	Humphrey	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Hunt	Seaton
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Smathers
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, N. J.
Case	Kem	Sparkman
Clements	Knowland	Thye
Cordon	Lehman	Tobey
Dirksen	Long	Underwood
Douglas	Malone	Williams

NOT VOTING—27

Bridges	Langer	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Lodge	Robertson
Capehart	Martin	Russell
Carlson	McCarthy	Saltonstall
Chavez	McMahon	Smith, Maine
Duff	Moody	Taft
Dworshak	Morse	Watkins
Gillette	Murray	Wiley
Kefauver	O'Connor	Young

So the bill was rejected.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 7176, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

AMENDMENTS TO UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] has a bill which I think is very important. I

understand that objection to its consideration has been withdrawn. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is a bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, House bill 7714, calendar 1608.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill, by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7714) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, the junior Senator from South Dakota raised the objection to consideration of the bill a short time ago, which was at the request of the Governor of South Dakota and representatives of the National Guard. The Governor wrote me on three different occasions to oppose consideration of the bill because he thought it would leave the States without their quotas. I have talked with the adjutant general of my State and he has conferred with the Governor, and the Governor, rather reluctantly but, nevertheless, definitely, is willing to withdraw his objection. Therefore, I interpose no objection to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. Reserving the right to object, may I inquire as to the subject matter of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Wyoming is recognized for a statement as to the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the bill could be designated as an extension of the National Guard. National Guardsmen were called out as units. Their colors and their numbers went into service as units. They were generally at about 50-percent strength. They were soon filled up with recruits from all over the United States. To a certain extent they lost their designation. As soon as trainees were sufficiently trained they were sent where they were needed. These men are now returning to their States. It is important that the designations, the numbers, and the colors be retained in the respective States. However, it is impossible to take those colors and numbers from the National Guard at this time. The unit organizations may be retained for a total period in the Federal service of five consecutive years.

Mr. CORDON. I appreciate very much the explanation, and I have no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. HUNT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Is this a House bill?

Mr. HUNT. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Is there any possibility that it may be extended in conference to something more than the Senator has described?

Mr. HUNT. No. There are no amendments to the bill.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. HUNT. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I should like to read from the proviso in section 2, on page 3 of the bill:

That the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force, as appropriate, under such regulations as he may prescribe, shall provide for the arming and equipping of such units in such manner and without regard to apportionment, from available Army, or Air Force stocks, as appropriate, or otherwise, as he may deem necessary. Such arms and equipment shall be provided initially on a reduced basis and changed from time to time depending on their availability.

Is there anything in the bill that changes existing law as to the handling of funds for the National Guard?

Mr. HUNT. Absolutely nothing.

Mr. KILGORE. There is a movement on foot to take National Guard funds away from National Guard control and place them in the General Staff, which is the final thing to wipe out the National Guard. That little proviso might be determined to be a part of that movement.

Mr. HUNT. I will say to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia that such is not the case. The National Guard is requesting the passage of the bill.

Mr. KILGORE. Sometimes the Adjutant General's Association requests things under pressure. I have seen the heat put on.

Mr. HUNT. To assure myself, I called up the adjutant general of the National Guard of my own State with regard to it, and I can assure the Senator that there is absolutely nothing in the bill which is detrimental to the present National Guard organization.

Mr. KILGORE. I wanted to show legislative intent, so that it cannot be expanded beyond that point. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. HUNT. I thank the Senator for his contribution and for placing it in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7714) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSTITUTION OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on Monday we approved with two reservations and a further proviso the constitution of Puerto Rico. Our legislative act of approval will now, I assume, go to conference with that of the House. I voted against and spoke against the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina which was, however, adopted. I have just received a cablegram from the Governor of Puerto Rico, Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marín, indicating his strong regret at the action taken by the Senate on the Johnson amendment.

Governor Muñoz says that this amendment "nullifies the significance of the whole constitutional process." My reaction, even without the great background which Governor Muñoz has on this matter, was exactly the same. I ask unanimous consent that this cablegram from Governor Muñoz be printed in the RECORD at this point. I hope and trust and urge with all the vigor at my command, that the conferees take the sentiments expressed by Governor Muñoz as the sentiments of one who knows the situation as few people do and who has the interests of the United States as close at heart as he has those of Puerto Rico. I hope that the conferees will come back with a report recommending against the Johnson amendment. I am confident that the Senate will accept such a conference report. To do otherwise would be to prejudice all the great efforts and all the high purposes that have gone into the act of granting a constitution to Puerto Rico and of establishing this new relationship between the United States and its constituent Territories.

I hope we will avoid this semblance of colonialism which was unfortunately included in the act of approval of the Puerto Rican constitution.

I ask unanimous consent that the cablegram may be printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

Without objection, the cablegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R.

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Deeply beholden to you for your fine and generous defense of Puerto Rico. People here are dismayed with amendment that nullifies the significance of the whole constitutional process. To the limitations rightfully imposed on State constitutions and on the Puerto Rican Constitution the amendment adds an obvious colonial touch. The people of Puerto Rico in voting to accept law 600 in the nature of a compact, in which the principle of government by consent was "fully recognized" certainly had no idea they were consenting to any trace of colonialism. No self-respecting people would. Free men may live under such circumstances but they will certainly not go to the polls and vote that they love and cherish them. I fear that if the matter cannot be remedied in conference great moral harm will be done to our people and some moral harm to the good name of the United States in the world. You can rely on us to protect the good name of the United States.

Best regards.

LUIS MUÑOZ-MARÍN.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope we will be able to reach a unanimous-consent agreement to limit debate on the Interior Department appropriation bill tomorrow and dispose of the bill very rapidly.

If that bill is disposed of in time, and if there is then no objection, we shall take up H. R. 7289, which is the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill. If there should be objection to proceeding with that bill, I now give notice that we shall proceed to the consideration of H. R. 7800, to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 7176

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
6 ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

8 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

9 ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

10 For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate
11 shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C.

1 715), including purchase of not to exceed one passenger
 2 motor vehicle for replacement only ~~(1)\$170,000~~ \$187,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
 5 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administra-
 6 tive expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the
 7 provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944
 8 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power
 9 area, to remain available until expended, ~~(2)\$959,500~~
 10 \$115,000~~(3)~~: *Provided, That no part of the funds appropri-*
 11 *ated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance*
 12 *appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department*
 13 *Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the con-*
 14 *struction of transmission lines and related facilities in the*
 15 *Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected*
 16 *power companies in the area of substantially the type which*
 17 *has heretofore been executed in other power areas for trans-*
 18 *mission of electric power and energy from Government owned*
 19 *projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said*
 20 *companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2)*
 21 *the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress.*

22 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
 25 of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric

1 power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of
2 the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as
3 applied to the southeastern power area, \$760,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

5 Appropriations of the Southeastern Power Administra-
6 tion shall be available for purchase of not to exceed four
7 passenger motor vehicles. Appropriations made herein to
8 the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available
9 in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for
10 operation and maintenance shall be available only for the
11 service of the current fiscal year.

12 CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

13 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
14 substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative
15 expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions
16 of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C.
17 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, to remain
18 available until expended, \$4,150,000, of which \$1,130,000
19 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
20 previously granted.

21 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

22 ADMINISTRATION

23 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
24 power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power
25 and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the

1 Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied
2 to the southwestern power area, \$1,450,000.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administra-
5 tion shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
6 fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only. Ap-
7 propriations made herein to the Southwestern Power Ad-
8 ministration shall be available in one fund, except that the
9 appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance
10 shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal
11 year.

12 CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER

13 ADMINISTRATION

14 Not to exceed (4) ~~\$231,000~~ \$1,000,000 shall be avail-
15 able during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund
16 for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power
17 and energy and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

18 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing
21 a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including
22 payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and
23 secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and
24 committee meetings of the Commission either within or

1 outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers
2 approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

3 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and acquisition of transmission lines,
6 substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law,
7 to remain available until expended, \$66,523,400, of which
8 \$4,096,400 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
9 suant to authority previously granted.

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance
12 of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing
13 electric power and energy, \$6,600,000.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

15 Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration
16 shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon
17 the Administrator pursuant to law, including not to exceed
18 \$75,000 for services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of
19 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including such services at
20 rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals; purchase
21 of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles (of which
22 ten shall be for replacement only); and purchase (not to
23 exceed one) of aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the
24 Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one

1 fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation
 2 and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the
 3 current fiscal year.

4 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for
 5 construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Adminis-
 6 tration shall be available for construction work by force
 7 account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emer-
 8 gencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville
 9 Power Administrator.

10 (5) *"The Bonneville Power Administrator," is hereby added*
 11 *after "the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Ad-*
 12 *ministration," in subsection (a) of section 5 of the Act of*
 13 *October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, Eighty-first Congress).*

14 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

15 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

16 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
 17 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifica-
 18 tion, and performance of other functions, as authorized by
 19 law, in the management of lands and their resources under
 20 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
 21 (6) ~~\$9,722,605~~ \$11,172,605: *Provided*, That this appropria-
 22 tion may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of
 23 lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of
 24 Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose

1 of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, con-
 2 tributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted.

3 (7) CONSTRUCTION

4 *For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon*
 5 *and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-*
 6 *of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such*
 7 *lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: Pro-*
 8 *vided, That the amount appropriated herein for road con-*
 9 *struction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads,*
 10 *Department of Commerce: Provided further, That said sum*
 11 *of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against*
 12 *the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be*
 13 *reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance*
 14 *with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection*
 15 *(b) of title II, of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875).*

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
 18 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed (8)~~thirty-six~~
 19 *forty-five* passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall
 20 be for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantle-
 21 ment of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance
 22 of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the
 23 United States has title: *Provided, That of appropriations*
 24 *herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expendi-*

1 tures in connection with the revested Oregon and California
 2 Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant
 3 lands **(9)***(other than expenditures for construction of access*
 4 *roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing*
 5 *connecting roads adjacent to such lands)* shall be reimbursed
 6 from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of
 7 the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund
 8 designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund"
 9 and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the
 10 special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant
 11 Fund".

12 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

13 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
 14 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
 15 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C.
 16 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
 17 during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees
 18 under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all
 19 moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under sec-
 20 tion 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

23 For expenses necessary to provide health, education,
 24 and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in co-
 25 operation with States and other organizations, including

1 payment (in advance or from date of admission) of care,
 2 tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in board-
 3 ing homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assist-
 4 ance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and
 5 payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
 6 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
 7 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
 8 **(10)**~~\$51,266,019~~ *\$51,916,019*.

9 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

10 For expenses necessary for management, development,
 11 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
 12 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
 13 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
 14 charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural
 15 experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian in-
 16 dustrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian
 17 arts and crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305), in-
 18 cluding expenses of exhibits; **(11)**~~\$12,949,760~~ *\$13,900,000*.

19 CONSTRUCTION

20 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 21 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and
 22 trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests
 23 in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural
 24 and engineering services by contract; to remain available

1 until expended; ~~(12)\$5,310,000~~ \$31,312,000, of which
2 \$1,380,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pur-
3 suant to authority previously granted: *Provided, (13)That*
4 *no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the*
5 *acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California,*
6 *Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming*
7 *outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations:*
8 *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall*
9 *be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the*
10 *States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or*
11 *outside the boundaries of existing reservations: Provided*
12 *further, That of the amount included herein for the construc-*
13 *tion of roads and trails, such part of the amount as deter-*
14 *mined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be*
15 *available only for roads and trails which State and local*
16 *governments agree to take over and maintain when the*
17 *improvement is completed(14): Provided further, That*
18 *the amount of \$24,000 heretofore appropriated and now*
19 *available under this heading for school facilities at Squaw*
20 *Point Unorganized Territory, Minnesota, may be expended*
21 *for school facilities for the Prairie Island Indian Commu-*
22 *nity or for cooperation with Burnside Consolidated School*
23 *District Numbered 3, Goodhue County, Minnesota, in the*
24 *construction, extension, equipment, or improvement of public-*
25 *school facilities as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner*

1 *of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education*
 2 *of Minnesota, under such terms and conditions as the Secre-*
 3 *tary may prescribe.*

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 6 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 7 field offices, \$3,525,647.

8 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

9 For an additional amount for loans as authorized by
 10 sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C.
 11 470, 471), as amended and supplemented, and section 1
 12 of the Act of April 19, 1950 (Public Law 474), \$1,000,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 15 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for purchase of
 16 not to exceed (15) ~~two hundred and sixty~~ *three hundred* pas-
 17 senger motor vehicles (of which two hundred and fifty shall
 18 be for replacement only), which may be used for the trans-
 19 portation of Indians; purchase of ice for official use of em-
 20 ployees; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including not to exceed
 22 \$5,000 for expenditure at rates for individuals not in excess
 23 of \$100 per diem on irrigation and power matters, when
 24 authorized by the Secretary; and expenses required by con-
 25 tinuing or permanent treaty provisions.

1 TRIBAL FUNDS

2 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
3 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated ~~(16)~~\$2,335,000
4 \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for ex-
5 penditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, includ-
6 ing pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition
7 and other assistance to Indian children attending public and
8 private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date
9 of admission) ; purchase of land and improvements on land,
10 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States
11 in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and
12 water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and
13 other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
14 tracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
15 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
16 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and
17 per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established adminis-
18 tratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian em-
19 ployees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard
20 to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391) , in-
21 cluding cash grants; and employment of a recreational direc-
22 tor for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the
23 Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the
24 approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard
25 to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the

1 amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to
2 Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes
3 as may be designated by the governing body of the particular
4 tribe involved and approved by the Secretary(17): *Pro-*
5 *vided, however, That no part of this appropriation or other*
6 *tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water*
7 *rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and*
8 *Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing*
9 *Indian reservations.*

10 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

11 For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Recla-
12 mation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act
13 of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof
14 or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that
15 Bureau, as follows:

16 GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

17 For engineering and economic investigations of proposed
18 Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conserva-
19 tion and development plans; engineering and economic
20 investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports
21 thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development
22 and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating
23 plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized
24 Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial
25 allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects

1 or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction,
 2 rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or exten-
 3 sion of existing projects; to remain available until expended;
 4 ~~(18)\$3,000,000~~ \$5,000,000, of which ~~(19)\$2,200,000~~
 5 \$4,200,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and
 6 \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River devel-
 7 opment fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums
 8 from this appropriation for investigations of any nature re-
 9 quested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be
 10 upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest
 11 advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of
 12 such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein
 13 expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska,
 14 no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the con-
 15 duct of activities which are not authorized by law.

16 CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

17 For construction and rehabilitation of authorized recla-
 18 mation projects or parts thereof (including power transmis-
 19 sion facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized
 20 by law, to remain available until expended, ~~(20)\$153,355,-~~
 21 ~~400~~ \$183,406,531, of which \$49,155,000 shall be derived
 22 from the reclamation fund ~~(21):~~ *Provided*, That no part of
 23 this appropriation shall be used to carry on field engineering,
 24 survey work, design, or initiate the construction of the South-
 25 west Contra Costa County Water District system to deliver

1 industrial water to the vicinity of Richmond, California: *Pro-*
2 *vided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available*
3 *for other than the completion of field engineering, survey*
4 *work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa*
5 *County Water District System and no repayment contract*
6 *shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been*
7 *submitted to and approved by the Congress through its*
8 *legislative and appropriation procedures: Provided fur-*
9 *ther, That no part of this appropriation shall be used*
10 *to initiate the construction of transmission facilities*
11 *within those areas covered by power wheeling serv-*
12 *ice contracts which include provision for service to*
13 *Federal establishments and preferred customers, except*
14 *those transmission facilities for which construction funds have*
15 *been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are nec-*
16 *essary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those*
17 *facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the*
18 *wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the*
19 *integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal*
20 *establishment or preferred customer: Provided further, That*
21 *in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska,*
22 *Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration*
23 *of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior*
24 *appropriation shall be used for construction or for further*
25 *commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature*

1 thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been com-
2 pleted, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and
3 Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further, That*
4 *no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for con-*
5 *struction, nor for further commitments to construction of*
6 *Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature*
7 *thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been com-*
8 *pleted, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and*
9 *approved by the Congress(22): Provided further, That not*
10 *to exceed \$1,419,000 of the appropriation herein made for*
11 *“Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation”*
12 *shall be expended for completion of construction of the Coa-*
13 *chella division of the All-American Canal System, Boulder*
14 *Canyon project in accordance with the terms and conditions*
15 *of the appropriation for the same purpose contained in the*
16 *Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952 (23): Pro-*
17 *vided further, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available*
18 *toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to*
19 *be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary*
20 *of the Interior(24): Provided further, That no part of this*
21 *appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construc-*
22 *tion under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reser-*
23 *voir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for*
24 *water, or water distribution system related to such dam or*
25 *reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that*

1 *an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made*
 2 *and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the pro-*
 3 *duction of agricultural crops by means of irrigation.*

4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

5 For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects
 6 or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law;
 7 and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands
 8 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant
 9 to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$14,940,450 shall be derived
 10 from the reclamation fund and \$2,143,000 shall be derived
 11 from the Colorado River dam fund(25), *including operation*
 12 *and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir: Provided, That funds*
 13 *advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation*
 14 *projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit*
 15 *of this appropriation and may be expended for the same*
 16 *objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated*
 17 *herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances*
 18 *of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for*
 19 *the next succeeding fiscal year.*

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of general administration and
 22 related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of
 23 Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of
 24 Reclamation, (26)\$5,000,000 \$5,500,000, to be derived

1 from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursu-
2 ant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act
4 shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the
5 current fiscal year as general administrative expenses: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds avail-
7 able for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used
8 for salaries and expenses in connection with information
9 work.

10 EMERGENCY FUND

11 For an additional amount for the emergency fund as
12 authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C.
13 502), \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund,
14 special fund, and to remain available until expended for
15 the purposes specified in said Act.

16 SPECIAL FUNDS

17 Sums herein referred to as being derived from the
18 reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the
19 Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from
20 the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of
21 June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December
22 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940
23 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be trans-
24 ferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with
25 and expended under the heads herein specified; and the un-

1 expended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under
2 the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Ad-
3 ministrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the
4 special fund from which derived.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

6 Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be
7 available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
8 fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to
9 exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
10 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C., 55a), including such
11 services at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day,
12 when authorized by the Secretary; payment of claims for
13 damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death aris-
14 ing out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment,
15 except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and
16 expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation
17 appointed as authorized by law to represent the United
18 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
19 pacts without reimbursement or return under the reclama-
20 tion laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning
21 violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction
22 of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions
23 specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance
24 Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior
25 Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dis-

1 semination of useful information including recordings, photo-
2 graphs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational
3 uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of
4 archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the
5 same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935
6 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any
7 appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to
8 the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses
9 other than those incurred on behalf of specific reclamation
10 projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and
11 amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and
12 general engineering and research under the head "General
13 Investigations."

14 Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from
15 the appropriation under the head "Construction and Re-
16 habilitation" shall be available additionally for said project
17 for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided
18 for under the head "General Investigations" (but this author-
19 ization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under
20 said head within that area), and for the continuation of
21 investigations by agencies of the Department on a general
22 plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.
23 Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation

1 with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such
2 agencies are hereby authorized.

3 ~~(27)Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the~~
4 ~~performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall~~
5 ~~be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner~~
6 ~~provided by law.~~

7 Any agency of the United States Government having
8 title thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Recla-
9 mation, without reimbursement, parts, equipment and
10 supplies for aircraft excess to its needs.

11 No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Recla-
12 mation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which
13 represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract
14 but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other
15 purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid:
16 *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited
17 by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665
18 of title 31 of the United States Code.

19 No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for
20 operation and maintenance, except those derived from ad-
21 vances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit
22 of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district,
23 (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c)

1 of any individual, when such district, organization, or in-
2 dividual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the
3 payment of charges due under a contract entered into with
4 the United States pursuant to laws administered by the
5 Bureau of Reclamation.

6 Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allot-
7 ment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project
8 from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation"
9 contained in this Act shall be available for construction work
10 by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not
11 to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner
12 be expended for construction work by force account on any
13 one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is un-
14 suitable for contract or when excessive bids are received;
15 and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so
16 declared by the Commissioner.

17 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

18 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

19 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
20 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
21 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the
22 United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands
23 as to mineral character and water and power resources; give
24 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal
25 Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regula-

1 tions applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits,
 2 licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and dissemi-
 3 nate data relative to the foregoing activities; ~~(28)\$25,362,~~
 4 ~~685 \$25,301,100~~, of which \$3,500,000 shall be available
 5 only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water re-
 6 sources investigations: *Provided*, That the share of the
 7 Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water
 8 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
 9 State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the
 10 cost thereof.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey
 13 shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one
 14 hundred and nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which one
 15 hundred and one shall be for replacement only; reimburse-
 16 ment of the General Services Administration for security
 17 guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting
 18 for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
 19 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is admin-
 20 istratively determined that such procedures are in the public
 21 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
 22 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging
 23 stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of
 24 persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as
 25 authorized by law, to represent the United States in the nego-

1 tiation and administration of interstate compacts, including
2 not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by
3 the President to participate as the representative of the
4 United States in the administration of the compact consented
5 to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82) : *Provided*,
6 That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the
7 President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such
8 representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired
9 Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and
10 expenses in addition to his retired pay.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL

13 RESOURCES

14 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
15 exploration, development, production, and utilization of
16 mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
17 Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and sub-
18 stitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling
19 fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private
20 lands, with the consent of the owner; ~~(29)\$18,000,000~~
21 \$18,657,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby au-
22 thorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with
23 owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions
24 for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the
25 amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguish-

1 ment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided
2 under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure
3 of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned
4 operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and
5 supervision.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
8 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized
9 by law, \$4,080,000.

10 CONSTRUCTION

11 For construction and improvement of facilities under
12 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain avail-
13 able until expended, \$3,600,000, of which \$2,600,000 is
14 for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority
15 previously granted.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
18 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
19 offices, \$1,278,000.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

21 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
22 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-
23 five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; provid-
24 ing transportation services in isolated areas for employees,
25 student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such

1 activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements:
2 temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and
3 employment of persons without regard to civil-service regu-
4 lations as required in the conduct of programs for the control
5 of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in
6 anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and
7 trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work:
8 *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands,
9 buildings, equipment and other contributions from public
10 and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation
11 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided*
12 *further*, That power produced in the operation of the power
13 plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess
14 of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers,
15 but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale
16 of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of
17 such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess
18 power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appro-
19 priations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as
20 amended: *Provided further*, That the sums made available
21 for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army,
22 Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the
23 Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines
24 (30) on July 1 of said fiscal year, and said sums, together with

1 *all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be*
2 *credited to the special helium production fund, established*
3 *pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50*
4 *U. S. C. 164 (c))*: *Provided further, That the Bureau*
5 *of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year,*
6 *to sell directly or through any Government agency, including*
7 *corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be*
8 *manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of*
9 *Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into*
10 *the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

13 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
14 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
15 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
16 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of
17 the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail
18 plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in
19 river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River
20 Basin) ; \$8,791,000.

21 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL

22 FACILITIES

23 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
24 and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and

1 other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas
 2 administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service,
 3 \$8,004,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction and improvement, without regard to
 6 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451),
 7 of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other
 8 physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests
 9 therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain avail-
 10 able until expended; ~~(31)\$11,770,000~~ \$19,670,000.

11 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 13 the National Park Service, including such expenses in the
 14 regional offices, ~~(32)\$1,262,000~~ \$1,342,000.

15 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
 17 available for purchase of not to exceed ~~(33)nineteen passen-~~
 18 ~~ger motor vehicles for replacement only~~ *twenty-four passenger*
 19 *motor vehicles of which twenty-two shall be for replace-*
 20 *ment only*; cleaning and repair of uniforms for National
 21 Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and pur-
 22 poses specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C.
 23 17j-2).

1 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

2 MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for conservation, management,
4 protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and
5 for the performance of other authorized functions related to
6 such resources; operation of the industrial properties within
7 the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ;
8 maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita
9 Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and
10 functions related to wildlife management in California (16
11 U. S. C. 695-695c) ; and not to exceed \$30,000 for pay-
12 ment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or
13 evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the
14 Fish and Wildlife Service; ~~(34)\$7,292,000~~ \$7,325,375; and
15 in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per
16 centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during
17 the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and
18 other products, to remain available for expenditure during
19 the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management
20 and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska,
21 including construction.

22 INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

23 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic

1 studies and investigations respecting conservation, manage-
 2 ment, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources,
 3 including related aquatic plants and products; collection, com-
 4 pilation, and publication of information concerning such
 5 studies and investigations; and the performance of other
 6 functions related thereto; as authorized by law; ~~(35)\$4,056,-~~
 7 ~~000~~ \$4,062,000.

8 CONSTRUCTION

9 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 10 facilities required in the conservation, management, protec-
 11 tion, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the
 12 acquisition of lands and interests therein, including continuing
 13 the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by
 14 the State of South Dakota; to remain available until ex-
 15 pended, ~~(36)\$450,000~~ \$673,800.

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

17 For expenses necessary for general administration of
 18 the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the
 19 regional offices, \$904,000.

20 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

21 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
 22 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there
 23 are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the
 24 proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next pre-
 25 ceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other prod-

1 ucts, to remain available for expenditure during the
2 current and next succeeding fiscal years.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be
5 available for purchase of not to exceed seventy-four pas-
6 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; purchase of not
7 to exceed ten aircraft, of which nine shall be for replacement
8 only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by
9 law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations
10 for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3
11 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within
12 and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of
13 the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of
14 land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident
15 to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are
16 not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the main-
17 tenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other
18 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Serv-
19 ice and to which the United States has title, and which are
20 utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and
21 investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

22 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

23 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

24 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
25 tories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under

1 the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including
 2 expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii,
 3 Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.,
 4 secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)), expenses of the Govern-
 5 ment of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C.
 6 1405) (37), and expenses of the High Commissioner of the
 7 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands appointed pursuant to
 8 the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204,
 9 Eightieth Congress; compensation and mileage of members
 10 of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American
 11 Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599,
 12 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)) (38) and the Trust Territory of
 13 the Pacific Islands under the trusteeship agreement approved
 14 by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress; compensation and
 15 expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized
 16 by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)) ; care of insane as author-
 17 ized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50) ; grants to the
 18 Virgin Islands (39) and American Samoa, American Samoa,
 19 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in addition to
 20 current local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
 21 and personal services, household equipment and furnishings,
 22 and utilities necessary in the operation of the several Gover-
 23 nors' houses; (40) \$8,703,037 \$9,320,287: *Provided*, That
 24 the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are
 25 authorized to make purchases through the General Services

1 Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations avail-
2 able for the Administration of Territories(41), *including the*
3 *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, may be expended for
4 the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
5 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
6 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
7 sary (42)*in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the*
8 *trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth*
9 *Congress(43):* *Provided further*, That on and after July 1,
10 1952, all receipts from operation of the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands, including receipts of all agencies or instrumen-
12 talities established or utilized by such Trust Territory or by
13 other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in
14 administering such Trust Territory, shall be paid into the
15 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and all financial transac-
16 tions of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instru-
17 mentalities shall be audited by the General Accounting Office
18 in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Account-
19 ing Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Account-
20 ing and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and
21 expenditures of such Trust Territory and of such agencies
22 and instrumentalities shall, except as otherwise expressly
23 provided by law, be subject to all laws relating generally to
24 the budgeting, receipt, custody, and application of public
25 monies: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation

1 in this Act shall be used in the administration of the Trust
 2 Territory of the Pacific Islands for any purpose not author-
 3 ized by law.

4 ~~(44)~~ *Until Congress shall further provide, there is hereby*
 5 *authorized to be appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury*
 6 *of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums*
 7 *not to exceed \$5,500,000, to supplement local revenues as*
 8 *may be required to enable civilian authorities to continue to*
 9 *carry out the civilian activities which have heretofore been*
 10 *carried out by the Navy: Provided, however, That no new*
 11 *activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be*
 12 *initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.*

13 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

14 For an additional amount for expenses necessary for
 15 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949
 16 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955,
 17 ~~(45)~~ ~~\$7,000,000~~ ~~\$13,208,200~~, of which not to exceed
 18 ~~(46)~~ ~~\$486,000~~ ~~\$654,000~~ shall be available for administrative
 19 expenses.

20 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

21 For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries,
 22 bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road
 23 construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by
 24 purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise; and pur-

1 chase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; to
2 remain available until expended; \$17,000,000.

3 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

4 For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways,
5 buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,318,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

7 The total of the amounts herein appropriated for con-
8 struction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall
9 be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein
10 made for operation and maintenance shall be available only
11 for the service of the current fiscal year.

12 Not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein ap-
13 propriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be avail-
14 able for construction work by force account, or on a hired-
15 labor basis.

16 CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

17 For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, includ-
18 ing improvements and new construction, to remain available
19 until expended, \$3,906,000: *Provided*, That funds appro-
20 priated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska
21 Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and
22 administration.

23 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

24 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue

1 available until expended for the work authorized by
2 law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of
3 the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation
4 and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by own-
5 ership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the
6 Government service, for the purpose of providing additional
7 facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail,
8 when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of
9 industries or travel in the area served; and payment of com-
10 pensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the
11 Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reim-
12 bursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other
13 than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant
14 general manager at not to exceed ~~(47)\$13,000~~ \$14,000 per
15 annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of
16 more than ~~(48)\$11,000~~ \$12,000.

17 VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

18 For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of
19 the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$2,567,000,
20 of which \$1,467,000 is for liquidation of obligations in-
21 curred pursuant to authority previously granted: *Provided*,
22 That the estimated project costs specified in said Act of
23 December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on
24 amounts that may be expended for such projects.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,525,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 103. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,

1 storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds
2 shall be made available under this authority until funds spe-
3 cifically made available to the Department of the Interior
4 for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

5 SEC. 105. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
6 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
7 tion in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the
8 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
9 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
10 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
11 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for
12 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment
13 of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

14 SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
15 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
16 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
17 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
18 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
19 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
20 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements
21 for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
22 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
23 time such reimbursements are received.

24 SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this Act shall be
25 available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act

1 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the
2 Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of
3 passenger motor vehicles; examination of estimates of appro-
4 priations in the field; payment for telephone service in
5 private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-
6 lations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues,
7 when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership
8 in societies or associations which issue publications to mem-
9 bers only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers
10 who are not members.

11 SEC. 108. After June 30, 1952 transfers to the De-
12 partment of the Interior pursuant to the Federal Prop-
13 erty and Administrative Services Act of 1949 of equip-
14 ment, material and supplies, excess to the needs of Federal
15 agencies may be made at the request of the Secretary of the
16 Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds when
17 required by the Interior Department for operations con-
18 ducted in the administration of the Territories and the
19 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

20 SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained
21 in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of
22 any civilian employee of the Government in the District of
23 Columbia whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any
24 Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a
25 bus or ambulance and two passenger motor vehicles assigned

1 one to the Secretary and one to the Under Secretary) , unless
 2 such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for
 3 paying the compensation of employees performing such
 4 duties.

5 **(49)***SEC. 110. The Secretary hereafter is authorized with-*
 6 *out regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949*
 7 *to place the position of Director, Division of the Budget and*
 8 *Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule estab-*
 9 *lished by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the posi-*
 10 *tion is held by the present incumbent.*

11 TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

12 REVOLVING FUND

13 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
 14 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
 15 Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands
 16 Corporation as authorized by law, **(50)** ~~\$975,000~~ \$1,515,-
 17 000.

18 GRANTS

19 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
 20 form of grants, for expenses incurred during the current fiscal
 21 year, as authorized by section 8 of the Virgin Islands Cor-
 22 poration Act, \$241,000.

23 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

24 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
 25 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,

1 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
 2 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
 3 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of
 4 the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as
 5 may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
 6 in the budget for the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That not
 7 to exceed \$134,000 shall be available for administrative
 8 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the
 9 Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1953
 10 Budget estimates for such expenses.

11 (51) *TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND*
 12 *STORM REPAIRS*

13 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

14 *EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS*

15 *To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse*
 16 *applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies,*
 17 *and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabili-*
 18 *tation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other*
 19 *facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by*
 20 *flood or storm, \$1,350,000, to remain available until June*
 21 *30, 1953.*

22 *TITLE (52) III IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS*

23 *SEC. (53) 304 401.* No part of any appropriation con-
 24 tained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure
 25 by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to

1 pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a
2 strike against the Government of the United States or who
3 is a member of an organization of Government employees
4 that asserts the right to strike against the Government of
5 the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an
6 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-
7 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,
8 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered
9 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has
10 not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a
11 strike against the Government of the United States, is not a
12 member of an organization of Government employees that
13 asserts the right to strike against the Government of the
14 United States, or that such person does not advocate, and
15 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
16 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
17 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages
18 in a strike against the Government of the United States or
19 who is a member of an organization of Government em-
20 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
21 ment of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a
22 member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of
23 the Government of the United States by force or violence,
24 and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are
25 paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act

1 shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be
 2 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
 3 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
 4 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
 5 for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*,
 6 That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act
 7 of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods
 8 of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages
 9 without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in
 10 any organization.

11 ~~(54) SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this~~
 12 ~~Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not~~
 13 ~~heretofore authorized by the Congress.~~

14 *SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by*
 15 *this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made*
 16 *available for expenditure by any department, agency, or*
 17 *corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount*
 18 *required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget*
 19 *estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the*
 20 *Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be*
 21 *employed by such department, agency, or corporation during*
 22 *such fiscal year in the performance of—*

23 *(1) function performed by a person designated as*
 24 *an information specialist, information and editorial*
 25 *specialist, publications and information coordinator,*

1 *press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio*
 2 *expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or pub-*
 3 *licity expert, or designated by any similar title, or*

4 *(2) functions performed by persons who assist per-*
 5 *sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-*
 6 *ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or dissemi-*
 7 *nating public information, publications or releases, radio*
 8 *or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, mo-*
 9 *tion picture and similar material, shall be available to*
 10 *pay the compensation of persons performing the functions*
 11 *described in (1) or (2).*

12 *(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for*
 13 *publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized*
 14 *scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to pho-*
 15 *tography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps*
 16 *and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or*
 17 *to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.*

18 ~~(55)SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-~~
 19 ~~tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensa-~~
 20 ~~tion of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position~~
 21 ~~which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on~~
 22 ~~July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—~~

23 ~~(a) to not to exceed 25 per cent of all vacancies;~~
 24 ~~(b) to positions filled from within the department;~~
 25 ~~(c) to offices or positions required by law to be~~

filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

~~(d)~~ to positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel;

~~(e)~~ to seasonal and casual workers;

~~(f)~~ to employees of the Bureau of Mines;

~~(g)~~ to employees of the Geological Survey;

~~(h)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

SEC. 403. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per centum of the amount requested for personal services for such purposes in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby re-

1 duced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount
2 requested in such budget estimates for personal services for
3 such purposes less an amount representing the reduction,
4 if any, between the amount requested for personal services in
5 the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for
6 such services.

7 (b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for
8 health, safety, law enforcement, or operation and mainte-
9 nance activities in the field.

10 **(56)**SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization con-
11 tained in this Act shall be available to pay—

12 (1) for personal services of civilian personnel above
13 basic rates, or

14 (2) for transportation of things (other than mail),
15 or

16 (3) for travel of civilian personnel

17 more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget
18 estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appro-
19 priation or authorization contemplated would be expended
20 therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total
21 amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available
22 for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to
23 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget esti-
24 mates for such purpose less an amount representing the reduc-
25 tion, if any, between the amount requested for personal

1 *services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated*
2 *herein for such services.*

3 *(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for*
4 *construction or law enforcement.*

5 This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department
6 Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives March 27, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 25 (legislative
day, June 21), 1952.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

82d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 7176

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 26, 1952
For actions of June 25, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 112

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated defense production bill. Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate committees reported resolution to extend CCC storage investigation and GI bill for Korea veterans. Sen. Ellender (for himself and Sen. Aiken) introduced bill to make FCA independent, etc. House agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House sent to conference bill for foot-and-mouth disease laboratory appropriations. House received veto message on immigration and naturalization bill. House committee was authorized to report supplemental appropriation bill today for debate Friday.

HOUSE

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Continued debate on H. R. 8210, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 8161-207, 8213).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Barden, to end wage and price controls July 31, 1952, by a 118-87 vote (pp. 8204-7).

By Rep. Dague, to modify price control on services of food-locker plants (pp. 8199-200).

By Rep. Cole of Kans., to permit wholesalers and retailers to have their historical and individual mark-ups, by a 105-83 vote (p. 8196).

By Rep. Wolcott, to make clear that the period before June 24, 1950, is the base period (pp. 8202-3).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Poage, to decontrol the price of any commodity when it remains as much as 2% below the ceiling price for more than 30 days; by a 22-82 vote (pp. 8189-95).

By Rep. Javits, to strike out the provision for price supports at 90% of parity on basic commodities (p. 8195).

By Rep. Rogers of Tex., to provide that farm labor while an employee is not legally required to attend school shall not be deemed to be oppressive child labor, by a 10-97 vote (pp. 8197-9).

By Rep. Multer, to restore the original credit control provision (pp. 8203-4).

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6854, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1953 (p. 8160).
Received the conference report on H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953. The conferees restored the Thomas leave rider but added a provision to the effect that the provision shall not be applicable to leave accumulated prior to Jan. 1, 1952. (pp. 8207-12.)
Reps. Cannon, Sikes, and Taber were appointed conferees on H. R. 7860, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill which includes appropriations for a foot-and-mouth disease laboratory and flood rehabilitation (p. 8222). Senate conferees were appointed June 19.
The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report a supplemental appropriation bill today for debate tomorrow (Fri.) (p. 8161).
3. IMMIGRATION. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (H. Doc. 520) (pp. 8225-8).
4. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8341, providing that deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, cinders, etc., when situated on national forest lands, shall not be subject to acquisition under any other law (H. Rept. 2299) (p. 8231).
5. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 554, recognizing rights of officers and representatives of Government employees' organizations to present employee grievances and to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions, etc. (H. Rept. 2311) (p. 8231).
6. PUERTO RICO. House conferees were appointed on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican Constitution (p. 8222). Senate conferees were appointed June 23.
7. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6436, to change the name of the Bonneville Power Administration to the Columbia Power Administration (H. Rept. 2313) (p. 8231).

SENATE

8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7176 (pp. 8100, 8102-23, 8125-40). Sens. Hayden, O'Mahoney, McCarran, Chavez, Cordon Young, and Knowland were appointed conferees. Agreed to all committee amendment (some with amendments). Amendments rejected included: Douglas amendment reducing by \$31 million funds for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 8119-23, 8125-30); on points of order Douglas amendments earmarking \$181,000 of funds for Fish and Wildlife Service for education of children of migratory workers (pp. 8133-7), and barring funds for reclamation projects unless provision was made for revenues therefrom (p. 8139).
9. GRAIN STORAGE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 338, authorizing a 2 months extension of the investigation of storage and processing activities of the CCC (S. Rept. 1808) (p. 8090); referred to Rules and Administration Committee. The "Daily Digest" states that the extension "is for the purpose of writing a report."
10. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7656, the GI bill for veterans of the Korean conflict (S. Rept. 1824) (p. 8090).
11. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2720, approving contracts with the Gering and Fort Laramie, the Goshen, and the Pathfinder irrigation districts, and authorizing execution of contracts with

effective apex. During more than half of his career he specialized in legislation relating to the development of a citizen army and navy. He worked and fought for universal military training even when it was most unpopular.

Mr. Wadsworth himself was a soldier. The family to which he belonged is a dynasty of public servants tracing back to colonial times, and he was a worthy scion of the clan. Born in the beautiful Genesee Valley in 1877, he went to Cuba and the Philippines at 21, was a member of the New York State Legislature at 25, a member of the United States Senate at 37. In the latter position he served two very busy terms. Then, defeated largely because of his opposition to prohibition, he sought election to the House of Representatives and became one of its most distinguished personalities in 1932. Until his retirement in 1950—and even afterward as a private citizen—he was a respected authority in the fields in which he specialized. The first and foremost of these was national defense, but he also labored constructively in foreign and domestic commerce, labor relations, interior affairs, and agriculture. A conservative by conviction as well as by birth and breeding, he opposed certain liberal and progressive movements because he simply did not believe that they could be made to stick. Much of the New Deal was distasteful to him, but prior to and during World War II he supported the foreign policies of the Roosevelt-Truman administrations, and they depended on him for the unpleasant sponsorship of the selective draft legislation. Even before Pearl Harbor he called for national unity behind lend-lease.

Tall, quiet, polite, a helpful neighbor, Washington counted him among its most interesting residents. He has left his mark in Congress—a man who won deep respect for the courage of his convictions, when many of his convictions were unpopular and politically dangerous.

[From the Washington Daily News of June 23, 1952]

WADSWORTH, STATESMAN

James Wadsworth could change his mind, as any wise man can. But when he had made it up, he stood like a rock for what he believed was right no matter how large the majority against him.

This distinguished public servant, who died Saturday at 74, once lost his Senate seat because he refused to approve the prohibition amendment. He fought for aviation when most people sneered at it. Though once an isolationist, he was one of the first to realize the threat of Hitlerism, and advocated preparedness when most Americans were complacent.

He saw years ago that universal military training is the soundest foundation for our security, and was still fighting for it when stricken by his fatal illness.

Jim Wadsworth was a great American. He never trimmed his sails.

AWARD OF CERTIFICATE OF MERIT TO DEAN S. S. STEINBERG

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, when outstanding achievements for the welfare of human kind are recognized, it is an incentive to other citizens, as well as a just recognition of the abilities of the individual concerned.

Such a gratifying development has just occurred in the presidential award made to Dean S. S. Steinberg of the University of Maryland School of Engineering. Dean Steinberg has long

been known to me as an educator of unusual attainments, a public-spirited citizen, and a well-qualified ambassador to other countries of the Western Hemisphere which he has visited in an official capacity.

I rejoice in the honor accorded him, and request unanimous consent that an article in the Baltimore Evening Sun of June 13, 1952, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRUMAN HONORS DEAN S. S. STEINBERG

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 13.—Dean S. S. Steinberg, of the University of Maryland College of Engineering, has been awarded a special certificate of merit by order of President Truman for his outstanding contribution as chairman of the Committee on Education of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety, according to an announcement.

The presentation was made by Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, during the conference at which the President praised the University of Maryland for its program of integration of safety into the engineering curricula.

COMPLETION AND DELIVERY OF LINER "UNITED STATES"

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement which I have prepared regarding the completion and delivery of the new superliner, *United States*, now entering the oceanic service under the operation of the United States Lines.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer deserves the gratitude of the citizenry of this Nation for his forthright attitude supporting the completion and delivery of the new superliner, the *United States*, now entering the oceanic service under the operation of the United States Lines. Secretary Sawyer has exhibited commendable courage in preventing undue delay and difficulty in the initiation of service of this much-needed addition to our maritime fleet.

One of the immediate needs of the American merchant marine, as we have pointed out upon the Senate floor on numerous occasions during recent years, is a fleet of modern, fast, passenger vessels capable of conversion to troop carriers in an emergency.

This need was stressed when our first long-range shipping bill was introduced several years ago. Throughout all the hearings on this bill before the subcommittee during the present and previous Congresses we have continued to stress this need. It has been generally conceded that other nations not only are better prepared at this time in the matter of troop-transport facilities, but their construction program has consistently kept ahead of that of the United States.

One of the points that it seems to me pertinent to keep ever in mind is that we might not always have available passenger liners from other nations as was the case in World War II. It is a dangerous policy to count upon any such contingency, just as I think it is contrary to sound reason to neglect the dry-cargo phase of the American

shipping in the hope that, in an emergency, there will be sufficient shipping owned by friendly nations that can be borrowed.

I take occasion to stress the present condition of affairs at the very time when the magnificent modern liner, the *United States*, is to start upon regular trips overseas. Any one so fortunate as to be able to see and inspect this great ship would agree that we now have realized the ideal of a speedy, thoroughly modern passenger liner that would be available for troop transport should the need arise.

In the past, on frequent occasions, it has been necessary to carry overseas thousands of American fighting men in unsatisfactory transports. In many cases the ships were too slow to offer any security against attacking submarines, while living conditions aboard them oftentimes were such as to be unworthy of American patriots who were offering their lives to preserve the Nation's security.

Let it be remembered also about World Wars I and II, that even though there were on both occasions more passenger liners available than we have now, the supply was thoroughly inadequate. The men carried aboard these ships were aware of the hazards they were facing due to lack of speed, a fact which certainly did nothing to bolster their morale.

All this has been kept uppermost in mind in the design and construction of the steamship *United States*. The largest ship ever built in this country, with a gross tonnage of 51,500 tons, it can be converted rapidly, should occasion arise, into a troop transport that would house with reasonable comfort 12,000 to 14,000 members of the Armed Forces.

Capable of a speed in excess of 30 knots, and structurally designed for utmost safety, it represents the most advanced ideas along such lines. Its extra speed and ease of maneuverability, combined with its exceptional cruising range, make it an extraordinarily efficient addition to our peacetime and wartime fleets.

Thus its completion is in furtherance of the objective we had in mind in proposing the long-range shipping bill. While it does not by any means give us the total troop-carrying capacity that will be urgently needed in any sudden emergency, it does add greatly to present facilities and it furnishes a standard of design and usability that will be of tremendous help in accelerating construction of other fast passenger liners in the future.

In the two wars that have been fought by this country, and during the present hostilities in Korea, the United States fortunately has gotten away from the policy of looking at our fighting men as so many objects to be transported by whatever means were available, without any particular regard to convenience or safety. The steamship *United States* gives to this Nation the No. 1 troop transport in existence in the world today. Our maritime officials and all who assisted in the design and construction of this great vessel deserve congratulations and the appreciation of all citizens.

My one regret with regard to this magnificent new vessel is that it is but a single ship rather than an entire new fleet of passenger ships. I sincerely hope that the long-range shipping bill, now pending in the House, will be passed speedily and differences with the Senate version resolved so that, with the steamship *United States* as an inspiration, our American shipping industry and ship construction facilities will be given the needed stimulus to initiate construction of other vessels of this general type.

No one can say when, if ever, it may be necessary to draft all the passenger-carrying capacity at the Nation's command for military purposes. It can be said with certainty,

however, that such a need today would find us very greatly unprepared, even with this splendid new ship which is now ready to be put into active service.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this country needs a number of fast modern vessels. Unless the Congress acts quickly, to make possible their construction, we will be laying the country open to danger in the event of sudden hostilities.

EXTENSION OF TERM OF CERTAIN PATENTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1537) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II," which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II," approved June 30, 1950 (Public Law 598, 81st Cong.), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 5. (a) No person shall be held not to be the sole owner of a patent within the meaning of this act, by reason of any interest of his spouse in such patent.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of the first section fixing the time for filing application for an extension under this act, such application, in the case of any patent held by the applicant and his spouse may be filed at any time within 6 months following the date of enactment of this section."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill was passed by the Senate on May 1, 1952, and has been amended by the House.

The bill concerns patents in which a husband and wife may share an interest.

A comparative study of the bill, as passed by the Senate, with the amendment of the House, indicates that there is no substantial difference between the two versions except that the House provides a 6-month time limit for filing an application for an extension of a patent, while the Senate bill made this time limit 1 year. The House provision seems unobjectionable.

I therefore move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair calls attention to the fact that House bill 4413, relating to the same subject is on the Clerk's desk. Does the Senator from Nevada wish to have the House bill indefinitely postponed?

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that House bill 4413 be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (H. R. 4413) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of the term of certain patents of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II," was indefinitely postponed.

AMENDMENT OF CODE RELATING TO THEFT OR RECEIPT OF STOLEN MAIL MATTER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2198) to amend section 1708 of title 18, United States Code, relating to the theft or receipt of stolen mail matter generally, which were, in line 4, strike out "striking out" and insert "changing"; in line 4, after "semicolon", insert "to a period", and in line 5, after "and", insert "by striking out."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the House has approved the bill with an amendment which is entirely technical and does not change in any way the sense of the action taken by the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 191) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a routine concurrent resolution relating to the adjustment of status of certain displaced persons. The resolution originated in the House. In the Senate, it was amended to eliminate the names of certain persons, on the basis of information available to the Senate committee or questions raised in the Senate committee. The House has disagreed to the Senate amendments and has appointed conferees.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference on House Concurrent Resolution 191, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. JENNER conferees on the part of the Senate.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 206) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is another concurrent resolution relating to the adjustment of status of displaced persons. It is the same kind of a resolution as House Concurrent Resolution 191. The situation with regard to this resolution is also the same. Accordingly, Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference on House Concurrent Resolution 206, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. JENNER conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 72) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, which was, on page 5, to strike out line 4.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the House has amended this resolution by striking the name of one alien, whose case has been withdrawn by the Attorney General, after the resolution was agreed to by the Senate.

Since the resolution was approved by the Senate the Immigration and Naturalization Service has asked the withdrawal of an additional name. I am advised the other body will not object to this.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate Concurrent Resolution 72, with a further amendment as follows: On page 14, strike out line 18.

The motion was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, H. R. 7176.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the first amendment of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of the Interior—Office of the Secretary—Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act," on page 2, line 2, after the word "only", to strike out "\$170,000" and insert "\$187,000."

REPUBLICAN FOREIGN POLICY PLANK

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have prepared for submission to the resolutions committee of the Republican National Convention a series of suggestions

with regard to the foreign-policy plank to be adopted by the Republican Party.

These suggestions are not intended to be all-inclusive, but I submit them as my frank judgment as one of the greatest single issues facing my party.

I feel very keenly on the importance of other platform planks, for example, a specific, dynamic farm plank which will spell hope and opportunity for America's great agricultural segment.

But I have confined my formal suggestions to the field of foreign policy in commenting to my good and able friend, the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN]—a man we are indeed fortunate to have as chairman of the resolutions committee.

THIS MUST BE A CHARTER OF OPPORTUNITY

It is said, Mr. President, that no one ever reads party platforms but the platform drafters themselves. But I say that the Republican platform of 1952 must be a well-read, well-understood, well-respected document. It must become a charter of the atomic age, a charter written in simple Anglo-Saxon terms, meaningful to the farmer at the crossroads and the garage mechanic and the housewife, a charter for the common man—yes, a charter which will spell hope, too, to all the peoples of the world, as a model of what this constitutional Republic can produce.

WE DO NOT WANT REPUBLICAN SCHISM

On the foreign policy issue, itself, I do not of course want to see a schismatic condition develop in my Party, with two rival wings, one stressing international cooperation, the other stressing a so-called American "Gibraltar" concept—built, in my judgment, on sand.

I do not want to see such a schismatic condition destroy the opportunity for victory of my party this coming November.

I believe that such victory is urgently necessary, if we are to bring in the new blood, the new approach, the firmer hand at the helm in the next four crucial years.

But, in our earnest efforts to avoid a schism, I do not want to see our Republican Party adopt a platform, as some individuals seem to want, so weasel worded, so ambiguous, so based on an empty play of words, meaning all things to all men, that we break the heart of thinking Americans and of the thinking people in the world. These thinking people recognize that leadership against Soviet communism cannot be provided by weasel words and timid souls.

SOME PEOPLE LIVING IN DARK AGES

I do not want to see the Republican Party surrender to a small group of well-intentioned, but apparently medieval-minded men who are living in an intellectual dark age—in which the intercontinental super-sonic airplane, the guided missile, the germ bomb, the atomic bomb, do not seem to exist; a medieval dark age which does not recognize America's crucial dependence upon foreign raw materials, much less her crucial dependence upon European manpower, factories, and spiritual aid.

I do not want to see the Republican

Party surrender to spurious cure-all devices which are supposed to banish the sickness of communism from the world body, cure-alls like the phony remedy of airpower alone, which is supposed to win all wars at bargain basement prices, with no sacrifice on our part.

NO MAGIC WAND CAN ELIMINATE FOREIGN SPENDING

I do not want to see the Republican Party delude the American people into thinking that by a wave of a magic wand, we can save billions of dollars overnight in foreign aid; whereas within the last month, not so much as one single Republican—or Democrat—in the Senate offered an amendment for formal vote to cut the mutual aid bill by more than a billion or so dollars below the amount recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WE HAVE VOTED FOR BIPARTISAN POLICY

I do not want to see the Republican Party be guilty of complete inconsistency by condemning actions which we ourselves have voted for. It is a man's and a party's votes, not just his words, which count.

Only 10 Republicans voted against mutual aid when the conference report came up in the Senate, out of 46 Republicans in the Senate. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and other Senators, including myself, voted "yea." And every other single forward, international step—the United Nations Charter, the North Atlantic Treaty, has been supported overwhelmingly by the Republican Party.

LET'S DEBATE ISSUES, NOT PERSONALITIES

I do not want the Republican Party to attempt to climb to power by an unprincipled policy of pouring venom on individuals, on personalities, rather than by calm, reasoned analysis of issues and principles.

We Americans can, and must, get rid of the incompetent, the security risks, the disloyal individuals in Government—but we can do so in the traditional American way.

MILLIONS WILL SUPPORT US, BUT NOT FOR MUD-PIE THROWING

I know that there are millions of Americans who are ready, willing, and eager to switch from the Democratic Party or from independent ranks, and vote Republican, if we show that we are willing to rise to our responsibilities. This is indeed a time for greatness.

The millions will not, however, switch to our party and vote Republican if they think that we are mostly little boys who are capable only of making and hurling "mudpies," but not capable of leading the world—leading it at a time when it is threatened, not with just mass destruction of cities, but with the hydrogen bomb which can incinerate whole nations.

The Republican Party can be proud of its great contributions, its great leaders, its great history. We have fine candidates who can rise to great heights. But we Republicans can "snatch defeat from the jaws of victory," by mouthing of either meaningless generalities or irresponsible abuse which does not give

the constructive solutions to the problems of our times, for which 100,000,000 voters hunger. I have not lost faith, I have faith in GENE MILLIKIN, in John Foster Dulles and our other platform writers.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the series of suggestions which I have prepared for the Resolutions Committee be printed in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the suggestions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS BY HON. ALEXANDER WILEY, OF WISCONSIN, RANKING REPUBLICAN, SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, TO SENATOR EUGENE MILLIKIN, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The Republican foreign policy plank must be fundamentally constructive and forward-looking in its emphasis, not negative and purely backward-looking.

2. It must be specific on the points it recommends and endorses. Weasel-worded generalities capable of widely ambiguous interpretations must be avoided.

3. So, too, it should refer to specific shortcomings and mistakes of the administration's foreign policy. In so doing, it should neither overemphasize nor underemphasize those deficiencies.

4. It must radiate confidence to, and in our allies, demonstrating that there will be an unbroken continuity in the program of American leadership in collective security action and American spearheading of spiritual resistance to the Kremlin.

5. Conversely, it should provide no basis for encouragement to the Soviet Union that there will be an interruption of so much as 1 day or 1 month in constructive international cooperation—an interruption which the Soviets might otherwise exploit for their own purposes, let alone exploiting the possibility of any reversal of United States leadership policies.

6. Wherever foreign policy particularly strongly impinges on domestic policy, we should indicate our awareness of that fact. Thus, in our condemnation of the administration's inflationary spending policy, we should indicate unequivocally that this inflation at home has seriously reduced the effectiveness of America's aid program abroad.

7. The Republican platform in 1948 stated our intention to "invite the minority party to join us under the next Republican administration in stopping partisan politics at the water's edge." I believe a similar decisive affirmation of patriotic unity at the shore line is indispensable.

SPECIFIC AFFIRMATIVE SUGGESTIONS

1. We should state in clear, emphatic and unequivocal terms that the Republican Party intends to continue every constructive procedure, program, and technique by which the aggressive march of Soviet imperialism has been curbed and can be curbed in the future.

Specifically, this means our Republican Party pledges its continued effort to strengthen the United Nations so that it may more assuredly realize the hope of the world for the elimination of the possibility of world war III.

(a) The Republican Party further endorses the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as a regional instrumentality under the United Nations Charter for coping with the problem of Communist aggressive threats in Europe.

(b) Congratulates the countries of Western Europe on the splendid progress which they have made thus far in, (1) ratification

of the Schumann plan, (2) formulation of the plans for a European army, (3) steps toward political unification of the continent.

(c) Urges intensified European allied effort, particularly along the lines of breaking down of customs and other economic barriers, political walls, psychological barriers which have prevented unity of the western powers and which in the face of the Soviet menace, prove extremely hazardous to the survival of Western Europe.

(d) Endorses the fullest contribution by every European power, including Western Germany and Spain to the economic and political strength and military defense of the continent against communism, while assuring necessary precautions against the reemergence of aggressive activity by any state in the alliance.

(e) Reaffirms our historic friendship toward all peoples who have emerged or are emerging from colonialism into an era of independence and sovereignty; but recognizes clearly the necessity for blocking those efforts of Soviet communism aimed at exploiting this colonial transition to its own Red ends in order to create conditions of chaos and opposition to the United States and its allies.

(f) Pledges continuance of the program of mutual aid—military and defense support—toward the end of establishing and maintaining a situation of balance in which Soviet military might can be successfully discouraged from ever initiating an attack. Primary emphasis of such aid will, however, be to so establish the allied lands on a firm footing of self-help that America's financial contributions can be carefully but progressively reduced.

(g) Intends to stand by our commitments to continue appropriate military, aerial, and naval personnel contributions toward the defense of international law and security, but again emphasizes the importance of self-help and duly proportionate contributions by other lands.

(h) Reaffirms its support for technical aid to underdeveloped areas with emphasis, however, on encouragement of a climate in foreign lands hospitable to maximum private investment.

(i) Pledges its efforts toward a prompt, honorable end of the Korean conflict—without compromise of our basic principles.

SPECIFIC CRITICISMS

We condemn—

(a) Sell-out secret agreements entered into without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the Congress and the people.

(b) Existence in high diplomatic positions, as well as elsewhere in Government, of any security risks and disloyal individuals—a condition requiring in turn that when we assume office, we completely cleanse such individuals from the entire Federal establishment.

(c) America's remaining on the defensive and allowing the Soviet Union to retain the initiative in the world-wide battle of ideas and of action.

(d) Administration failure fully to exploit the immense areas of tensions and hatreds behind the iron curtain.

(e) Failure of the administration to consult the Republicans in the formulation of the Asiatic program, a failure which contributed to the downfall of Nationalist China.

(f) Failure to initiate a policy of destruction of Red Chinese bases in Manchuria at a time when such destruction could have permitted an earlier end to the Korean conflict.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7176) making appro-

priations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the committee amendment on page 2, line 2, is agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I do not believe the Senate should undertake the consideration of a bill which is so important as the pending bill without having a quorum call. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Millikin
Bennett	Hayden	Monroney
Benton	Hendrickson	Moody
Brewster	Hennings	Morse
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Murray
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Nixon
Cain	Humphrey	O'Connor
Capehart	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Case	Ives	Pastore
Clements	Jenner	Robertson
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Douglas	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
Dworshak	Knowland	Sparkman
Eastland	Lehman	Stennis
Ecton	Long	Taft
Ellender	Magnuson	Thye
Ferguson	Malone	Tobey
Flanders	Martin	Underwood
Frear	McCarran	Watkins
Fulbright	McClellan	Welker
George	McFarland	Wiley
Gillette	McKellar	Williams

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is absent because of illness in her family.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction, Southeastern Power Administration," on page 2, line 9, after the word "expended," to strike out "\$959,500" and insert "\$115,000"; and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated by this

paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas for transmission of electric power and energy from Government-owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I desire to ask a question of the Senator in charge of the bill. On page 2, beginning in line 15, we find the following language:

(1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas—

And so forth. Is that provision intended to exclude a type of contract which will comply with all requirements, such as that which has been discussed by the president of the Georgia Power Co.?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, not at all, because I am certain it would comply with the law, as it is of the type of bus-bar contract heretofore made.

Mr. GEORGE. It is not intended to exclude a particular contract?

Mr. HAYDEN. Not at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, beginning in line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in order that the consideration of the bill may be expedited, I ask unanimous consent that debate upon the amendments be limited to 30 minutes in total, or 15 minutes to a side, to be controlled, respectively, by the proponent of the amendment and my colleague, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], in the event he is opposed to the amendment; or if he is in favor of the amendment, then by the distinguished minority leader or some other Senator whom he may designate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I do not think that will be sufficient time to debate my amendment "B" which is lying at the desk, and which proposes a reduction of \$31,000,000 in the appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, nor do I believe it will be sufficient time for debate on my amendment "C," which proposes a change in the so-called revolving fund. In the case of those amendments, I should like to have the time limited to 30 minutes to a side.

Mr. HAYDEN. I suggest that we can arrange for that by excepting the amendments relating to the Bureau of Reclamation, and having the debate on the other amendments limited as now proposed.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, if we are going to extend the time for debate on some amendments, we might as well extend the time for debate on all amendments. After all, I might wish to use a little additional time myself. I have an amendment to take care of some of the Indians. Fifteen thousand of them are not in school and cannot get into school. I believe it is just as important to use a little more time in debate on an amendment which will be of benefit to those Indians, as it is to use additional time in debate on an amendment relating to irrigation.

In the case of one of the amendments relating to the Indians, I ask that an hour be available for debate. The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is joining me in submitting the amendment. Fifteen minutes to a side will be sufficient for debate on the first amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let us arrange to have 30 minutes available to a side in the case of amendments pertaining to the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 15 minutes to a side available for all other amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the Chair state his understanding of the pending unanimous-consent request. The Chair understands that the request is that in the case of all amendments not affecting the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, debate be limited to 15 minutes to a side; and that in the case of amendments relating to the Bureau of Reclamation or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, debate be limited to 30 minutes to a side.

Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Let the Chair inquire whether that agreement will apply to the committee amendments which now are being considered?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; I ask that the limitation apply to all amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration," on page 4, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$231,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 6, after line 9, to insert:

"The Bonneville Power Administrator," is hereby added after "the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration," in subsection (a) of section 5 of the act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Cong.).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Land Management—Management of lands and resources," on page 6, line 21, after the word "Management", to strike out "\$9,722,605" and insert "\$11,172,605."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 2, to insert:

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad

grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II, of the act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 7, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "thirty-six" and insert "forty-five", and on page 8, line 3, after the word "lands", to insert "(other than expenditures for construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Health, education, and welfare services," on page 9, line 8, after the word "museums", to strike out "\$51,266,019" and insert "\$51,916,019."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, to this committee amendment, I submit an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 9, in line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$51,916,019" and insert "\$43,916,019."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am proposing that the appropriation recommended by the committee at this place in the bill be cut in the amount of \$8,000,000. This cut will apply to the item for health, education, and welfare services for the Indian Bureau. I should like to give the justification for the proposed cut.

Last year the Congress appropriated \$41,800,000 for this purpose. The Bureau of the Budget asked for a tremendous increase in this item for the year 1952-53. It requested a total of \$61,900,000, representing an increase of more than \$20,000,000, or 50 percent.

The House cut the figure to \$51,266,019. The Senate committee voted to increase the figure to approximately \$52,000,000. I am proposing a cut of approximately \$8,000,000, to a figure which would be \$2,000,000 more than the amount provided last year. I should like to give the reasons for this proposed cut.

Of course, the first reason is the obvious one of the huge deficit, which will be between \$10,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000 for the current year, indicating that this is not a time in which we should expand expenditures unduly.

RATIO OF EMPLOYEES OF INDIAN BUREAU TO INDIANS

The second reason which I should like to give is that we sometimes mistake appropriations for the Indians with appropriations for the Indian Bureau.

I have tabulated the figures pertaining to the Indian Bureau. I find that the

total number of Indians under the care of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is 404,787, or just a little short of 405,000.

Mr. President, how many employees are there in the Bureau of Indian Affairs itself? There are 12,950, or approximately 13,000. We therefore have approximately one governmental employee for every 30 Indians. I submit that this is an unduly high ratio—one governmental employee to every 30 Indians.

I have tried to obtain a breakdown of the percentage of the appropriations for the Indians which goes, not to the Indians, but to the governmental employees who are presumably taking care of the Indians. Because of the shortage of time, I have not been able to obtain an entirely satisfactory breakdown.

I may say that, in order to speed up the processes of the Senate, I agreed to waive the 3-day requirement between the time this appropriation bill was reported and the time of its consideration. I agreed to reduce that to 2 days—really a day and a half, from the evening of Monday until the morning of Wednesday. I knew this would handicap my efforts; but I did it in view of the pressure of time.

However, if 13,000 Indian Bureau officials are to be paid from the current year appropriations of approximately \$70,000,000 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and if my assumption is correct that the average governmental salary is not far from \$3,500, it is obvious that the administrative costs of personnel will run \$45,500,000 or 65 percent of the total amount expended.

Mr. President, I think there should be a review of the Indian policy of the United States. For at least 60 years we have been expending enormous sums of money on the Indians. But the condition of the Indians get no better; in fact, it may well be that the condition of the Indians has actually deteriorated despite the enormous sums we have expended, presumably for their benefit. I believe a revamping of our whole Indian policy is called for. I know it is said that we are now trying to assimilate the Indians into the normal population of the country, and, reversing the policy which was established in the thirties by Mr. John Collier, then head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, some of the increases in requested expenditures were for this purpose. About \$8,000,000 was to be for placement. My proposal would allow a gross increase of \$2,000,000, but it would eliminate some of the additional sums.

We then come to the item of construction. There we can make economies, but, it seems foolish for us on the one hand to say we should be assimilating the Indians into the population as a whole, and, on the other hand, that we should be providing large amounts for construction in order to take care of them upon the reservations. I do not think my amendment would cause any injustice to the Indians, but it would make the Indian Bureau function with greater efficiency, and it would check their tremendous expansion in personnel.

I want to emphasize that my amendment would permit a moderate increase in funds for the Indian Bureau's activities in health, education, and welfare service. But I do not think we should grant these huge increases until we can be assured of a definite plan for assimilating the Indians into our population.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator realize that in order to assimilate the Indians it is necessary to train them and prepare them to enter upon a civilized life?

Mr. DOUGLAS. There would still be \$43,000,000 with which to do that. My amendment makes no reduction in the amounts we have been spending for this purpose.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator realize that a great many Indians who ought to be in school are not in school simply because the facilities to educate them have not been provided?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have seen handsome buildings and more buildings than many colleges possess, which are used in Western States as schools for the Indians. I have seen them with my own eyes.

Mr. WATKINS. In the Navajo Reservation alone there are more than 15,000 children who cannot go to school, simply because there are no facilities, although the Federal Government has been under obligation for more than 80 years to furnish those Indians with at least one teacher in each classroom of 30 pupils. That has never been done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There are a great many schools in this country in which the ratio of 1 to 30 is not observed, although it is an ideal ratio and a proper ratio. I would not say it is necessary to build an elaborate school building. Equally good education can be received in modest structures as in elaborate buildings. Furthermore, if there are not enough teachers, the Bureau should decrease some of its administrative employees in order to hire more.

Mr. WATKINS and Mr. McFARLAND addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad to yield to Senators from the Indian country. I first yield again to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Can the Senator from Illinois name an elaborate Indian school on any Indian reservation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. On an Indian reservation?

Mr. WATKINS. Or anywhere else, for that matter—an elaborate Indian school that has been constructed for the Indians?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not asserting that all Indian schools are elaborate affairs. I happened to spend a very beautiful month in the State of Arizona, in the city of Phoenix, and, since the Senator has challenged me, I would

say that the Indian school in Phoenix is a very handsome school, indeed. But I should think that a program of assimilation would be aimed at placing Indians in public schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I may say there is not a building connected with that school which is not 40 years old.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But the buildings of that school would compare favorably with those of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, or any other college in the Ivy League.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think a comparison of the buildings of the school at Phoenix with those at Princeton would prove very disappointing.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator desire me to yield in my time, or in the time of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President—

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not ask the Senator to yield, unless he has the time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Illinois yields at all, he will yield in his own time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In order to be generous, I yield first to the Senator from Wyoming, in my own time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois has 30 minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have more time than I thought. I am very glad to yield. Perhaps I should yield first to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. No; I shall be glad to have the Senator from Wyoming proceed first.

Mr. HUNT. I shall only take a moment of the time of the Senator from Illinois. I should like to say that possibly he has overlooked the fact that in many instances it is necessary for the Indian Bureau to pay tuition per school pupil, when the Indians are sent to schools under State jurisdiction. I know that is the situation in my State, and I think the cost runs considerably higher than the figures which the distinguished Senator from Illinois may have in mind.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But this does not justify a figure of 65 percent of all expenditures for Bureau personnel.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I merely want to make a statement, after which I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Arizona.

I am permitting an increase of 5 percent in the amounts appropriated for this purpose to the Indian Bureau. If the Indian Bureau is anxious to give good service to the Indians, as I assume it is, I believe there is sufficient fat in its administrative overhead to enable it to squeeze out some of the excess personnel and devote the money to the purposes of the Indians. I now yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I visited the Indians on the Navajo Reservation, last Saturday, and I should like to tell the Senator what they said. I know that, had the Senator been there to hear those Indians, he would be asking the Senate for more money for the

construction of schools. The Indians said they did not care about any fancy schools, and that they did not care about any of the frills. They wanted to build the schools with the material they have on the reservation—the lumber, and cement from the cement plant. All they want is good, comfortable schoolrooms.

As has been pointed out by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] 15,000 of those Indian children do not have an opportunity to enter school. We shall offer some amendments later to increase the facilities, and I hope the Senator from Illinois will join me in them, because I know he has a big heart and wants to see the downtrodden given a chance in life.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope my heart is large, but I should like to point out that in the past 10 years we have spent for this specific purpose \$265,000,000. It is now proposed that we spend \$53,000,000 more. It is proposed to proceed now at double the rate at which we have been operating during the past 10 years; and we have been operating at a rather high rate, too.

Of course, these appropriations are popular in the States where Indians are located and are popular among the Indians. We all love the Indians, because we have a smarting sense of inferiority in that we have treated them badly in the past; and that is true. But we should not think that appropriations to the Indian Bureau in themselves constitute appropriations for the Indians. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and there is a lot of stuff that does not trickle down.

Mr. WATKINS and Mr. CASE addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. To which one of the Senators from the Indian States shall I yield? I yield first to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. No; I suggest that the Senator yield first to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well. I yield first to the Senator from the Indian State of Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to know from the Senator whether he has any information pointing to any waste in administration within the Indian Bureau.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I submit that the ratio of one employee in the Indian Bureau for every 30 Indians is an excessive ratio, and I submit that 65 percent of all funds going for employees is far too high. We do not need to blow the noses of the Indians in order to take care of them. There has been a little bit too much of that. The Indians want to be citizens, not wards.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I should like to point out that there is an entirely different situation with reference to the Indians than that which pertains to any other people. What we are attempting to do is to train them in order to enable them to take their places in society. In the past few years there

has been a decided improvement in the program. I happen to know that the Indian Bureau itself is attempting to put the Indians on their own feet. In order to do that within the next few years they must step up the program; and that is one of the reasons for the requested increase in the appropriations.

If we are going to get the Indians on their feet, the Bureau must have the money. We must remember also that Indians, for many years, were almost prisoners of war, confined on reservations. The reservations did not actually have a wall around them, but the Indians could not leave them. We have now assumed an obligation; we have become their guardians, and in common decency we ought to put them on their feet.

If the Senator from Illinois will point out where there is any "fat" in this program, where money is actually being wasted and is not being expended as intended, I should be glad to hear about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have cited the ratio of 1 employee to every 30 Indians and I have cited the huge percentage of these funds which go to employees. Now, let me quote from the House committee report, at page 7. The House committee goes into these questions pretty thoroughly. The House committee said it was in agreement with the program of assimilation, and then it went on to say:

However, it finds itself without assurances that the program presented will meet the objective in the foreseeable future. In fact, it is of the opinion that certain of the proposals in this greatly expanded program could retard attainment of the ultimate objective rather than help to accomplish it.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I would simply say, in answer to that, that I doubt very much that the House committee has been among the Indians and made investigations on the spot to see whether any money has been wasted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think we should attach great weight to the statement of our corresponding committees in the House. The House Committee on Appropriations has to do with original appropriations, and without any reflection upon our eminent Senate Committee on Appropriations, the House committee does at least as careful a job as we do, and its opinions, I think, should be very persuasive.

I now yield to the Senator from the Indian State of South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I would not disagree with what the Senator from Illinois says with respect to the high ratio of employees to Indians. I think the ratio is too high. I also think that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, so far as concerns the money reaching the Indians.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to have this commendation from the Senator from South Dakota. I hope he will support my amendment.

Mr. CASE. If the Senator would be specific, there might be more point to his proposal. But we are dealing with health and education services, with

which I would think the Senator from Illinois would be greatly concerned. I notice in the committee report that it is suggested that the House made a reduction of \$45,081 in the item for educational assistance, expecting it to be applied against contracts with State departments of education. Personally, I do not see how that particular item could be reduced. State representatives of the office of the superintendent of public instruction came to Washington to point out that they were unable to meet the regular cost of providing education, and they needed more money rather than less money if they were to take over the job of providing education for Indian children in white schools rather than in Indian schools.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I point out to my good friend from South Dakota that the House committee stated that the Bureau of Indian Affairs had asked for an increase of 50 percent without specifying the plans they were going to use in spending the money. The House committee actually proposed that they pause for a year and establish a planning staff. In other words, the Bureau of Indian Affairs did a typical governmental stunt—they asked for many more millions of dollars without furnishing specific justification.

Mr. CASE. After having worked with the so-called Indian problem for many years, longer than I have been in the House and the Senate, it is my conviction that the more we can contract for the services of the local communities so as to have Indian children attend white schools, have Indians engaged in agriculture served by county agents, and have their welfare needs served by county welfare associations, the better off the Indians will be.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That would bring about a decrease, whereas, here is an increase of 50 percent.

Mr. CASE. Provided the purposes of the Johnson-O'Malley Act were carried out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I welcome the support of the Senator from South Dakota, who, from his experience with the Indians of the Black Hills, has produced very eloquent testimony supporting my amendment.

Mr. CASE. Not Indians in the Black Hills, but in the prairie country. The Indians were ousted from the Black Hills.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to my good friend from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. From the Indian State of New York? We have a good many Indians there.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot forget the fact that the Seven Nations had their seat in New York, and the Iroquois Confederacy was located along the line where the New York Canal now runs. There are "Indian givers" as well as Indians there.

Mr. LEHMAN. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 Indians in New York State. They deal direct with the State of New

York. We give them better education and better social and welfare care than the Federal Government gives many of its Indian wards in other States.

A little more than 400,000 Indians are under the Federal Government. I have been a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for 3 years, and I have been shocked to see how little the Federal Government does for the Indians, people to whom we owe a great moral and political obligation. Our public help to the Indians is probably less than it is to any other group. We render a poor welfare and health services.

We talk about assimilation. I am strongly in favor of training the Indians to become a part of the life of their communities, but it is hopeless to expect such a result unless we raise the educational standards of the Indians, which today are far below those of white citizens of the various States. The schools are separated sometimes by as much as 10, 15, or 20 miles. There is difficulty in supplying an adequate teaching staff. I think the time has come when, if we are going to continue to recognize our responsibility to the Indians, we must see to it that substantial justice is done them. I think it would be a serious mistake to cut this item. I believe it would be a very great disservice to the Indian population in various States.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will do a little figuring he will find that the Senate is proposing to spend approximately \$52,000,000 for the education, health, and welfare of 400,000 persons, which amounts to an average of \$130 for each person, or \$650 for a family of five. So far as the educational item is concerned, there cannot be involved more than 150,000 children of school age. If we use that as a divisor, we get a figure of about \$350 per child. Those figures are vastly in excess of the amounts expended in the States having the highest per capita expenditures for education, which I presume are Massachusetts and California. So we are already spending these enormous amounts upon Indians, and the condition of the Indian gets no better. The one conclusion I have been driven to is that somehow the appropriations acts are acts for the relief of the Indian Bureau, rather than primarily for the relief of Indians. Those are rough words, but I am somewhat driven to that conclusion.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not think the figures the Senator has given us of the per capita cost of education are very responsive to the real situation. In addition to education, the Indian Bureau carries on all the health activities and welfare services among the Indians.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Bureau's assistance includes the expenses of Indians for boarding homes, institutions, and schools, and granting of other assistance to needy Indians. This appropria-

tion is not a matter of education alone it covers many other essential services.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Taking the per capita figures, the amount is \$130 per capita, or \$635 for a family of five.

Mr. LEHMAN. Not all of that is for education.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand; it is for education and health. That is an extraordinary expenditure, in view of the fact that, presumably, the Indians have some private income of their own, and I want them to have private incomes of their own.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. My examination of the situation has convinced me that the Indians, except in relatively few instances, cannot now possibly be wholly self-supporting.

Mr. DOUGLAS. They ought to be partially self-supporting.

Mr. LEHMAN. They are partially self-supporting; but, in spite of that, the \$50,000,000 which is now asked, is not exclusively for education. It includes education, which is probably the principal item, but it is also for welfare and health services. The health services The health services rendered to Indians are, in my opinion, less than those rendered to any other group of our population.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We spent \$15,500,000 last year on health services for 400,000 Indians, which was an average health figure of about \$40 per capita, or \$200 for a family of five. The \$40 per capita figure would make \$6,000,000,000 for a population of 150,000,000, or 2 percent of the national income.

THE INDIANS PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. The distinguished Senator from Illinois has put his finger on what is probably one of the most elaborate, expensive departments in the United States Government. The Indians were forgotten 50 years ago, and the Bureau has since been occupied with building itself.

There are more employees in the Indian Bureau, I am told, than there are full-blooded Indians in the United States of America, not counting the Navajos.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That must be an overstatement. My figures show there are 13,000.

Mr. MALONE. That may be but it is the information given me. I may say further to the Senator that I introduced a bill to abolish the Indian Bureau, but providing a reasonable time for the Bureau to close its affairs, and providing for holding hearings to determine what the Government owes the Indians, then to pay them, make citizens out of them, just as we do in the case of people of any other nationality, and get them off the reservations, since they have been prisoners of war for a hundred years.

Even a former Vice President of the United States, Charles Curtis, was never liberated completely. The people of the

country thought he was good enough to be President of the United States, if the President should die, but the Indian Bureau never allowed him to have complete control his property. The Indian Bureau settled his estate when he died.

So I am heartily in sympathy with what the Senator from Illinois has said; namely, that when we have such an expensive organization we must give them whatever money they believe is necessary, because we apparently have little control over the Bureau, and very little of the money trickles down to the Indians.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that in his last remark the Senator from Nevada was indulging in what logicians term a nonsequitur, when he said that so long as we have an Indian Bureau, we should give them what they want. I do not believe we should make budgets that way.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. If we could be assured that some of the money would be spent for the benefit of the Indians, I would agree with the Senator. But when we cut the budget of the Indian Bureau, the Indian Bureau cuts the amounts received by the Indians, and does not cut the Bureau's administrative expenses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is a grave charge, if true.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that so far as Navajo Indians are concerned, in connection with the long-range program, we have a watchdog committee which, when money is to be spent for construction or any other purpose, is trying to see to it that all the water is squeezed out of the program.

As I told the distinguished Senator a few months ago, I conferred with the Navajo Indians last Saturday. One of the things they told me was that a Chicago architect was designing some of their buildings who did not know anything about what they needed. The Indians do not want buildings with frills, such as the Chicago architect had designed. So we are going to recommend that the Chicago architect be discharged and local architects be employed. We are going to get the water out of the program, but let us not, for the sake of a few dollars, take away the opportunity of the Indian youth to get educations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I point out that all I am proposing is that we hold substantially to the appropriation of last year, with an increase of about 5 percent.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I continue? Last year Congress appropriated \$41,800,000. I am saying, "All right. Let us appropriate \$43,000,000"—a 5-percent increase.

The Indian Bureau and the Budget Bureau have proposed tremendous increases. Last year Congress appropriated for all Indian purposes \$68,000,000. The appropriation which the

Senate committee is now proposing aggregate, if my arithmetic is correct, \$95,000,000, or an increase of about 45 percent. In a period when we are facing a deficit of \$15,000,000,000, why should we skyrocket these expenditures, particularly in view of the lack of a definite plan and the somewhat dubious improvement which has been effected by the Indian Bureau itself?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it was kind of the Senator from Illinois to say he had confidence in the judgment of the House Committee on Appropriations. The Senate committee looked into these items carefully, and what the House recommended was generally approved. If Senators will examine the situation, they will find that all the Senate committee did was to add \$650,000 to the amount authorized by the House committee and adopted by the House in the appropriations for health, welfare, and education.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should probably have asked the Senator to yield for a statement. What the Senator says is, of course, correct. But the House committee pointed out that the Indian Bureau did not have a plan for the assimilation of Indians into the civil population of the country. In view of the lack of such a plan, why should we increase the appropriations by even 20 percent? Why not hold them to the figure of last year plus an amount to cover the increase in the cost of living?

Mr. HAYDEN. My point is that the House committee, which the Senator commended, authorized this appropriation in the amount of \$51,916,000. All the Senate committee added to it was \$650,000.

I should like to point out some very significant figures with respect to health, in connection with one tribe of Indians in which we are all interested, namely, the Navajos.

In the United States as a whole there is 1 doctor for every 750 population. In the Navajo country there is 1 doctor for every 3,000 Indians. There is 1 dentist for every 1,500 people in the United States. There is 1 dentist for every 10,000 population in the Navajo country.

The average life expectancy in the United States as a whole is 67 years. It is 52 years in the Navajo country. The infant mortality—I hope the Senator from Illinois will listen to these figures—in the United States as a whole is 32 per thousand. The infant mortality in the Navajo country is 138 per thousand. If that does not indicate the necessity for better hospitals and medical care, I cannot find any better proof.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator has chosen the Navajo Indians as his standard of comparison. Probably the conditions among the Navajos have been worse than among any other Indian group. Secondly, what about the ratio between the Indian population as a whole and the population of the coun-

try, or the ratio between the Indian population as a whole and those who live in the poorer districts of our cities, for example?

Mr. HAYDEN. The point I am trying to make is that the money in the bill for hospital development is primarily for the Navajos. We made an agreement to assist in that development.

With respect to the feature of education, let me point out to the Senator that we added nothing to this bill above what the House allowed for this item, except for certain developments in Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I should like to make an explanation as to why an item for Minnesota is included in the bill.

First, Minnesota is endeavoring to establish a foster-home-care program for the orphan Indian or the Indian child who has no home at the present time. In order to establish that orphan home or foster-parent program, in the best judgment of the State welfare department and other interested persons, \$200,000 will be required. The other \$135,000 is for the Indian school, Pipestone. There is also \$15,000 for welfare or relief assistance.

Mr. HAYDEN. The House directed that the Pipestone school be kept in operation, but provided no money for it.

Mr. THYE. That is entirely true. For that reason the Senate had to add \$135,000. For State welfare assistance, which service the Indian Bureau has never rendered, there is an additional \$15,000 in the bill. The Welfare Department of the State of Minnesota has taken care of all the welfare expenditures for the Indians in Minnesota without any Federal assistance. That is not true in most of the other States of the Union. They have always had assistance from the Federal Government. It is for that reason that the item of \$15,000 is in the bill.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it not true that on the Navajo Reservation the cost of taking care of each patient, even in accordance with the standards which prevail there, runs higher than it does in areas of large population, near centers where facilities are available?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. WATKINS. The Indians are scattered over the desert. It is difficult to persuade nurses to go to the reservations. It is difficult to induce doctors to accept employment in the Indian Service. We must pay fairly high salaries in order to get them to come at all. The same situation is true with respect to the schools, is it not?

Mr. HAYDEN. It is true with respect to both school teachers and those in the medical profession. They do not like to live far away from civilization. They like to be near towns. When they are asked to go away from the railroads and into the reservations, what is the result? If we pay low salaries we must accept doctors who have retired from practice,

or who have been unsuccessful in their practice, or we must accept young doctors without experience.

With respect to school teachers, fortunately there are those among them who have a missionary spirit, who are willing to engage in that work even at a sacrifice to themselves. However, the situation is difficult.

I should like to add one further word for the benefit of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]. He complains about the administrative expense. We have not increased it one cent above the House figure. So we are not putting in a large amount of fat which could be taken out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The existing amount of fat has not been reduced. I maintain that 13,000 employees are too many. That is too large a force to supervise 400,000 Indians. It is one for every 30 Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. No one said that they were supervising them. It would be just as logical to say, in connection with a municipal or county government, that the school teachers and those employed in repairing streets and roads are supervisors. They are nothing of the kind. They are employed to do a specific piece of work. The supervisory personnel is exceedingly limited.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it not a fact that many of the employees of the Indian Bureau are themselves Indians?

Mr. HAYDEN. Many of them.

Mr. WATKINS. Many thousands of them are Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Indians are given the preference, when they are qualified under the civil-service law, for appointment in the Indian Bureau. If two persons obtain the same grade in the civil-service examination and one of them is an Indian, the Indian gets the appointment—and very properly so.

Mr. WATKINS. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that over the years many plans have been proposed to put the Indians on their feet so that they could become a part of our civilization. The trouble has been that the plans have not been used. They have gathered dust in the archives of the Indian Bureau. However, within the past 2 or 3 years there has been a marked improvement in the program of the Indian Bureau for the assimilation of the Indians. I happen to know, because I have visited many of the reservations. I have been in close touch with the Indian Bureau in connection with many of these problems. I happen to know the present Commissioner, Mr. Myer, and his assistant, Mr. Lee. They are doing a fine job among the Indians, in preparing them for assimilation.

Only recently the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and I introduced measures to put two of these groups on their own feet, and gradually to get the Indian Bureau out. Money is now being spent, and work is being done on definite programs, to take care of land titles, and to have the property which is in the name of the tribes surveyed. The Bureau is moving in the direction of as-

similation of the Indians as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has no definite, detailed plan for the assimilation of Indians into the civil population?

Mr. HAYDEN. Definite, detailed plans have been prepared. The first step is for the Indian who cannot speak English to learn how to speak English so that he may be assimilated into the civil population.

Secondly, in Indian reservations where there are no roads to civilization, it is necessary that the Government build some roads.

Third, a sick Indian cannot be expected to be assimilated very well. Therefore, hospitals must be provided.

There was also a rather extensive plan for replacement surveys, which the House did not allow and the Senate committee did not allow, because we thought that work could perhaps be done just as well by the employment service. Nevertheless, the plan is definite. It includes education to fit the Indians for assimilation, and training in schools and in industry, so that they may obtain employment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Is it not a fact that dozens of Indian schools have been closed, and that the Indian children have been sent to the public schools of the States, because the Indian lands are non-taxable by the States? The Government must, in all fairness, pay tuition. That is included in one item of the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is in this appropriation \$3,172,000 to pay for tuition of Indian children in the public schools. To my mind that is the best investment in the entire appropriation because not only do the Indian children learn what is taught them in the school room, but they learn much from the white children with whom they associate on the playground.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is precisely the case. I am sure that that is exactly what the Senator from Illinois wishes to have done. It is being done with the greatest rapidity possible. However, unfortunately many Indians live in the back-woods areas of the various States. They have been pushed there by the white people, who have taken over the better land. There are still some Indian schools which must be maintained.

Mr. HAYDEN. It should be remembered also that on some reservations there is no way of avoiding the boarding school. It is made impossible to avoid maintaining by reason of long distances and road conditions. When the cost of maintaining the boarding schools is compared with the cost of maintaining our regular public-school system, we must not overlook the fact that many Indians are attending boarding schools.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. Plus the fact that the Indians who attend the Indian schools today not only are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but they are also being given additional training in such subjects as agriculture.

I should like to say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, who I know is interested in the welfare of Indians, that, contrary to some of the flossy day schools I have seen, I would not like to see the inmates of a reform school put in most of the facilities which are available to the Indians. Many of the buildings were built in 1880 or 1890. I have seen schools in which one toilet must serve more than 75 Indian boys, and they have to go down from the third floor of their dormitory to use the facility, which is located in the basement. That school is still in operation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If such conditions exist, I say shame on the Indian Bureau which, given enormous amounts of money, still allows such conditions to exist.

Mr. MONRONEY. I shall not try to defend the Indian Bureau against that charge, because I think in years past something better should have been done. However, the condition does exist, and attempts are being made to improve it. I believe we are on the right path in our effort to assimilate the Indians by putting them into white schools instead of sending them to schools which are limited to Indians.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Eighteen minutes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I should like to point out to the Members of the Senate that plans have been under way to assimilate the Indians. One of the most remarkable methods has been the establishment of the vocational school for Indians at Brigham City, Utah. The Indian Bureau did not have to pay for the buildings. The buildings were already built as a very elaborate hospital for wounded veterans of World War II. Immediately after the war the buildings were abandoned. They were either to be wrecked or sold for whatever could be obtained for them. In undertaking to care for the Indians on the Navajo Reservation, who had no school buildings, although at the time there were approximately 16,000 Indian children, I prepared and introduced a bill under which there was conveyed to the Indian Bureau these hospital buildings. There are more than 104 buildings. I also sought an appropriation of \$3,750,000 to remodel the buildings in order to convert them to school purposes, and also to add some buildings.

Mr. President, in my opinion, it is probably the best plant which the Indians have for school purposes anywhere in the country. It is a boarding school, and the Indian students remain there most of the year. They are being taken care of under almost ideal conditions.

The buildings are beautiful, Mr. President, because they were originally erected with the idea that nothing was too good for our veterans.

The Indians would not have that facility today if it had been necessary to get a direct appropriation of \$14,000,000, which was the cost of the original construction. It has been referred to as a lush, luxurious school. It is that when compared with other Indian schools. It was not constructed, however, at the cost of the taxpayers directly for the care of the Indian, but for the care of white boys, with the exception of some Indians who went there as patients in the hospital.

The school has been proceeding to train Indians and to prepare them to go into white communities. The only way we can train them to go into white men's homes and live in the white men's communities is to get them acquainted with the facilities that exist in white men's communities.

The Indians painted and decorated the buildings, without spending any more money to make them elaborate, and they did some wonderful art work in the painting and decorating.

A fine gymnasium was built. A swimming pool had been built at a cost of \$300,000. It is one of the finest swimming pools in the United States. The Indians now have the use of it. It was to be wrecked because no one could be found who would pay for it. We obtained all that for the Indians, and they are using those facilities today. When they step out of there they are trained and they speak the English language. Seventy-five percent of the Indians when they first go to that school can neither write nor understand English. After they go through the course of study at the school, which is a very practical course, they speak English, and are able to work in shops and homes and on farms, and they never go back to the reservation.

The reservation itself does not have facilities and resources sufficient to sustain the Indians who are now there. There are more than 75,000 Indians on the reservation, but the resources will sustain only about 30,000. The program is designed to train Indians so that they will be able to be assimilated in white men's communities.

We are always importing Mexicans and Puerto Ricans for the purpose of doing certain kinds of agricultural work. Indians are good workers when they are trained. In the school to which I have referred a very definite and concrete program is going forward in behalf of the Indians. I wanted the Senate to know about it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. What the Senator has said brings me to the point of asking, in view of all the money the Government has spent on the Indians, how does the Senator account for the fact that we have not freed the Indians? Does not the Senator believe that the time has come when we ought to free the Indians?

Mr. WATKINS. The time has come when we should free the Indians. I am speaking from a knowledge of many years of the work of the Indian service, and I have been working on this problem ever since I came to Congress, as the Senator from Michigan knows.

Mr. FERGUSON. I know that the Senator has been doing fine work.

Mr. WATKINS. It is impossible to take an Indian who has lived on the Navajo Reservation, who does not speak a word of English, and put him in a community of white men and expect him to stay free. He will not be able to live there at all, and he will have to go back to the reservation. He must be taught to take care of himself first.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Utah has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Twelve minutes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in May I had a conversation with Mr. Dillon Myer, Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During my conversation with him I discussed the question of the personnel of the Bureau. I asked Mr. Myer to give me a breakdown of personnel in the field offices as well as in the home office, with respect to the number of people employed in each field office and the number of people employed in the Washington office; and also to break down the figures by area, appropriation, and activities, as the figures related to health, education and welfare services; resources management; construction; general administrative expenses; and other categories, such as trust funds and transfer of funds; and giving the aggregate total for the whole program and the amounts for the respective regional field offices.

Without making any evaluation of them or commenting on them too much, I believe the figures which have been furnished to me will afford valuable information to the Senate.

It is interesting to note, for example, that 7,681 persons are employed in health, education, and welfare services; 2,062 persons are employed under resources management, which includes forests and range lands, agricultural and industrial assistance, soil and moisture conservation, and so forth.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. Under construction, 964 persons are employed. Under general administrative expenses and trust funds and transfer funds, 2,038 persons are employed. The total number is 12,745. In the Washington office there are 285 persons employed.

It is interesting to note that the highest figure for any field office is 1,872, at Sacramento. The Minneapolis office employs 543. That office supervises the area in the Midwest.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I ask if it is true that 15 employees in the Indian Bureau are engaged in weed control?

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is what the chart shows.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does that impress the Senator from Minnesota as a particularly important undertaking, to require 15 persons to control Indian weeds?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that I am always opposed to weeds, but I do not know whether it takes 15 persons to control them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Could not the Indians control the weeds themselves?

Mr. HUMPHREY. It would seem to me that they could do so. I join with the Senator from Illinois in trying to get the Bureau of Indian Affairs to put this program on a declining basis, and thereby ultimately being able to close up shop, after making it possible for the Indians to be absorbed as a part of the general population. I feel very strongly about it.

My senior colleague has referred to the Pipestone School in Minnesota, and to the fact that we are establishing a foster home program so that Indian children may be integrated into the public-school system of our State. In our State public assistance is carried on by each of the counties and by the State. It is a part of the general program of welfare assistance.

The sooner the Indian population can be integrated into the general population and can take part in all the activities of the general population in terms of education, health, and so forth, the better off everyone will be.

The number one job is to get behind a program which will do that; in other words, to have the Indian Bureau diminish its activities stage by stage and year by year, and place more of these fine Americans into the regular American communities.

In this bill there is a small appropriation for my home State, and that appropriation deals primarily, as the Senator from Arizona and my colleague have pointed out, with the Pipestone school and foster home, \$135,000 is for the school.

Frankly, if we are going to maintain the school, we must repair it. If we are to eliminate these services on a stage by stage basis, we can use the school as long as it will hang together. But a decision must ultimately be made, namely, whether we are to continue with the reservation paternalistic kind of program or whether we are to place the Indians on a basis of full citizenship.

I think it is well for the Congress to tell the Bureau of Indian Affairs that Congress expects it to promote programs which will make the Indians self-sustaining and free American citizens.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona realize that this is being taken out of his time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. How much time remains to me, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to ask unanimous consent to have the letter and tabulation from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which I have referred, printed at this point in the RECORD, because I believe they tell the story of what the Bureau of Indian Affairs is doing, in terms of its personnel.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection to having that done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter and tabulation were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1952.
Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: In accordance with your request during our recent conversation I am enclosing a statement showing the March 31, 1952, employment in the Bureau of Indian Affairs by appropriations, activities, and areas. Footnotes to the statement show the geographical extent of the individual areas and include statistics on the number of agencies, hospitals, and schools.

There is much more to the story than is revealed in the statement and its footnotes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is the only governmental agency rendering to Indians all of the manifold services which the ordinary citizen receives from Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies, and some additional services which the general population obtains from public or private sources. These services include medical care, education, relief assistance, forestry management, extension work, irrigation work, and soil and moisture conservation services. There are large Government agencies, Federal, State, or local, devoted exclusively to rendering some of these services to the general population, such as the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. In other instances the average citizen provides for needs out of income or through insurance such as in the case of medical care. These services are rendered to Indians through the Bureau of Indian Affairs because of laws, treaties, and national custom.

In addition to these special services there are related activities without which the services could not be operated such as those that provide for construction of buildings and utilities, for the maintenance of these facilities, for building roads, and for general administration. Furthermore, the more than 430,000 Indians do not live in one place, but are scattered throughout the United States and in Alaska, and to the normal complexities of operation of such a varied program must be added the special complexities which arise out of the dispersed nature of the operation.

The program complexity and dispersal of activities is illustrated in the attached statement which shows that 7,681 of the 12,745 employees on duty March 31 were engaged in health, education, and welfare services for Indians. Included in this total, which represents slightly more than 60 percent of all employment, are the 4,469 employees who operate the Indian school system made up of 241 day schools and 93 boarding schools in 20 States and in Alaska. Also included here are the 2,969 people who operate the 62 Indian Service hospitals in 17 States and in Alaska and those who render general health services to the Indians such as is rendered by city or county health departments for the general population. Those two activities alone, which represent services which Indians could not otherwise get, account for 60 percent of the total Bureau employment.

The next largest group of employees is the 2,062 paid from the appropriation "Resources management." These employees are engaged in fulfilling the many obligations of the United States toward the Indians which arise out of the trust status of Indian property. They are managing the Indian forest lands, aiding Indian farmers and livestock operators, promoting soil and moisture conservation practices on Indian lands, operating Indian irrigation systems, maintaining roads on Indian reservations, promoting arts and crafts programs, managing the complex Indian real-estate business, maintaining the buildings needed for service operations and helping eradicate poisonous weeds. Practically all of these services are identical with similar services rendered to the general population or carried out on the lands belonging to all the people by other Federal and State agencies which do not operate among the Indians.

Less than 10 percent or 964 of the total employees on March 31 were engaged in construction activities on buildings, roads, and irrigation systems. Most of these, of course, are skilled, semiskilled, and nonskilled workers employed on a day basis. In addition to providing facilities needed for services to Indians, this phase of the work is a major source of employment for Indians. It should be noted here that this is not the only source of employment for Indians in the Bureau. Approximately 57 percent of all positions are filled by Indians at all levels and under all activities.

Only 642, or about 5 percent, of the total employment is in the field of general administration. The employees here must do the accounting, payroll, personnel processing, property management, and related administrative work, including executive direction and program coordination, without which the service programs of the Bureau could not be conducted.

The remainder of the employment is under special funds available for specific purposes such as the power revenues which are used to operate the power projects at Flathead, Mont., San Carlos, Ariz., and Colorado River, Ariz.; those employees engaged in operation of irrigation projects paid from collections from the water users; employees paid from funds belonging to the Indian tribes, some of whom such as the workers at the Menominee Indian mills are only technically employees of the United States; and those engaged on special projects such as the white-pine blister-rust control work for which we receive allocations from other agencies.

The 1953 budget which is before the Congress provides for some expansion in this employment. It provides for additional personnel for new hospitals for additional tuberculosis beds through contract with existing institutions and for relief of overworked doctors and nurses at existing hospitals. It provides the necessary employees for opening newly constructed schools; also, it provides for program expansion in the resources field in those areas and activities where intensified work is absolutely essential to carrying out any program for termination of Indian service business such as that proposed in California. Another source of increased employment in 1953 as proposed in the budget is for construction work on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations to carry out the will of the Congress as expressed in the act of April 19, 1950, Public Law 474, the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act.

I hope that the foregoing will give some picture of the diversity and dispersal of Indian service employment that is an aid to understanding of the need for what in total appears to be such a large number. Your interest in this problem and your continued interest in the welfare of Indians is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
D. S. MYER, Commissioner.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: Distribution of March employment by area, appropriation, and activities

Appropriation and activities	Total	Aberdeen	Albuquerque	Anadarko	Billings	Juneau	Minneapolis	Muskogee	Phoenix and Sacramento	Portland	Window Rock	Washington, D. C.
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES												
1. Hospitals, disease preventive and curative services.....	2,969	304	211	262	132	584	142	253	375	299	385	22
2. Educational assistance, facilities and services.....	4,469	712	424	374	88	432	109	241	591	121	1,363	14
3. Welfare and guidance services.....	90	17	4	4	2	6	4	13	12	3	18	7
4. Placement services.....	74	15	3	3	3	5	5	5	11	3	16	5
5. Maintaining law and order.....	79	18	1		6	2	4		18	9	19	2
Total.....	7,681	1,066	643	643	231	1,029	264	512	1,007	435	1,801	50
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT												
1. Forest and range lands.....	311	12	22		47		20		72	69	61	8
2. Fire suppression.....	100						100					
3. Agricultural and industrial assistance.....	243	30	12	13	25	10	5	19	41	21	38	29
4. Soil and moisture conservation.....	228	16	15	45	21		3	24	23	26	46	4
5. Operation, repair and maintenance of Indian irrigation systems.....	159	2	29		11				22	23	72	
6. Repair and maintenance of roads and trails.....	474	90	43	6	30		30	32	70	98	73	2
7. Development of Indian arts and crafts.....	4											4
8. Management of Indian trust property.....	238	37	8	27	15	5	18	42	29	19	20	18
9. Repair and maintenance of buildings and utilities.....	200	34	11	5	13	64	8	17	33	17	79	9
10. Weed control.....	15								13	2		
Total.....	2,062	221	140	96	162	79	184	134	308	275	389	74
CONSTRUCTION												
1. Buildings and utilities.....	387	2	10	34	12	54	1	4		1	246	23
2. Roads and trails.....	232	11	7	2	3		1	16	24	28	138	2
3. Irrigation systems.....	345	1	10		55				200	23	47	9
Total.....	964	14	27	36	70	54	2	20	224	52	431	34
General administrative expenses.....	642	85	38	24	68	43	17	32	87	65	59	124
Payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, Oklahoma.....	14							14				
Proceeds of power.....	129				74				55			
Trust funds:												
Indian tribal funds.....	338	6	3	85		20	65	1	44	114		
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	346	70	70		25	27	10	4	48	14	78	
Operation and maintenance, etc., irrigation systems.....	454		1		98				99	256		
Transfer funds:												
Control of forest pests.....	1						1					
Mission River Basin.....	70				67							3
Working funds, access roads.....	44										44	
Total.....	2,038	161	112	109	332	90	93	51	333	449	181	127
Grand total.....	12,745	1,462	922	884	795	1,252	543	717	1,872	1,211	2,802	1285

¹ Includes 5 field employees paid on the Washington office payroll.

Aberdeen area includes the States of Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota with 8 agencies, 10 hospitals, 10 boarding schools, and 55 day schools.

Albuquerque area includes the States of Colorado and New Mexico, with 4 agencies, 6 hospitals, 4 boarding schools and 28 day schools.

Anadarko area includes western Oklahoma and the State of Kansas, with 3 agencies, 4 hospitals, and 6 boarding schools.

Billings area includes the States of Montana and Wyoming, with 7 agencies, 5 hospitals, 2 boarding schools and 7 day schools.

Juneau area includes the entire Territory of Alaska, with 7 hospitals, 3 boarding schools and 96 day schools.

Minneapolis area includes the States of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Wisconsin with 4 agencies, 6 hospitals, 2 boarding schools and 5 day schools.

Muskogee area includes eastern Oklahoma and the States of Florida and Mississippi, with 3 agencies, 4 hospitals, 6 boarding schools and 10 day schools.

Phoenix area includes the States of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah with 6 agencies, 10 hospitals, 4 boarding schools and 25 day schools.

Portland area includes the States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington with 8 agencies, 3 hospitals, 2 boarding schools and 1 day school.

Sacramento area includes the State of California, with 1 agency, 1 hospital, and 1 boarding school.

Window Rock area includes the Navajo and the Hopi Reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah and the Intermountain School in Utah, with 2 agencies, 6 hospitals, 14 boarding schools, 37 community boarding schools, and 14 day schools.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Illinois, so that he may ask a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, is the Senator from Minnesota aware of the fact that on the basis of 12,745 employees, according to his computation, or 12,950, according to mine, 1,138 are assigned to work on trust funds?

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Illinois is correct. He knows that I have a bill which proposes that the tribal funds be placed in the hands of the tribal councils. There is a place where a reduction in the personnel of the Bureau of Indian Affairs can well be made, namely, in connection with the administration of certain funds which the Bureau of Indian Affairs apparently is never willing to let go of; apparently it simply wishes to hang on to them forever.

I wish my position to be crystal clear, namely, that the Indians deserve health, welfare, and educational services, and deserve them to the full extent to which we are able to provide them.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me say that from my contact with the problems of the Indians—and their problems are very great—I have been particularly impressed with the fact that if we are going to integrate these fellow Americans of ours into the general economy of the communities, we must put them on an equal basis with their white brothers in the field of education, training, and employment opportunities.

Today many Indians simply cannot compete with the whites, for many do not have sufficient education or training. Many of them are lacking even in the fundamentals of education. Many

of them have not even had an opportunity to attend a grammar school. Many have difficulty in reading or writing English.

When the Indians have received an education, they have been able to compete with the whites. But if the Indians are without education, it is absolutely hopeless to try to bring about a real degree of assimilation and integration.

So I believe we cannot afford to cut down the funds available for the education of the Indians or for health services or for welfare services. All those services are necessary to bring about such a situation that the Indians can become established on a fair level. We must see that that work is done in order to keep the Indians from continuing on a far lower level than that of the whites.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the chairman of the committee yield to me, to permit me to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from New York?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MONRONEY. Perhaps the Senator from New York does not know it, but in the Hall of Fame, at the other end of the Capitol, both of the two great Oklahomans who represent our State were Indians who enjoyed superior education opportunities. One of them was Sequoia, who perfected the first written Indian alphabet. The other was the great Will Rogers. They showed by their lives the achievements to which Indians can aspire if they are given a proper opportunity.

On the other hand, if we are going to treat the Indians as "reservation Indians" and as the tool or pawn of bureaucracy, the Indians will not be able to develop to the extent to which they are capable.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, let me ask whether it will remedy the matter to give larger appropriations to the bureaucracy.

Mr. MONRONEY. The bureaucracy needs direction and a mandate from Congress, such as will be given by this program. The Bureau of Indian Affairs must be directed to inaugurate programs to bring about the assimilation of the Indians. They must be given an adequate opportunity.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I fully agree with what the Senator from Oklahoma has said. It has been my experience that we encourage the Indians to draw up plans for their own welfare and to permit them to become integrated into the general communities; but after encouraging them to draft those plans, many of which we later approve, we do not do anything about them. We simply allow the Indians to exist as usual, without adequate help from us or sufficient opportunities to become assimilated into the communities and into the economic life of the Nation.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. I simply wish to point out that there seems to be a difference between the point of view of the Indians today and the point of view they have had in the past. A change has occurred in their point of view. It can best be illustrated by referring to the situation on the Navajo Reservation. In the early days it was necessary to use the services of policemen to get the children into school and to see that they stayed in school. The Indian children were somewhat like some of the white children in that way.

However, as of today, when it is announced that the busses will collect the Indian children on a certain day and will take them to the Indian school at Brigham City, instead of having to have policemen to get the Indian children to the school, probably as many as 300 Indians will be found waiting, in the hope that they will be able to go to the school, in case some of the others do not show up. A big change has come about in re-

spect to the desire of the Indians for education.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is absolutely true.

Mr. President, let us vote on this question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois desire to use any further time?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment on page 9, in line 8.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 9, in line 8.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Resources management," on page 9, line 18, after the word "exhibits", to strike out "\$12,949,760" and insert "\$13,700,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, to this committee amendment, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. The amendment is offered to the committee amendment by me, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 9, in line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$13,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$13,900,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, this is a small item.

The \$200,000 increase proposed here is for range water development on the Papago Indian Reservation in southern Arizona.

This is one of the most important phases of the plan for the social and economic development of this tribe and the discharge of the Federal Government's obligation to these Indians. The object is to proceed constructively in establishing the 7,000 Papagos on an improved economic level, as a part of the purpose to integrate them into the social, economic, and political life of the Nation, and to terminate Federal supervision and control of the Indians.

The Papagos comprise about 1,200 family groups, and they live in 73 scattered villages. The total reservation area is 2,855,021 acres, divided into three units—the Papago, the San Xavier, and the Gila Bend Reservations.

There are about 7,000 Papago Indians, and they need this additional fund in order to prevent their soil from washing away and to provide money with which to build waterholes for their cattle.

I hope the Senate will adopt this amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. How much would this amendment to the committee amendment add to the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. \$200,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. How much was budgeted for this particular item?

Mr. HAYDEN. I can give that figure. The item was budgeted; but as it stands today, under "Resources management" we are—

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I mean to ask whether there was any budget estimate for this particular item.

Mr. HAYDEN. No; there was not.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was in a lump sum, and the budget estimate was \$500,000. Of course, we have had to split these items for irrigation.

Mr. FERGUSON. This item was before the Senate last year, was it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. No.

Mr. HAYDEN. No, it was not.

Mr. FERGUSON. Were not some of of these wells under consideration last year?

Mr. McFARLAND. No. This item is not for wells.

Mr. FERGUSON. This is for another location, is it?

Mr. McFARLAND. This is a small amendment far below the budget estimate in amount.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does it come under "Construction?"

Mr. HAYDEN. No; it comes under "Resources management."

Mr. McFARLAND. This item is for water development on the Papago Indian Reservation; it is to develop waterholes for range purposes. It is needed for the cattle on the reservation.

Mr. HAYDEN. If my colleague will permit, I may say that if the Senator from Michigan will look at the budget estimate for this item, he will observe that it was \$18,372,000. The House allowed \$12,949,760. The recommendation of the Senate Committee is still far below the budget. Had the full budget estimate been allowed, this work could have been taken care of.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, but this particular item is now sought to be earmarked.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is what my colleague seeks.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator proposes to add \$200,000, to be earmarked.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I mean is that, had the full budget estimate of \$18,372,000 been allowed, the program which my colleague advocates would have been included.

Mr. FERGUSON. But does not this bill add \$1,700,000 to last year's appropriation for items of this kind?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; not over the appropriation of last year.

Mr. FERGUSON. It is \$1,660,000, approximately, which I spoke of as being \$1,700,000, over last year's appropriation.

Mr. HAYDEN. A very large budgetary increase was recommended.

Mr. FERGUSON. Would there not be sufficient in this item to cover the \$200,000? Why must we have that earmarked? If it is so important, would not the department do the work out of the

amount of money we are giving them, in the sum of about \$13,900,000?

Mr. McFARLAND. No, there would not be sufficient money to do what my amendment contemplates. All I have done is to select a few items. The Senator speaks about earmarking. I have not offered amendments, and shall not do so, as to all the items included in the budget estimate. I selected a few items which I deemed most important to the Indians. In this instance only \$200,000 is proposed to be provided.

Mr. FERGUSON. "It is only" that amount. That is what we hear when it is proposed to add \$1,000,000,000. "It is only \$1,000,000,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, but in the case of these items the proposed appropriation is \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 under the budget estimates.

Mr. FERGUSON. Similar situations come up in the committee from time to time. A Senator asks, "What is that item?" The reply is, "It is only \$1,000,000,000 or \$2,000,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UNDERWOOD in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] to the committee amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next committee amendment was, on page 10, line 1, to strike out "\$5,310,000" and insert "\$24,812,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I desire to call up.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I desire to submit an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed by Mr. McFARLAND for himself and Mr. WATKINS, to amend the committee amendment on page 10, line 1, by striking out "\$24,812,000" and inserting "\$31,312,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have an amendment to reduce the figure from \$24,812,000 to \$14,812,000, a cut of \$10,000,000. If the proposal of the Senator from Arizona were adopted, namely, an increase of approximately \$7,000,000, would it then be in order subsequently for me to propose a reduction to \$14,812,000, or would that be an amendment not in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to reduce the amount would not be in order, if the amendment of the Senator from Arizona were adopted, except through reconsideration.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. FERGUSON. I have a similar parliamentary inquiry. The Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Michigan have an amendment on page 10, in line 1, to strike out "\$24,812,000" and insert "\$14,812,000." Would it be in order to offer that amendment as a substitute for the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Arizona?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not yield any further in regard to this matter. I wish to address the Senate. I understand I have the floor. I have been willing to yield up to this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for the construction of necessary roads in the Navajo and Papago Indian Reservations, to provide schools, on the Navajo Reservation, and to make provision for increased irrigation facilities on the Papago Reservation.

On a recent trip to the Navajo Reservation, I participated in a long conference on the reservation between representatives of the University of Arizona, the University of New Mexico, and the Navajo Tribal Council. We heard from many tribal leaders and from each came the same entreaty:

"Give us schools. If we can have schools we can work out many of our secondary problems. But we need schools for our children."

These are a definitely self-respecting people. One can see in the effort the parents have made to provide what they consider boarding facilities for their children the eagerness, the strength of their positive desire to help themselves. It is hard for many in the Senate to realize the magnitude of the problem of meeting our responsibilities to these fine people.

The Navajo Reservation is the size of West Virginia—and has 12 miles of paved roads. There are more than 65,000 Indians living in this area. Of the approximately 26,000 Navajo children, of school age, 15,000 have no schooling because there are no schools for them. Another 5,000 have spasmodic schooling but insufficient to turn them out as literate people.

This alarming situation exists in spite of the fact that since 1868 there has been a treaty between these people and the Federal Government which provides for the presence of a school and teacher for each 30 children.

A prime requirement for any honest school program is a highway system sufficient to get the children to the schools—and to the hospitals—which are few and far between.

Let me say to my good friends on the floor of the Senate, who talk about the condition of the Indians not being any better than it was years ago, that I can tell them why it is not any better. It is because the Federal Government has not done the right thing by the Indian. Had we rehabilitated the Indian years ago, he would already have been assimilated into the life of the white people

and would have been treated as one of them. But what did we do? We sent the Navajo, Hopi, and Papago Indians out to the desert, where they were virtually prisoners. As a matter of fact, they were prisoners, because they were not permitted to leave the reservation.

I heard an interesting story in regard to the Indians, when they were at Fort Sumter. The Army took them to the fort, where they were guarded. The Government supplied the Army with sufficient money to purchase 15,000 blankets for the Indians. The General Accounting Office recently discovered that only 5,000 of those blankets had ever been delivered. Ten thousand of them were lost, or were never purchased. If they ever were purchased, no one knew what had become of them. It is rather late now to undertake to find out what happened to 10,000 blankets in 1863. That illustrates the manner in which the Indians have been treated.

Senators talk about having a program. We have a program, for the first time. Twenty-three years ago we started to formulate a program for the benefit of these down-trodden citizens—the first citizens, if you please, Mr. President, of the United States of America.

The Navajo-Hopi rehabilitation program was the comprehensive plan approved by the Eighty-first Congress in 1950 after a careful study of the existing chaotic conditions in the Navajo country. The program contemplated an expenditure, over a 10-year period, of \$88,570,000. There are approximately 26,000 Navajo children of school age. Of this number 15,000 are without school facilities.

Mr. President, the Navajos made a splendid record in World War II. They fought for their country, and they should not be deprived of the privilege of sending their children to school. We send money overseas to rehabilitate foreign nations, but we cannot take care of our own Indians. We whittle down appropriations designed to take care of the Indians who are good citizens.

As I pointed out, Mr. President, the Indians say they do not want buildings with frills as provided by the architect from Chicago. I told them that so far as I was concerned, our committee would recommend the firing of the architect from Chicago, and they all cheered. All they want is good, substantial buildings and an opportunity for their children to attend school.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Referring to the bill and the item to which the Senator is addressing himself, there has been publicized to some extent a statement to the effect that the Bureau intended to remove some of the Navajos to other States and to colonize them in other States. The matter has been referred to in my own State. I hope it is not the intention of the Senator from Arizona to promote this appropriation for the purpose of removing Navajos from the Navajo country, Arizona, New Mexico, and the Southwest, to some place which

has not been Navajo country in any sense of the word.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not intend to touch upon that at all. All my amendment does is to provide for schools on reservations.

Mr. McCARRAN. Reading from page 9—

Mr. McFARLAND. But that is not the purpose of my amendment. There is a program to try to secure employment for these Indians off the reservation. Some of them are employed at mines at Morenci, Ariz. They are making good miners and are sending their children to school. But, Mr. President, they will not work there unless they understand the English language. Eighty percent of them do not know the English language.

Mr. McCARRAN. I very much favor the Senator's idea of education, but to move a Navajo out of the Navajo country and send him to till the soil in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and other places where he has never been before, is contrary to the policy which I think is good for the Navajo. I certainly would object to their being so colonized. They vote in the State of Arizona and in the State of Nevada. I, in part, represent a State which has a voting population of 175,000 persons. If we move the Indians there it would be possible to gerrymander the State very easily.

Mr. McFARLAND. I can appreciate the fears of the distinguished Senator from Nevada. I know his State has a small population. I know there is not much opportunity in the State of Nevada for employment for the Indians.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am in favor of the Indians getting employment anywhere they can get it, because they make good mechanics and machinists when they are trained. There is no better worker than is the Indian when he is properly trained. I have noticed that all over the West.

Mr. McFARLAND. All we propose to do is to give the Indians an opportunity to work.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. May I point out that I am a member of the Navajo "watchdog committee." That is one of the reasons why I am trying to discharge my duty today.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator now bear the title of "Chief"? If not, I should like to give it to him.

Mr. WATKINS. The title will probably be "Chief Mud Catcher" when we get through. The Indian Bureau is trying to place the young Indians, as fast as they learn English, in various localities where they can obtain employment. Not in colonies, I will say to the Senator from Nevada, but in communities where help is needed. In Utah many agricultural workers are needed. There are 75,000 Navajos on the reservation, but resources are adequate to take care of only about 35,000. We are employing Mexicans. On my own farm Mexican labor is being employed. We would be only too glad to have Navajos, but I can not find a sufficient number of them who are trained to work. We can not get

them. The idea is not to place them in colonies, but to place them wherever they can make good as American citizens. I am against colonization.

Mr. McCARRAN. My observation has been that the Navajo, when first approached, does not know much English, but after a few minutes he can speak it about as well as any of us can.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know of no idea of colonizing the Navajos. Personally, I would oppose it. On the other hand, if the Indian can be trained to take a job he should be able to take it anywhere he can find it in the United States.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield for a question.

Mr. FLANDERS. I have been listening to the reasons for the proposed amendment which the Senator from Arizona seems to base largely on the requirements for increased education for the Navajos and other Indians, with which I am completely sympathetic. I do not find, however, that in the section of the bill which he seeks to amend education itself is mentioned more than incidentally. What assurance is there that the proposed increase in the appropriation will go for the purposes which have been so well presented by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, it is, of course, for construction, and I am placing in the RECORD the justification for it. I think the Bureau will be duty-bound to follow the justification.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide sufficient funds to carry through on at least a token basis the projects promised these people. Even with the educational facilities provided for by this amendment, there will still be thousands of Navajo children without schools.

The sum of \$600,000 of the requested increase is for reconstruction of the Dennehotso boarding school to care for 150 pupils.

The sum of \$800,000 is needed for the reconstruction of the Piñon School, also a boarding-school project to accommodate 120 Indian children.

The sum of \$1,500,000 would be allotted for a new facility, the Keyenta School, a boarding school that would eventually accommodate 400 Navajo school children. The total cost of this facility will be \$7,000,000, and the \$1,500,000 requested here is to start construction.

There is no large boarding school on the entire west side of the reservations.

The sum of \$700,000 would be required to provide the Sanostee School. This is a reconstruction program, the present school not being in operation because the building is unsafe. It would be designed as a boarding school to accommodate 150 pupils.

The sum of \$800,000 is sought for a reconstruction program on the Steamboat School, also a boarding school, designed to care for 120 pupils.

On the long-range program \$7,000,000 has been appropriated so far. There was \$7,725,000 requested in the 1953 budget. Even with Senate restoration, too little can be done.

The appropriation thus far on the long-range program for roads is \$1,118,000. There had been \$2,280,000 requested in the budget. Even with the Senate restoration, this will take a cut. There should be built each year \$5,000,000 worth of roads and trails. The amendment adds \$1,000,000 and will still be under \$3,360,000 to be used for "resources, schools, and hospitals."

On the whole Papago Reservation there is only one State highway which is constructed to modern standards for less than one-third of its length across the reservation. From this highway lead two Indian Service roads, one south from Sells and the other to Casa Grande, neither of which is built to present-day standards. Less than 150 miles of secondary roads built to truck trail standards complete the entire reservation road system. Only 36 of the 73 Papago villages are reached by graded roads. Two schools are more than 8 miles from the nearest improved highway.

The Papago road program proposes intensive support for the rapid completion by the State of Arizona of Route 86, the east-west highway; reconstruction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the road north from Sells to Casa Grande and of parts of the secondary road system to standards that will make them acceptable as part of the country road system. It also proposes the construction of a limited number of bus roads and access roads to the various villages.

The estimate capital investment for this feature is \$3,500,000 which should be made available at the rate of about \$350,000,000 per year.

This amendment authorizes \$500,000. Without this amendment, but \$173,000 would be made available for this vital and much-needed project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The breakdown of the budget shows buildings and utilities, \$14,810,000; roads and trails, \$10,000,000; irrigation systems, \$11,000,000, under the construction item. We cannot have schools and hospitals without building utilities.

Mr. FLANDERS. What was the first item which the Senator read?

Mr. HAYDEN. Buildings and utilities.

Mr. FLANDERS. It does not tell what they are?

Mr. HAYDEN. The only kinds of buildings and utilities are school buildings, day schools, boarding schools, and hospitals.

Mr. FLANDERS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, we talk about a long-range program. Congress authorized an appropriation of more than \$88,000,000 for the Navajos and Hopis in the authorization legislation for rehabilitation. A total of \$20,394,200 was recommended for this program for the fiscal year 1953. The House reduced the appropriation recom-

mendation to \$2,483,500. If the totally inadequate \$2,483,000 appropriation is allowed to stand, it will mean a stalemate in the construction program already in progress and will result in financial loss and virtual abandonment of the long-range program promised by the act of April 1950.

Mr. President, these Indians have been relying on this program. They have been counting on having these schools for their children. If we are to establish the schools for them at some time, why not do so now, in order that they may rehabilitate themselves, and take their places as useful citizens.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The distinguished Senator from Arizona is making a very good point. Certainly what has impressed itself upon members of the committee who listened to the testimony has been the fact that our country has not been very successful in laying a foundation for the integration of Indians into normal American life. The sooner they can be properly educated and trained vocationally and otherwise, so that they can take their places as citizens of our great Nation, on a basis of full equality with other citizens, earning their own way, the sooner, in the final analysis, we will have discharged our obligations to the Indians.

I believe the Senator from Arizona would also agree that we have not been satisfied over the years with the way in which the Indian Bureau has operated. It is a little short of shocking to me that there should still be thousands of Indians who cannot speak the language of the country with which they are expected to be integrated, and in which they are expected to take their places.

The Indians have contributed much by their service in the Armed Forces. They can make a real contribution to the general economic development of the United States. I think a very strong case has been made for granting the increase recommended by the committee. However, I think we must keep the Indian Bureau constantly under the close observation of Congress and of the Appropriations Committee, so that as soon as possible we can change the policy of having the Indians as merely wards of the Government, and enable them to get on a self-supporting basis, so that they can make their full contribution to the welfare of the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from California for his statement. I agree with him that the appropriation suggested would be money well spent. It would be a good investment and, in the long run, would mean a saving to the United States. It is the only way in which we can relieve ourselves of the obligation we owe these Indians from year to year. After these Indians are educated, they will not want to live on reservations and eke out an existence under starvation conditions. I think we should act from a humanitarian standpoint, if for no other reason. I cannot conceive that the Senate would deny such assistance to these people, who

plead with us to give their children an opportunity to succeed in life. I do not see how we can say "No" to them. There are 15,000 children on the Navajo Reservation. The Papagos are in equally as poor condition, if not worse. The money would be used on both reservations.

The Indians will be watching for the appropriation of this money. I wish to say again that they do not want school buildings having frills. All they desire is usable schoolrooms, and, of course, they want to have a few roads by which they can get to the schools.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. THYE. I agree with the able and distinguished majority leader in his statement that what the Indians and Indian families are concerned with is that they have suitable school buildings. I believe we have failed very sadly in not equipping Indian schools for vocational education and manual training. The Indians should have an opportunity to work with their hands and to do the things which through the ages they have been trained to do.

Last fall I visited an Indian reservation in Minnesota. When I went through the general classrooms in the school, I did not find the interest among the pupils that I found when I stepped into the vocational education or manual training classrooms. There I found keener interest.

If we are ever to aid Indians to take care of themselves and to take their place among the citizens of this land, it will be through the educational system of our vocational classrooms. We shall have to begin preparing Indian youths to go into the various communities of the Nation and to live as citizens of the land, as do other youths.

I thank the Senator from Arizona for yielding.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it not true that Congress has approved a 10-year program for rehabilitation of the Navajo Indians?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. Congress authorized \$88,000,000 to take care of rehabilitation, and a definite program was worked out at the time.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. The pending amendment is in line with that program, and is intended to put it into effect; is it not?

Mr. McFARLAND. It is.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator from Arizona is chairman of the Navajo watchdog committee, authorized by Congress, is he not?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator is now discharging one of his duties as chairman of that committee. I happen to be a member of the committee, as well.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to state another thing the watchdog committee has done. We have asked the universities and colleges of our States to help us observe the expenditure of the money, and they are doing so. They will make a re-

port on the subject, and we can rest assured that we will get as much for the money we appropriate for the benefit of those Indian people as is possible.

I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON rose.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Michigan whatever time he may require.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I suppose it might be presumed that there were no Indians in the State of Michigan. It so happens that there are Indians in the State of Michigan; but the Senator from Michigan opposes the proposed increase.

The distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] talks about frills. He said that the Indians did not want any frills in connection with school construction. He stated that he knew that if anyone had ever been on the Navajo Reservation he would favor these increases.

The Senator from Michigan has been on the Navajo Reservation. He was out there at about the time the school project at Shiprock was started. These things come along gradually. That project was started back in 1947. In this year's appropriation, known as the fifth increment, only \$1,990,000 is asked. That particular school is to have boarding facilities for 510, and facilities for 180 day students in addition. When completed—at least up to the fifth increment—the cost will be \$6,918,900. That is only a little short of \$10,000 per student for the cost of the facility. I notice one item for a gymnasium, auditorium, and office wing, \$870,000.

Mr. President, this is not all for schools. About a third of it is for roads and trails and irrigation. We who oppose this amendment have some ideas. The amendment was considered in the Senate Committee on Appropriations and was rejected. It had been considered by the House, and the House allowed about \$5,000,000 for this item. The Senate committee increased it \$19,500,000. The sponsors of the pending amendment would increase it about \$6,000,000 more.

This item has in it at the present time \$1,800,000 unobligated. It has in it about \$9,000,000 unexpended carry-over at the end of the year. So we who oppose this increase believe that not only have we allowed too much in the item of \$19,500,000—and some of us are sponsoring an amendment to decrease that amount—but certainly the pending amendment should not prevail.

During the past 10 years this item has cost \$76,240,454, indicating that we have not held down the support for Indian reservations and for the Indians individually.

The difficulty I found with respect to the Navajos, as I have discovered from a survey of the other cases, is that we have been spending great sums of money on them and we have not been accomplishing what we should have accomplished. I have felt at times that the difficulty is that there is too much time spent by those who administer the Indian Bureau in the spending of money

itself, instead of educating and taking care of the Indians, so that they may go out into the world, into white men's communities, and take care of themselves. The greatest need in this country today is for a program which would free the Indians. Those in charge of the Bureau, while taking care of the Indians should work to free them.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is the Senator from Michigan in favor of carrying out the long-range program which was adopted by Congress?

Mr. FERGUSON. The trouble is that we have been carrying it out for 60 years.

Mr. McFARLAND. No, no, Mr. President; that is not correct. Is the Senator in favor of the long-range program which was adopted and which was supposed to rehabilitate the Indians? Is the Senator in favor of carrying out the program for which \$88,000,000 was authorized, or is he opposed to it?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I think that an authorization is no mandate upon either the members of the Appropriations Committee or on Congress as a whole to make appropriations. We did not say that the \$88,000,000 would be used to carry out the program in one year or 10 years.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was to be done over a 10-year period. It is supposed to be completed in 10 years. Does not the Senator think if it is a good step forward that it should be taken now? Is the Senator in favor of spending money to carry out that program, or is he opposed to it?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan feels that some things have happened since the program was adopted. Things have happened in the United States which make it necessary to cut the expenditure of money. We must determine whether we want to spend this additional amount of money by way of deficit spending. That is the question which confronts us. Naturally the Bureau will spend any amount of money Congress gives them. The House knew what it was doing. It allowed \$5,000,000. We must make cuts somewhere.

Mr. President, this morning we had an appropriation bill before the subcommittee with respect to the military. The military are asking for approximately \$52,000,000,000 to defend the United States. Here we have construction items. Are we going into 1953 fiscal year with an appropriation for roads and trails and certain other construction to be provided by deficit spending? The question is not whether we should or should not educate the Indians. That is the whole question before the Senate.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is the Senator in favor of allowing to continue to exist a situation in which 15,000 Indians, wards of the Government, have no opportunity for education?

Mr. FERGUSON. We have been appropriating money every year to take care

of the education of the Indians. Spending \$88,000,000 over a 10-year period would only amount to \$8,800,000 a year. We are being asked to appropriate \$31,000,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is for construction work for all Indians throughout the United States, not merely for the Navajos. The Senator knows that to be the fact.

Mr. FERGUSON. How much will the Navajos get this year?

Mr. McFARLAND. They will not get enough.

Mr. FERGUSON. Naturally.

Mr. McFARLAND. They will not get enough. They will not get the amount which was budgeted and they will not get sufficient money to send their 15,000 children to school. That is the situation, Mr. President.

Mr. FERGUSON. Even if we appropriate the money this year they will not be sent to school.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is it not correct to say that the United States Government has neglected the Indian children? The prime objective of our educational program is to assimilate Indian children with our white school children. In my State an Indian school was closed down and the school district in the adjoining territory has been required to absorb the Indian children. While we appropriated vast sums of money annually for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indians are becoming poorer and poorer as wards of the Government, and at the same time illogical claims are made that the Government is not doing enough for them. Somewhere there must be an inconsistency.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. That will help ward off some of the criticism we who are asking for cuts have been receiving.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Arizona desired to know how much the Navajos and Hopis get. Last year they wanted \$19,500,000. Of this year's allotment, they want \$16,731,500 for the Navajo-Hopi program.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on September 22, 1951, the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] made a very outstanding and able address on the Indian situation. I have it before me. Persons who feel that the Indians are abused and that the United States has not done its part for them should read the speech of the Senator from Nevada. At page 11912 of the bound volume of the permanent CONGRESSIONAL RECORD appears a table, which was printed in connection with the speech made by the Senator from Nevada. The table shows that in the fiscal year 1903 Congress appropriated \$9,941,299.29 for the Indian Service. In 1951 Congress appropriated \$80,635,-

055. It represents an increase of approximately 800 or 900 percent. Yet we are told that the condition of the Indians is getting worse year by year. The whole program has been mismanaged and mishandled.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Apparently the more money we give to the Indian Bureau the less the Indians get out of it.

Mr. BRIDGES. The moment the Indian Bureau gets its hand on an Indian, no matter how little Indian blood the "Indian" may have, it never relinquishes its hold on him. The distinguished Senator from Nevada, during the course of his address on September 22, 1951, pointed out that in the case of former Vice President Curtis, who had only a very small amount of Indian blood, the Indian Bureau held onto his estate and insisted on settling it even though he had a very small amount of Indian blood in his veins. That is how the Indian Bureau performs its functions.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that the Indian Bureau at that time was under the direction of the Republican Party.

Mr. BRIDGES. It does not make any difference.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think it is even worse if it was done under a Republican administration, because they should have known better.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to say that, so far as the Indian Bureau is concerned, and the statement that its history shows failure, I think a very fundamental fact is overlooked. I know something of the Indian Bureau people. I have lived near an Indian reservation, and I have lived on an Indian reservation itself. I have moved among those employed by the Indian Bureau people. I think they are very decent citizens. I have found for many years that the Indians themselves have not been willing to accept education. They have not been willing to improve themselves. For instance, I should like to invite the attention of Senators to the fact that on the Ute reservation in Utah the white overseers who are in charge built little homes for the Indians to live in. They were fine little frame buildings. They asked the Indians to move into them. The Indians moved into the buildings and stayed there for perhaps a month. Then it was found that the Indians had put their saddles, harness, dogs, and general paraphernalia into the frame buildings, and they were living in the teepees which were standing to one side of the houses. But that condition no longer exists; there has been a big change in the Indians.

Mr. FERGUSON. When I was recently on the Navajo reservation, I found that approximately 40 automobiles were being operated at the headquarters of

the reservation. Those automobiles were being operated by the whites who were in charge of the headquarters. The Indians do not drive those automobiles. They are used by the white men who are supervising the Indians. The taxpayers of the United States are paying for the operation of those automobiles.

If a few of the white supervisors rode horses to supervise the Indians, perhaps there would not be so many supervisors. But the present situation is that the supervisor rides in an automobile, and the Indian and his wife ride on a horse.

I am objecting to all these extravagant expenditures.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. There may have been a time when there was extravagance, and perhaps there is extravagance now. However, let us remember that the 10-year rehabilitation program for the Navajos, for instance, is a definite program to improve the land and provide education for the Indians.

I realize that it is difficult to have perfect administration. On the other hand, the Senator from Arizona and I are saying that there is a different feeling among the Indians today. Congress has adopted a program for the Indians, but the work in connection with the program is far behind schedule. Certainly we are under obligation to carry out the program.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is the argument of the bureaucrat; namely, "Just give me more money and I will do better things."

Mr. WATKINS. But how can the Indian children be educated unless money is provided for that purpose?

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator from Utah say that \$10,000 per student must be spent for the Indian schools?

Mr. WATKINS. No; it would not be necessary to spend that much money if it were not for the inflation which has occurred.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is one item for \$150,000 for a sprinkling system for a school in the desert. Is it necessary for quarters of that size to be provided?

I know, and the Senator from Utah knows, that the supervisors of these Indians not only drive automobiles, but in some cases fly in airplanes—all at the expense of the American taxpayers. On the other hand, the Indians have to ride horses.

Mr. WATKINS. If more airplanes and a landing field or two were available, there would not have to be so many supervisors or so many automobiles for the supervisors. It is not possible to drive an automobile over much of the reservation.

Mr. FERGUSON. But such a change would not result in decreasing the supervisory personnel. The only result would be to provide more airplanes, and then it would be necessary to provide more pilots and more ground forces.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wish to state that at the meeting on Saturday the Indian agent who is in charge of that reservation came to an agreement with the tribal council, to the effect that no building will be constructed unless the chairman of the tribal council approves it.

The Indians do not care anything about frills, but they want education for their children.

Let me say to the Senator from Michigan that if we made reductions in all the other items of the budget in proportion to the reductions proposed in these items for the Indians, no doubt the budget would be balanced.

Mr. FERGUSON. We are trying to balance it.

Mr. McFARLAND. But the Senator from Michigan wishes all the cuts to be made in the items for the Indians, whose children now are not able to go to school.

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I want to make the reductions in the funds proposed to be appropriated for the supervisors.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, under my amendment a cut of 12 percent below the budget figure would be made. But the Senator from Michigan would pick on the poor Indian who cannot read or write or come to Washington to tell the Senate about his difficulties.

The poor Indian cannot go to school. Yet he is called on to fight for his country.

Does not the Senator from Michigan think it is just as important for the defense of the Nation to educate these Indians as it is to build the plant in which the Senator from Michigan is interested?

Mr. FERGUSON. Oh, yes; I realize how the Senator from Arizona feels.

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not see the Senator from Michigan asking that a cut be made in the case of the St. Lawrence seaway. I supported him on that measure.

Mr. FERGUSON. We did not even get it to a vote. If the distinguished Senator from Arizona had brought up that measure much earlier in the session, instead of so late, perhaps we could have had enough Senators here to keep it on the floor, and it would have gone through, and at least we would have gotten the St. Lawrence seaway started; and then the taxpayers would have purchased the bonds, and we would have had the seaway.

Mr. McFARLAND. That measure was brought up in good time, after it was reported. It was on the calendar for a month.

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not think so.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MALONE. I wish to compliment the distinguished Senator from Michigan for bringing the entire Indian problem into focus.

Since 1947, I have introduced two bills calling for abolishment of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should be abolished, because that Bureau absorbs most of the appropriations which are made for the Indians.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. MALONE. It is my opinion that the Indians have been virtual prisoners of war for 100 years.

Mr. FERGUSON. They have really been in concentration camps since they were placed in the first camp in the West.

Mr. MALONE. Yes.

A great commotion was made when the Japanese were placed in concentration camps during World War II.

Mr. FERGUSON. However, the Japanese were released from those camps, and now we are paying them damages for having put them in the camps.

Mr. MALONE. At that time I was not a Member of the Senate; I was a special consultant to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I was sent to the Japanese camps, to make a report to the subcommittee. The conditions in those Japanese camps were no worse than the conditions which have existed for 100 years on the Indian reservations. Mr. President, we simply forgot the Indians.

Early this month it was my good fortune to make a commencement address at the high school at Fernley, Nev. That high school is within 15 or 20 miles of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. The Indian boys and girls attend the Fernley High School. Some of them graduated from that high school this year, and they are some of the finest boys and girls I have ever seen. Certainly they are on a par with the white boys and girls. At that high school the Indian boys and girls receive a good education.

TREATED IN SAME WAY

The purpose of the bill which I have introduced twice since 1947 is to have Indians treated in the same way that everyone else is treated, and to permit Indians to have all the rights that all the rest of us have.

Today the Indian is told that he cannot do this or that, and that he cannot leave the reservation except under certain conditions, and that if he does leave the reservation, he loses whatever mythical rights he may have.

My proposal is simply to give the reservations to the Indians, and have the reservations divided among the Indians, and then have Congress hold hearings to determine whether anything more is owed the Indians. In other words, let us pay the Indians whatever we owe them, and then let them go on their own way.

If that were done, it might still be necessary to care for Indians who are 35 or 40 years of age or older, and who have passed the best age for obtaining an education and for learning to support themselves. It might be that such Indians would have to be given some sort of pension. In any event, after 15 or 20 years that problem would disappear. Certainly the cost of putting every Indian in the United States on a pension would be much less than the present cost of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

DOING GREAT SERVICE

So I say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that he is doing a great service to the Congress and to the Indians by bringing this question into focus.

On the other hand, until the system is changed, until the Indian Bureau is directed to wind up its affairs, and until the proper committees determine what should be done in this matter, I believe we probably shall have to continue the present wasteful system.

Mr. FERGUSON. But not at the rate of expenditure provided by means of this amendment.

BIGGER INDIAN BUREAU

Mr. MALONE. I admit that there may be some additional waste in this amendment.

Nevertheless, how are we going to check on the Indian Bureau? Any witnesses from that Bureau simply give us a big story about some mythical thing the Indian Bureau proposes to do for the Indians. That has been the situation for 100 years, but nothing ever is done for the Indians. The only result of all these programs is to build a bigger and better Indian Bureau.

So I shall go all the way with the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

I hope that by next January or February we can begin to hold hearings on a bill to rearrange the Indians' affairs, to make citizens of the Indians, to treat the Indians in the same way that all the rest of us are treated, and to permit the Indians to have all the rights that all the rest of us have. At that time we should pay the Indians whatever we owe them, and we should arrange to have the Indian children go to school, where they belong.

Mr. President, Indian blood is good blood.

I never have been able to understand the philosophy of those—particularly Senators on the other side of the aisle—who favor the importation of great numbers of foreigners into the United States, but who permit the Indians, the original settlers of this country, to remain virtual prisoners of war.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I favor making a reduction in the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and making it possible for the Indians to become free American citizens, with all the rights of American citizens.

At this point I wish to call the attention of the distinguished Senator to the number of automobiles the Indian Bureau has, as indicated in the budget figures. The total is 1,675.

This year they want 425 new ones. One thousand two hundred and fifty will be carried over. That shows what the white man is doing so far as the automobiles are concerned. He builds up his power, he builds up the amount of money he wants for each one of the projects. No wonder he wants these good roads. The Indian is not worrying about roads over which he may ride on his horse, but it is the white man, who will have one of the 1,675 automobiles, who is worried about the roads. That accounts for the demand for these roads.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. I merely want to add that, if there is any race of people within the entire United States of America who have a kick coming, it is the Indian.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be vacated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the further proceedings under the call will be vacated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on the pending amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in the President's budget there was an item of \$325,000 for the reconstruction of what is known as Picacho Reservoir. With the percentage cut in the committee amendment, the funds needed would be short approximately \$100,000 for the rehabilitation of this reservoir. For that reason, \$100,000 is added in this amendment to provide for this important rehabilitation work.

The San Carlos project located in my home county in central Arizona is different from most large western reclamation projects in that it is not managed and administered by the Bureau of Reclamation but by the Indian service. The area improved under project works is 100,000 acres. Half of this area is Indian land—the property of the Pima Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation. The remaining half, or 50,000 acres, is operated by white farmers and is in their private ownership.

Because of the large and important Indian interests included therein, the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Indian Affairs retains control and management of the main improvements which constitute the project's so-called works and which serve the common interests of the Indian lands and white-owned lands alike.

It is true that a portion of the works—distribution canals and laterals on Indian lands and those on white-owned lands—have been turned over to the two respective local units, and each of these runs its own business to that extent.

But the Secretary has the responsibility of operating and caring for the large joint features of the projects—Coolidge Dam, Picacho Dam and Reservoir, the main canal, the power system, and plants connected therewith. Related to that responsibility is the occasional need for funds wherewith the works under his

direction must be kept in shape and added to and enlarged when necessary.

Picacho Reservoir is an important unit in the works of the project. It is a relatively small reservoir located down on the project area adjacent to the irrigated lands. The early settlers built the original dam and reservoir some 60 years ago. In it they caught and stored transient storm waters, releasing the same later in regulated amounts for the irrigation of their lands. When the San Carlos project was constructed, subsequent to the passage of the authorizing legislation in 1924, the Government took over the reservoir as a part of the project works.

Throughout the many years of its existence and service to the project, Picacho Reservoir has received and saved intermittent flood flows which follows desert storms. This silt-laden water has gradually dropped its burden, and the bed of the reservoir has slowly raised so that presently there remains but small storage space. The ability of the reservoir to capture and store these floodwaters must be restored or these valuable waters will run to waste unavailable for irrigation use. Not only will such waters be lost but, without the regulation and control furnished by the reservoir, they will run wild into and upon the adjacent improved lands to cause damage to lands and improvements.

As you know, water is the most important resource in our southwestern country. In our particular area, naturally arid, and during recent years visited by prolonged drought, no water must be wasted. The laws of our State and the customs of our irrigated areas demand that water must be conserved and put to beneficial use where possible.

These are some of the reasons why Picacho Reservoir must be reconstructed and enlarged. The Indian Office and the Secretary are aware of the need for this construction and of their responsibility to provide for it. Unless they have the support for appropriation of funds for necessary work, the Department cannot carry out its contractual obligations to the landowners on the project. These landowners look to the Department for that protection. If it were not for existing contracts and agreements made with the Government, the farmers on the project could provide funds for doing this vitally necessary work themselves. But, because of the direct interest of the United States, principally because of the extensive Indian interests involved, the Government has elected to keep this project feature under control of the Secretary, and therefore the farmers cannot find legal background for borrowing or otherwise raising the funds required.

Let me emphasize that the funds requested are not a gratuity. They are planned and requested as a capital investment in the project facilities and are repayable by the landowners as a part of project-construction costs in accordance with the repayment contract in vogue between the Department of the Interior and project farmers within the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district.

I am close to the interests of the people involved in this matter and thoroughly convinced of the urgent need for favorable action in connection with this item.

I wish to use merely a minute or two in discussing the amendment. The item affected is a small one, and even with the increase suggested the figure represents a cut of more than 12 percent in the President's budget.

Why pick on the poor, downtrodden Indians? Fifteen thousand of their children without school facilities; there are no schools for them to attend. All we are trying to do, Mr. President, is to give them a chance in life to establish themselves as American citizens, if you please. They fought in World War I and in World War II, and they made good soldiers. When they returned home, after associating with white people, the boys told their parents, "We must see that the children go to school." They are begging us, on bended knee, to give them an opportunity in life. We are sending money all over the world to help other people. Are we going to deny the poor Indians the opportunity of an education?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

I announce further that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is absent because of illness in her family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "nay," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—49

Aiken	Hennings	Moody
Bennett	Hill	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Murray
Capehart	Humphrey	Neely
Case	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Johnston, S. C.	Smathers
Duff	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Knowland	Sparkman
Eaton	Lehman	Stennis
Flanders	Long	Taft
Frear	Malone	Tobey
George	McFarland	Underwood
Gillette	McKellar	Watkins
Green	Millikin	
Hayden	Monroney	

NAYS—29

Benton	Ferguson	Nixon
Brewster	Hendrickson	O'Connor
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Robertson
Bridges	Holland	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Ives	Smith, N. C.
Cain	Jenner	Thye
Cordon	Kem	Welker
Douglas	Martin	Wiley
Dworschak	McCarran	Williams
Ellender	McClellan	

NOT VOTING—18

Anderson	Kerr	McMahon
Byrd	Langer	Morse
Carlson	Lodge	Russell
Chavez	Magnuson	Seaton
Fulbright	Maybank	Smith, Maine
Kefauver	McCarthy	Young

So Mr. McFARLAND's amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. BRIDGES. It was the intention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and myself to offer an amendment to the committee amendment to strike out \$10,000,000, but obviously it is useless to do that. Last year \$10,575,000 was appropriated for this item. This year the House allowed \$5,310,000. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate allowed \$24,812,000. The Senate has now raised the figure to \$31,000,000 plus. So it is very obvious that there would be no object in attempting to reduce the figure below the committee figure, since the Senate by its vote has jumped the amount some \$25,000,000 over the House figure, some \$7,000,000 over the Senate Appropriations Committee figure, and is approving a figure more than three times as high as the figure for last year.

So the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from New Hampshire will not offer an amendment to reduce the amount further, because if the Senate triples the amount allowed last year, and makes a substantial increase over what

the Senate Appropriations Committee has allowed, there is no use attempting to make a cut.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I wish to say a few words with respect to a construction item.

Included in the construction program, in a portion of the Interior Department appropriation hearings, there is an item for the building of a school for the Oglala community on the Pine Ridge Reservation. There are few projects that would make a greater appeal than that.

About a year and a half ago, when I visited the reservation, I saw a conglomeration of sheds that had been put together and called a school. I went into the basement, or cellar, under one of those sheds in which there was a class of 50 Indian boys. They were expected to go to that school. The walls were not plastered. There was a dirt floor, and only a little rickety stairway by which the boys could go to the cellar. If a fire ever started in that building, there would be a holocaust. The tragedy would be unspeakable. The type of construction program provided in the bill is expected to eliminate such buildings as that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD at this point an exchange of correspondence I have had with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reciting the situation at that school, and the proposal for its improvement as now proposed by the appropriation bill before the Senate.

There being no objection, the correspondence was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C. April 24, 1952.

Hon. FRANCIS CASE,

United States Senate,

MY DEAR SENATOR CASE: This is in reference to your letter of April 8, 1952, inquiring if funds were included in our 1953 budget for new school facilities for the Oglala community on the Pine Ridge Reservation to replace the present inadequate Lone Man Day School, No. 5.

There were included in our 1953 estimates presented to the House Appropriations Committee two projects for the Oglala community, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.:

1. New school facilities, Oglala Community, \$325,000.

2. New milking barn, Oglala High School, \$23,000.

When the Bureau of the Budget allowed funds for these urgently needed facilities in our 1953 budget estimate, it appeared reasonable to assume that the Congress would appropriate the funds. However, due to the small amount allowed by the House Appropriations Committee for Indian Bureau construction projects and appropriated by the House in the 1953 Interior Department appropriation bill, it will not be possible to undertake these construction projects, as well as many other urgently needed construction projects which were approved by the Bureau of the Budget, unless additional funds are appropriated.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has been requested to restore the reduction made by the House in our construction budget estimates. If these funds are restored, we

plan to proceed with the construction projects for Oglala community as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. MYER,
Commissioner.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1951.
HON. FRANCIS CASE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CASE: Further reference is made to my letter of September 5, 1951, in reply to yours of August 28, 1951, pertaining to the condition of Day School No. 5 (Lone Man) at Oglala, on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

We are now in receipt of the report from the area director which includes the following recommendations:

1. That a new four-classroom school be constructed, with provision for the addition of two classrooms in the future plus the necessary quarters and other auxiliary facilities, including new water and sewage system.

2. That the new school be located approximately 1 mile south of the existing school which would be at the intersection of the present road and U. S. Highway No. 18 which we understand is to be relocated. This would make the new school readily accessible.

While no final estimates of cost have been prepared on the basis of a new school plant, it is tentatively estimated at today's prices that it would be between \$400,000 and \$500,000. We are exploring the matter further to see whether it might be possible to have it included in the 1953 budget.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. MYER,
Commissioner.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1951.
HON. FRANCIS CASE,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR CASE: I have your letter of August 28 relating to the school problem at the Pine Ridge Reservation and discussing in particular the condition of the school building there. You have suggested that Ben Reifel be asked to look into the matter.

This letter is to let you know that that will not be possible because Ben Reifel is already on his way back to Harvard where he is planning to continue his work during this coming school year. He was on our staff in connection with the Missouri Basin Studies staff during the summer and did help with some of the work at Crow Creek.

I am glad to tell you that Mr. Spaulding, area director at Aberdeen, has already initiated action in this matter. He is having a thorough check made of present facilities and equipment. His report is expected soon and I will advise you more fully later. Be assured I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. MYER,
Commissioner.

AUGUST 28, 1951.

The Honorable D. S. MYER,
Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs,
United States Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MYER: You will recall a conference in my office of some weeks ago when Area Director G. Warren Spaulding was here, I mentioned the need for a better school building and community center at Oglala on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

I have also mentioned it to others in the Indian Bureau—and I believe that all who have ever seen what passes for the school

building at Oglala will agree that it is one of the most inadequate in the entire Indian service.

The building is an old frame shell and it is so crowded that some of the classes are crowded into a dark cellar that is a bad fire-trap.

If my recollection is correct, the walls of the cellar are unfinished and the roof studding and supports and absence of daylight are a disgrace to the country.

I have not been in the building for more than a year, but, unless there has been a tremendous improvement, I am sure that you can scarcely believe that a school with the enrollment that there is at Oglala should be so inadequately and improperly used.

This letter is occasioned by the fact that I noted recently that Ben Reifel had been assigned to make a study of some problems for Crow Creek. If he is in the area and available for other studies and reports, could you not direct him to Oglala and ask for an on-the-ground and spot check?

Ben was at one time stationed at Pine Ridge Reservation and knows the people there well and can give a practical appraisal of needs, present and future.

His report should cover the number of pupils dependent upon the Oglala school, a summary of chairs, desks, and other furniture available and needed—either for use in the existing facility or its replacement.

My own feeling is that you were personally to inspect what has been used there for a school, you would want to place its replacement as No. 1 on your replacement needs.

May we have a report on it when you find out what the facts are?

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS CASE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Aberdeen, S. Dak., July 16, 1951.
HON. FRANCIS CASE,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR CASE: The maintenance engineer from this office plans to visit the Pine Ridge jurisdiction in the near future. During his visit he will check into the Lone Man School situation (No. 5) at Oglala, S. Dak.

The construction of a new plant at the above school has been under consideration for a number of years. From all indications it will be necessary to operate a school in the Oglala area for a long time. In view of this fact every effort should be made to replace the present conglomeration of buildings with a modern school building.

Sincerely yours,

G. WARREN SPAULDING,
Area Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended. [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will not the Chair restate the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 10, line 1, as amended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was on page 10, in line 3, after the word "granted", to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition

of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 17, after the word "completed", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That the amount of \$24,000 heretofore appropriated and now available under this heading for school facilities at Squaw Point Unorganized Territory, Minn., may be expended for school facilities for the Prairie Island Indian Community or for cooperation with Burnside Consolidated School District No. 3, Goodhue County, Minn., in the construction, extension, equipment, or improvement of public-school facilities as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education of Minnesota, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 11, line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "260" and insert "300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Tribal funds," on page 12, line 3, after the word "appropriated", to strike out "\$2,335,000" and insert "\$2,920,000", and on page 13, line 4, after the word "Secretary", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "*Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation—general investigations," on page 14, line 4, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000", and in the same line, after the word "which", to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert "\$4,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction and rehabilitation," on page 14, line 20, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$153,355,400" and insert "\$183,406,531."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "6-24-52-B" which I offer on behalf of myself and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UNDERWOOD in the chair). The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$183,406,531" and insert "\$152,406,531."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the amendment I am now submitting pro-

poses a reduction of \$31,000,000 in the construction funds of the Bureau of Reclamation; in other words, dollar-wise; it proposes to reduce the total from \$183,400,000 to approximately \$152,400,000. This is the most important amendment which is likely to be offered today, and I should like to give a brief history of the situation.

The Bureau of the Budget did not recommend any new starts on reclamation projects this year. In view of the very serious budget situation and the impending deficit, it believed that we should not start any more new projects.

The House, when it passed the bill, did not provide for any new starts. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has included 10 new starts which call for initial appropriations of \$15,000,000 for the coming year. But these initial appropriations are merely the "come-on." The ultimate cost of the 10 new projects will be \$335,000,000, according to the figures in the House and Senate committee hearings which I have compiled.

So we are now about to decide by our vote on this amendment whether or not there is any justification for the ultimate total expenditure of \$335,000,000, at a minimum, and we can be quite certain, based on the experience of the past, that if the present estimate is that the total cost will be \$335,000,000, by the time the projects are completed the actual cost will be greatly in excess of that amount.

Furthermore, the committee accelerated the program of construction as it had been recommended by the House. My proposal is that we should somewhat slow down the rate of construction on existing irrigation projects already under way—slow them down from an annual volume of \$167,000,000 to a volume of a little more than \$150,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator realizes, of course, that if the 10 new projects are started and completed as set forth in the committee report the average amount of money to be expended each year will be about the same as has been expended in past years. Is the Senator urging that that was too much?

Mr. DOUGLAS. What I am saying is that in this period we should not commit ourselves to capital expenditures of \$335,000,000 additional.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is repeating what he said with respect to the rivers and harbors and flood-control commitments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I certainly am not repeating what I said. I may say that the reasoning of the Senate committee is extraordinary. The Senate committee says:

The committee has been advised that the projects now under construction will soon be completed, and that if construction is not initiated on additional projects the appropriation requirements in the fiscal year 1958 for those projects under construction will be less than \$14,000,000.

So, in order to keep up the expenditures additional projects are started. In other words, if the appropriations should

fall to \$14,000,000, that would be a catastrophe which the country could not stand. So projects are added which will ultimately cost \$335,000,000, in order to maintain the volume of construction.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator says he is not repeating the arguments he made with respect to the rivers and harbors and flood-control commitments. In the bill which we passed the other day \$5,897,000 was appropriated with which to commence new river and harbor projects, and \$28,750,000 for new flood-control projects, the total cost of which will be \$474,000,000. But in that case the testimony was, as it is here, that the average level of expenditure, so far as the Federal Treasury is concerned, would not be materially increased, because the Corps of Engineers is running out of work.

Mr. DOUGLAS. In other words, we must spend enormous sums of money in order to keep the Corps of Engineers busy spending money.

Mr. HAYDEN. Not enormous sums; but the normal amounts which we have been spending in the average year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is one difference, at least in the case of the river and harbor projects of the Army Engineers, in that those projects had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The proposals now before us were not approved by the Bureau of the Budget. They have not been certified as being necessary to the defense effort. They emerge, like Minerva from the brow of Jove, out of the Senate Appropriations Committee, all in one burst of spontaneous combustion, so to speak.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is aware that among the projects in the river and harbor bill which passed the other day were items not budgeted.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There were very few such items involving smaller amounts of money. I opposed them. However, the committee is now proposing to add projects the ultimate capital cost of which will be \$335,000,000 projects which have not been recommended by any group except the Senate committee.

Mr. HAYDEN. Every one of them is authorized by law.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Congress authorized itself to appropriate for them. They are also recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation, of course, which naturally is interested in building as many projects as possible.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. In the case of the one project for Utah in this list—

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is the Weber Basin project.

Mr. BENNETT. The Weber Basin project—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator from Utah going to oppose that project?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah is obviously not going to oppose that project.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am disappointed.

Mr. BENNETT. Using that as an example, and being fascinated by the Senator's statement that it has emerged, like Minerva from the brow of Jove, out of the Senate Appropriations Committee, does the Senator realize that for years the Bureau of Reclamation has been preparing that project for the beginning of construction? It did not emerge from the Senate Appropriations Committee. It has been under contemplation for years. The engineering work has been completed, and the project is ready to start.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think Minerva was probably under contemplation for some time before she emerged.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. BENNETT. Does the Senator realize that the Federal Government itself has created a situation in the area in which the Weber project lies which will practically either force the construction of such a project—

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator refers to the addition of facilities such as the Clearfield Naval Depot, the air bases, and other facilities.

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Facilities which former Senator Thomas of Utah was successful in obtaining for that region.

Mr. BENNETT. Therefore, the men employed there must be provided with water to drink, and water for culinary purposes and for the maintenance of their homes and their jobs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I point out to my good friend that in the beautiful Wasatch Valley, which has been developing with Government installations paid for by those of us from other sections of the country, there is the beautiful and flourishing city of Ogden, and that a part of this project is designed to provide water for the city of Ogden. The taxable capacity of the city of Ogden has been increased by the coming of the new facilities. Why should not Ogden pay for a large portion of its water supply, instead of passing the burden on to the Federal Government? Does not the Senator from Utah oppose the Federal Government coming in to usurp the functions of localities? Is not that undermining local government? Is it not a blow at the foundations of the American system to have the Federal Government reach in with its tentacles and take over control of facilities which should be local in nature? I heard the Senator from Utah speak at great length and very eloquently on that thesis. I am surprised now that he is not a vigorous protagonist of it.

Mr. BENNETT. Does the Senator from Illinois realize that the citizens of the city of Ogden will pay back a large part of the cost of erecting the Weber Basin project?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let them pay for it directly through a bond issue.

Mr. BENNETT. Unfortunately the project involves an area far outside the city limits of the city of Ogden.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Now we come to one of the real skeletons in the closet in con-

nection with irrigation and reclamation, namely, that when the money is paid back for the so-called irrigation projects, it does not go into the Treasury of the United States. It does not go to pay back the taxpayers who advanced the money. It is used for additional reclamation projects. So when we appropriate this \$335,000,000 we can kiss it goodbye. It will be gone forever, gone with the wind. It will be used, as it is paid back, to build more irrigation projects. When the cost of such new irrigation projects is paid back, the money will be used to build still more irrigation projects. My good friends from the Southwest saw to that about 12 years ago.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is, of course, perfectly justified in taking whatever position he wishes to take; but now he is apparently attacking the entire theory of reclamation in the West. I say most respectfully to the distinguished Senator that the money which has gone into the West to build reclamation projects has developed the economy of the West.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It has done so at the expense of the rest of the country. But I should like to point out that I am not opposing reclamation. I want to reduce it moderately during a period of severe financial strain.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As a result the people have been able to pay more taxes into the Federal Treasury. They have built up our country, thus enabling the Nation to be in a better position to defend itself. Under the theory of the distinguished Senator from Illinois in attacking the entire theory of reclamation, which I am proud to say was started under a Republican administration, he apparently believes that there is no benefit to the Nation growing out of such projects.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I repeat that I am not opposed to reclamation; only to spending more money than we can afford for it right now. I may say that I have a special amendment, which I submitted yesterday, my amendment C, which will come up later. The old-timers around the Capitol know perfectly well, but the citizens generally do not know, that the money which we spend for reclamation, in the first place, is interest free. No interest is paid upon it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to finish my statement. Am I in error in my statement?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is partially right and partially wrong.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I not 99.44 per cent right?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. With regard to the irrigation feature, if the Senator defines irrigation as putting water on land, the Senator is correct. But if we consider the multiple-purpose projects, dealing with power features, both principal and interest are paid back.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct. I was referring to reclamation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Take the situation with respect to the Hoover Dam. In connection with the construction of the Hoover Dam, not only will the principal be paid back, but the interest will be paid back. That is a great development which is bringing water to the thirsty lands of the West and bringing power to the metropolitan centers. It was required that the contracts be signed before a bit of concrete was poured in that dam, and that the contracts should provide for the repayment of principal and interest to the Federal Government. I think we will get far more out of the Hoover Dam in the West than we will get from the appropriations we have made to various foreign nations, because from some of them the American people will not get one penny back, and they will not add to our economic development.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to the Senator from California that if he will compare his voting record with my voting record he will find that I have voted for practically every justifiable public-power project in the United States. I voted for public-power projects in the Northwest and in other sections of the country, because they conform to a set rule that on Government money not only the principal is repaid but interest is paid also.

But when we deal with irrigation only the principal is repaid, and no interest is paid. There is also an increasing tendency to load up on power some of the cost that should be borne by irrigation. Suppose we authorize a project at a total cost of \$500,000,000, with \$400,000,000 for irrigation and \$100,000,000 for power. The interest is paid only on the \$100,000,000. Power rates are charged sufficient to carry a portion of the \$400,000,000 set aside for irrigation, but with no interest. In other words, power bears not only its own load but a part of the irrigation load.

When the principal is paid back to the Government for so-called irrigation purposes, what happens to it? It does not go into the General Treasury, as is the case with power projects. It is used for additional irrigation projects. It is money which the Government will never get back. It will roll on forever. It is one of the greatest injustices that could be perpetrated on the general taxpayers of the United States.

Years ago I used to look with approval on John Baer's cow which he drew representing the United States being milked by the bankers of Wall Street. I believe that a more appropriate cow representing the United States would be a cow with its hind quarters facing westward and being milked by the semi-arid regions of the country for irrigation projects. The eight States in that region have small populations, but they are powerful States. They have 16 votes in the United States Senate. They constitute a powerful political force. I love them as individuals. But we must not forget the fact that we are being committed to spend hundreds of millions of dollars, and perhaps billions of dollars, for projects from which the taxpayer will never recover a penny, on which

no interest will be paid, on which the principal will be donated, and on which the unit cost per acre is extremely high. Reclamation can be a valuable investment, especially in normal times when we do not face such enormous deficits. But we should protect the taxpayer's investment, too.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am sure the Senator wants to have all the facts. California last year paid in Federal taxes into the Federal Treasury three and a half billion dollars. That is more money paid into the Treasury by the people of California alone than was paid into the Federal Treasury by all the people of the 48 States as late as 1934. As the distinguished Senator from Illinois has said, in the development of power projects—and in connection with such projects I am willing to make a comparison of my voting record with the voting record of the Senator from Illinois, and I think my record will compare very favorably—the principal and interest must be paid back; but it is also true that in the development of irrigation throughout the West, which adds to and increases the standard of living of the American people, there is required—and properly so—the repayment of the principal by the people who go onto the lands, whereas in the case of many projects in other sections of the country no such requirement is applied.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to finish my presentation first. As I remember, the great Central Valley project was originally started by the State of California. The State of California found the burden too heavy, and called on the Federal Government for aid. The project went forward, and ultimately called for the expenditure by the Federal Government of over \$600,000,000. A large proportion of that amount will be charged to irrigation, and of the amount charged to irrigation not one cent of the money contributed by the taxpayers will be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall yield in a moment. My time is limited. I should like to have at least an opportunity to present my views. Later I shall be very happy to yield.

Mr. President, when the principal is returned to the United States Treasury, it does not go back to the taxpayers of the country who financed the Central Valley project. It will go for further irrigation projects. This is a continuing operation under existing statutes, world without end. By the legislation which we have passed Congress has surrendered control over the disposition of those funds. When once appropriated, they are gone. The Federal Treasury does not get the interest and does not get the principal.

Mr. President, I should like to point out also that the costs per acre are extremely high. I do not have the infor-

mation with respect to all acreage costs. But I have been able to get the figures for the Marias division, which, being in the northerly part of the country, presumably is a wheat area. Under the pending bill, we are committing ourselves to projects for the Marias division of the Missouri Basin project. The Marias division will ultimately cost \$60,000,000. It will irrigate 120,000 acres. According to my figures, that is at a cost of over \$500 per acre.

The most fertile farming land anywhere in the country lies in the belt which in Illinois centers around Bloomington. I was in Bloomington about a month ago, and I talked to the editor of the Bloomington newspaper and to real-estate agents there. They told me that very fertile farm land there was selling for \$550 an acre. Here we are confronted with land for which it will cost \$500 an acre merely to irrigate, on which the taxpayer will not get back one penny.

Mr. President, I think we have plunged too far on irrigation so far as returns are concerned, and certainly so far as the taxpayers of the country at large are concerned.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am glad to have the Senator yield to me, because I must attend an Appropriation Committee meeting. I should like to invite the Senator's attention to the fact that when by flood-control projects and by the building of dikes water is prevented from overflowing lands none of the money expended for such projects is repaid, whereas in the case of reclamation projects every dollar of principal has to be repaid. Nevertheless, I think flood-control projects are a great investment in the future of our country, because if the topsoil is washed into the ocean there is destroyed an asset of the American people, the loss of which might cause our own civilization to fall into the condition of civilizations of the past which have lost their topsoil. Yet in the case of flood control in the great areas of our country not a penny, either of principal or interest, is repaid. I am not complaining about it, because I think the Federal Government has an obligation to see to it that this great resource is not lost.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I reply to the Senator from California?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator had been in the Chamber when the Senate was discussing the rivers and harbors bill he would have known that I offered an amendment to provide that half of the cost of a levee should be borne by assessment on the land which was thus protected. I am sorry the Senator was not in the Chamber, because from his present remarks I would judge that he would have supported my amendment. Unfortunately I did not have his support, but I hope that I have gained a new recruit on this point at least.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Why should it be only half?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was not able to get even half. I often reflect on Cardinal Newman's hymn *Lead Kindly Light*;

I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step
Enough for me.

I am glad to note that the Senator is supporting me in one step at least.

The semi-arid States are powerful. They are politically powerful in the United States Senate. But they have asked for excessive amounts of money. I love them as individuals. Oh how we love them. But they are getting enormous sums of money. Where are they getting them from? From the State which pay most of the income taxes. From my State of Illinois, from New York, from New Jersey, and from Connecticut and other States. We are glad to grubstake them, but sometimes the grubstaker likes to see his money come back. They take the money and use it for something else, and they always get more and more money. I submit, Mr. President, that at a time when we are faced with an impending \$15,000,000,000 deficit we should not at this time make new starts in the case of reclamation projects.

Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall take 3 minutes to summarize my position, and then I shall yield the remainder of my time.

I should like to point out that vast irrigation projects already have been built. The new projects are not so well justified as the old ones were, and therefore we should look with especial care upon the new ones.

In the second place, the new projects are not certified, either by the Department of Defense or by the Bureau of the Budget, as necessary to the national defense.

In the third place, why is it such a crime, as the committee claims it is, to defer the construction of irrigation projects and to slow down the program a little during this period of emergency, so that the taxpayers may have some relief?

Fourth and finally, I wish to emphasize that the present budgetary situation is bad, with a \$15,000,000,000 deficit facing us. Here is a chance to save \$31,000,000.

Mr. President, that completes my argument.

Now, I am glad to yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, first let me say that, although I do not know about all the projects, at least I know that a small South Dakota project is included. To that project the Air Force will contribute at least \$1,000,000—

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senator referring to the Souris diversion?

Mr. CASE. I am referring to the Rapid Valley project in the Missouri Basin.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is in Wyoming, is it not?

Mr. CASE. No; it happens to be in South Dakota?

At least \$1,000,000 of the cost of that project will be paid by the Air Force. Without the construction of that project, the Air Force will be confronted with the necessity of drilling additional wells—which will cost more than this project will cost—for unsatisfactory water—water that is heavily mineralized, so-called hot water—which is destroying their plumbing systems.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This project is primarily one to provide a water supply for Rapid City, is it not?

Mr. CASE. No.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is what the description says.

Mr. CASE. Some water will be for Rapid City, but Rapid City will, in turn, sell the water to the air base.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But it is for Rapid City, is it not? Does not the Senator from South Dakota believe that local government should take care of its own burdens, without coming to the Federal Government for relief?

Mr. CASE. Rapid City will pay back the cost of the water it receives and will pay it back with interest. The provision for interest payments is one which the Senator from Illinois has been overlooking. He has been talking about the lack of interest payments, but Rapid City will pay back all its part of the cost, with interest. In addition, the Air Force will pay for the water it uses.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is a white blackbird, I must say.

What does the Senator from South Dakota say about the Souris project, which ultimately will cost \$102,000,000?

Mr. CASE. The Senator from Illinois knows that the Souris project is not in South Dakota; it is in North Dakota.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Illinois repeatedly has referred to these projects as ones which are being initiated; he has referred to them as projects "initiating new construction." I wish to call attention to the fact that the north side pumping division of the Minidoka project, in Idaho, has been in process of construction for many years. It is erroneous for the committee or for the Senator from Illinois or for anyone else to refer to that project as one "initiating new construction."

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee listed it as such.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That was an erroneous statement.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All I can do is take the opinion of the committee.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I wish to point out that about \$1,000,000 has been spent on that project since the end of World War II. The chairman of the subcommittee has called my attention to the foot note, as follows:

The amount recommended is to continue construction which has been under way for

a number of years and for which approximately \$1,000,000 has already been expended.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was the project approved by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes, it has been approved. How would \$1,000,000 have been spent on the project if it had not been approved?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was it approved and certified by the Department of Defense for expenditures in the year 1952-53, the period for which we are now appropriating?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I cannot say.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the answer is "no."

Mr. DWORSHAK. I say to the Senator from Illinois that in the Columbia River Basin project, which is comparable to this one, approximately 60,000 acres are being brought into cultivation annually. Of course this project is comparable to it only on a limited scale, because the plan for this project contemplates bringing in 4,000 or 5,000 acres annually—on a project where wells are used and water is pumped from the river. As a matter of fact, the funds carried in this bill would cover only approximately half of the plan, and would bring in only 2,250 acres.

Mr. DOUGLAS. How much of that amount is for planning?

Mr. DWORSHAK. This amount is for construction—to sink wells. The project is in no sense a new one. I am sure the Senator from Illinois wants the RECORD to be accurate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to have the RECORD accurate, but I trust the committee.

Mr. President, I beg the Senator's pardon; the footnote to which he has referred is in fine type, and I must be near-sighted. Excuse me, please. It was listed as a new project, however, and has not been approved by the Budget or certified as necessary for defense for the year 1952-53.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. I call the attention of the Senator from Illinois to the fact that in the Senate we have been voting indirectly for power and reclamation projects for a number of years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think I know what the Senator from Utah is going to say.

Mr. WATKINS. Let me say that before the Senator from Illinois was converted to the idea of not voting for such large expenditures for foreign countries, he generally voted for large expenditures for foreign countries, but voted against corresponding expenditures here in the United States.

Certainly the Senator from Illinois should consider these projects.

Let me point out that under the mutual security program the United States has either paid out or is to pay \$1,893,695,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is that in the bill which we are about to consider?

Mr. WATKINS. No; it is the loan program for which the Senator from Illinois has voted year after year, since he has been in the Senate.

The Senate has voted for that program, and has not even asked whether the people of the other countries could pay for the construction of those projects. Regardless of such considerations, Congress has voted for expenditures for such projects all over the globe—in Europe, in Africa, in Asia; we have been going right down the line.

On the other hand, when a small beginning is made, for instance, on a small project in Utah, at a location where there are defense installations, and when the burden is so heavy that the people of the community cannot do the work themselves, strong objection is made in the Senate.

Mr. President, Utah pioneered in irrigation work; but when it comes to having any Federal appropriations made to help in that work, we in Utah find that we are at the tail end of the procession.

Now we have a project calling for several million dollars—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield one more minute to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield two more minutes to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 2 minutes more.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, at this moment I happen to be standing beside the desk of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], an eminent Senator who is beloved by all of us. Again and again he has reminded us that the money spent on the foreign projects to which the Senator from Utah has referred is money from counterpart funds, and therefore those projects do not cost us anything.

I do not know that the Senator from Texas, at whose desk I am temporarily standing would approve of the particular application in the present case, but I am quoting him as he has replied to me on similar points on similar occasions in the past—that is to say, that the funds for projects in foreign countries come from counterpart funds, and therefore the projects are in a different category.

Furthermore, Mr. President, that bill is not before the Senate at this time, anyway.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Illinois has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I promised the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] that I would yield 5 minutes to him, to permit him to speak on another matter. I now yield that much time to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, the American press has recently carried stories of the declaration of martial law by

President Syngman Rhee, of Korea, and the arrest, by him, of members of the Korean Legislature.

What is the truth? Are the Communists plotting a political revolution behind our lines in Korea?

Why do American Government agencies take sides against anti-Communist President Rhee?

On June 2, President Rhee said two underground Communist leaders have confessed that members of the assembly were drawn into a Communist plot to unify North and South Korea, through "peaceful negotiations."

Some of the assemblymen have confessed they received money from the Communists to finance the plan to unify North and South Korea, by electing a neutralist president, according to Communist orders.

It has long been part of the Communist plan to outflank us politically by setting up a "third force" in Korea. This would put Syngman Rhee out of power and then unite North and South Korea under a "government of national unity," like Poland. This "third force" would look neutral, sound neutral, and act neutral—until the American forces left Korea. Then it would be merely another puppet government in Asia.

Here is Owen Lattimore's formula again—to let Korea fall without letting it look as though we pushed her.

It is very curious that the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea—UNCURK—immediately ordered President Rhee to lift martial law and to free the assemblymen without reference to their being Communist plotters.

Of course, a United Nations agency could not criticize Communists, because the Soviet Union is on the Security Council of U. N.

The Voice of America broadcast the UNCURK criticisms of President Rhee before he had a chance to reply to UNCURK, but apparently did not broadcast Rhee's reply.

Dr. Paul Douglas, former president of American University and now adviser to President Rhee, said in an interview that intervention by the United Nations in the Korean domestic issue could cause open warfare behind our lines and bring about the collapse of the war against communism. With this threat to our soldiers and to our avowed political aims, did our Government help block any Communist fifth column in South Korea?

Oh, no. That would not be in character.

Instead, the Voice of America broadcast to the Korean people over stations of the Republic of Korea, all the criticisms of the Korean President which they could cull from the press of the world.

The administration told us that Syngman Rhee had censored the Voice of America, whereas he had, in fact, merely withdrawn the use of his own Government facilities because of one-sided criticisms of his regime.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. JENNER. I have but 5 minutes, and I should like to complete my statement for the RECORD. Moreover, the Senate is operating under an order limiting debate.

The administration told us Rhee had established martial law. Did they tell us martial law was established because the Communist guerrillas had killed five American soldiers and injured hundreds of South Koreans?

No; they did not.

Did they tell us the civil police are maintaining civil law and order in Korea? That martial law applies to guerrilla rebels only?

No; they did not.

Is this another Koje incident in which the truth will come out by inches?

We know the Communists hate Syngman Rhee as they hate Chiang Kai-shek.

They hate both men for the same reasons—because both understand communism; because they have the fighting spirit; because they are friends of ours.

In 1928, the Soviet Communist leaders gave orders to all branches of world communism to fight any Korean leaders who favored christianity.

But who gave orders to the Voice of America to fight Syngman Rhee?

The United States Information Service, in a press release from the United States Embassy in Korea, justifies its policies by citing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. It claims the right to send one-sided information about a sovereign nation over that nation's broadcasting facilities, because the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights says information must pass freely across frontiers.

What goes on here?

How long will it be before the United Nations decides that the Voice of America must broadcast information derogatory to us because the United Nations Declaration says so?

UNCURK, in its letter to President Rhee, says that it has the right to intervene within a nation and take action without delay, when the constitutional freedom of a member state is involved.

Freedom under what constitution?

The United Nations Charter?

UNCURK disclaims any intention of intervening in internal affairs, but redefines internal to suit its own purposes.

Any attempt by the United Nations to decide that constitutional rights are being violated would be a precedent for applying such intervention to the United States.

Is Congress ready to accept the right of the United Nations to enforce U. N. constitutional rights in member states?

If not, what is Congress going to do about the strange behavior of the American Embassy, the United States Information Service, and the Voice of America, which operate under American law, and UNCURK, which is operating in large part with American money?

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD certain excerpts from the UNCURK statement, President Rhee's

reply to UNCURK, and the United States Information Service statement of policy on its criticisms of other nations' internal affairs.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POLICIES OF THE UN COMMISSION FOR KOREA

The following statement, from UNCURK to President Rhee, urged the President to lift martial law and free the assemblymen, without any reference to the danger from Communist plots. UNCURK apparently assumes the right to decide when the constitutional freedom of citizens of a member nation is threatened and to "take action without delay."

"The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) has sent the statement below to Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the Republic of Korea. The statement was delivered at the presidential residence on May 28, at 9:30 p. m.

"The Commission had this morning an interview with the president. This interview lasted over 1 hour and was held in the presence of the ministers of national defense, home affairs and justice, and of the martial law commander.

"President Rhee announced his intention to answer the commission's statement in writing.

"The Commission's statement follows:

"Having taken cognizance of recent political events within the Republic of Korea, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea wishes to make the following statement:

"The Commission is the principal representative body of the United Nations in Korea. One of its purposes is to cooperate as closely as possible with the Government of the Republic of Korea in order to ensure and maintain conditions of political stability within the country. The sovereignty of the Republic of Korea is fully acknowledged by the United Nations. However, the United Nations cannot but take an active interest in the political development of the country, in view of the fact that the free people of the world have made, and continue to make, enormous sacrifices in men and resources in order to endure the independence, freedom and welfare of the people of Korea.

"The observance of the democratic guaranties and form of government given to the people of Korea in the Constitution of the Republic remain therefore a matter of continuous concern to the United Nations. The Government of the Republic of Korea itself has repeatedly recognized that the maintenance of a truly independent, democratic and prosperous State in Korea is, under prevailing circumstances, a task of such magnitude that international cooperation was welcomed by the Republic.

"It goes without saying that the Commission, representing the United Nations in Korea, does not take sides in any internal political conflict or controversy nor does it want to impair the recognized freedom of the Government to act within constitutional limits, however, if in the performance of its duties, both to the Government of the Republic of Korea and to the United Nations, the Commission becomes aware of any danger of violation of the Constitution and fundamental laws of the country, it is incumbent upon it to take action without delay.

"Martial law in several rural districts around Pusan and in the city itself has been enforced since Sunday, May 25. The Commission has learned that the National Assembly today voted by a great majority for lifting martial law. It has further come to the knowledge of the Commission that arti-

cles 49 of the Constitution and article 17 of the law governing the enforcement of martial law have not been observed. A number of assemblymen have been arrested under martial law and are still under arrest, while others live in fear of arrest or detention and are thereby prevented from attending meetings of the Assembly. The Commission has been unable to ascertain from official sources the exact number of those who have been arrested or detained, or whom it is intended to arrest or detain.

"In view of the above, the Commission urges that the following measures should be taken without delay:

"1. Lifting of martial law in Pusan City.

"2. Release of any assemblyman still under arrest or otherwise detained so as to enable the Assembly to function normally and freely, with the attendance of all members without impediment or threat. This is without prejudice to the right to prosecute assemblymen in accordance with the constitution for infringement of laws committed by them.

"In conclusion, the Commission wishes to reiterate that its good offices are available at all times to the authorities of the Republic of Korea in furthering the progress of the Republic along democratic lines."

(After the delivery of the UNCURK statement, on May 28, various officials of the Commission called on President Rhee the next day, when he promised the Commission a written reply. On that same evening—May 29—the Voice of America broadcast the statement to the Korean people without giving the President time to answer.

PRESIDENT RHEE'S REPLY TO UNCURK

JUNE 2, 1952.

The Honorable MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA,
Pusan, Korea.

GENTLEMEN: When some of you gentlemen of the UNCURK came to see me on May 26, Monday, I made it clear, among other things, that the arrests of some assemblymen involved in a serious Communist plot were under investigation and everything would be made public through a legal trial conducted openly in full view of the public.

Your note of May 28, 1952, reached me after 9 p. m. of the same day. As you remember, we met again the morning of May 29, when I promised to send you a written reply to the note, never thinking that your note would be publicized before you received my answer. Some even heard it broadcast that evening by the Voice of America.

Naturally unaware of the true facts involved in this brewing political upheaval, some of our friends seem to have more confidence in what the group of assemblymen say, unknowingly of course. Two of the well-known Communist underground leaders have been recently caught and confessed that some of the assemblymen are in league with the Communists in a scheme to unify north and south Korea through peaceful negotiations. Those who know what this means will understand why we feel deeply concerned.

The investigation of this case has been conducted by the police, and I get their reports. But I could not make them public then and have to wait until the police have completed the investigation. Knowing all this as I do, I have repeatedly assured you and other friends that everything will be made known within a short time, when the court is ready for an open trial of the case.

Meanwhile, some of our friends publicly accused me of being engaged in a struggle for power; this is entirely untrue. The real struggle for power is between the entire Nation bent upon electing the President by direct ballot and a group of assemblymen who

are determined to elect the President by themselves, ignoring the expressed will of the people. Meanwhile, some of this group of the Assemblymen have confessed that they had received money from the Communists to finance a plan to unify North and South after the Communist pattern. If we had ever wanted to settle our problem in this fashion, we could have halted the war and made peace with the Communists long ago, or even could have declined to resist communism in June 1950. I do not know how other nations may feel about this matter, but what I do know is that my people, each and every one of them, have been and are still deadly opposed to this kind of face-saving surrender. It is my duty as the chief executive of this Republic to stand by the declared mandate of the Nation. If I should fail in this, no one knows how to avoid the disastrous consequences that will follow.

From the very serious nature of the conspiracy case cursorily divulged above, I believe you will agree that a proper prosecution of the case itself demands keeping the involved Assemblymen under detention for the time being.

There is no one more anxious than I am to see this country firmly established as a truly independent and democratic state. This has been the sole objective of my lifelong struggle. I am now devoting my last days to set on a broader democratic basis this Republic which has been established and is now being defended with your assistance and cooperation. This is exactly where I am now involved in a clash of opinion with certain sections of the National Assembly. When I get through with this political conflict, you will see. I am sure, that it is I, not my opponents, who will help achieve the main purpose of your mission here in Korea.

As a matter of fact, it was generally understood at the time of enacting the present constitution—rather done hastily to suit the urgent demands of the then prevailing situation—that it was to be further democratized as soon as circumstances permitted. As I already have explained to you in person when you were good enough to come and discuss this matter with me, it is not the President but the Assembly that ignores and suffocates the true spirit of the constitution and fundamental law of the country. The fundamental law of a democratic state is the expressed will of the people. The power of the Government, including the legislative organ, is, of course, derived from the people themselves; there is no individual or group of individuals who can supersede the will of the people in a democratic state. All this is clearly stated in the Korean Constitution itself.

Completely ignoring the intrinsic and fundamental basis of the constitution, my political opponents in the assembly insist on adhering only to letters apt to be dead when severed from the underlying spirit that vitalizes them—of what has been openly admitted to be a temporary arrangement permitting the more expedient method of electing the president by the assembly and providing a unicameral legislature. This is what the entire nation is opposed to. This has been sufficiently demonstrated by the existence of a widespread demand for the dissolution of the assembly that stubbornly refuses to democratize the constitution, a process which has been long overdue. Piles of documents from all election districts, signed by their qualified electors, have been accumulating for the last 3 months. Furthermore, all of the seven provincial legislatures recently elected have sent in their resolutions demanding the dissolution of the assembly.

As I have offered to you personally, if you care, to name any town or city where you want to attend a mass meeting at any time

at your own convenience, I invite your attendance; you may go and tell them anything and ask any questions you may like to put to them. Then you will know without any doubt what the people want.

No political stability (so stressed in your statement) can be achieved by bypassing the decision of the people. Loopholes of the constitution are being taken advantage of by groups conspiring to grab power, on one hand, while, on the other, the evidence of where the will of the people lies is daily mounting. There could not be a clearer call for the executive branch of the government than to side with the people.

In regard to the martial law, it was proclaimed solely to counteract the guerrilla activities, which took the lives of five American soldiers in one single case not far removed from this city, besides numerous other cases where innocent human lives were involved. I need not repeat all that which I have already directly told you to convince you of the need of such a martial law in this city as well as elsewhere. Incidentally, the martial law has been salutary in stopping demonstrations which have recently caused hundreds of people to be injured. I should like to have it clearly understood that in its origin the martial law had no connection whatsoever with the arrest or detention of any assemblymen, or any men, for that matter. It is purported to be lifted as soon as the emergency conditions cease or mitigate to the point where martial law can be dispensed with.

As a matter of fact, the martial law is only for public security, and the policemen are maintaining the peace and law. The army is responsible for checking the Communist guerrilla activities only.

Sincerely yours,

SYNGMAN RHEE.

POLICIES OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

This statement apparently derives the policies of the United States Information Service, in the American Embassy, from the UN Declaration of Human Rights, and claims the right to send information critical of one of our allies into that country over the radio facilities of that country.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY,
UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE,
Pusan, Korea, May 31, 1952.

Memorandum to all concerned.
Subject: Policies of the United States Information Service (USIS).

The fundamental policy of the United States Information Service, in keeping with its "Campaign of Truth" in promoting and disseminating all news and information concerning world events and in accordance with United Nations and United States policy, is the same for USIS in Korea.

Due to the present political situation in Korea, it has become increasingly necessary to reiterate our position and policy. The United States Information Service will continue to give the widest circulation possible to all United States Government UNCURK (United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea), United Nations and the United States Army official news release concerning the present situation. In addition, the USIS will present all official news releases of all recognized governments and organizations, including those which are in violation of the UN and US policy or which have no basis in truthful facts.

The United States Information Service in Korea will continue to use the various channels or media for the dissemination of its news: radio, press, publications, bulletin boards and posters, and motion pictures, and would consider any infringement upon its right to use freely these media of informa-

tion as unwarranted and illegal. Any purposeful withholding of truthful information to the people of the world, providing it does not violate public security or safety and welfare, would be in violation of Article 19, United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, which states:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontier."

The STAFF, USIS.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, first of all, I should like to say to the Senator from Indiana that I have also been concerned over the activity of our own State Department and the Government of the United States in regard to the political crisis in Korea. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 9, 1952, the Senator will find the statement made by me on the floor of the Senate relative to this situation, in which I suggested that the American Government and the American people withhold judgment until we could get the full facts. I thought a one-sided diet was being given, by information or propaganda, as the case might be, to the American people, regarding this situation.

I may say to the distinguished Senator from Indiana that I was so concerned about it that I sent to the State Department to ask for the transcript of what had been going out over the Voice of America. I have read the full transcript. I find that it is loaded with statements which are primarily derogatory and detrimental to the Republic of Korea. I also find that, while mention was made of the debate in the Indian Parliament, in which members of that Parliament were critical of President Rhee, there was no mention of the statement made on the floor of the United States Senate on June 9, which might be interpreted as at least asking that judgment be withheld. I think it is a matter which the appropriate Senate committee should inquire into.

Mr. JENNER. We had better wake up.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think I have the floor. I was yielded 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California has the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Did the Senator also ask for the evidence regarding the broadcasts which were made in Korea during that period?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have that, too, and I shall be glad to turn it over to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. JENNER. I have that, also.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7176) making appro-

priations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Returning to the debate on the Interior Department bill, I desire to place certain tables before the Senate. I hope the Senator from Illinois is somewhere close by; if not, he can read the information I am about to place in the RECORD.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my

remarks the full list of appropriations for reclamation, including the general fund, emergency fund, and so forth, in the period from 1906, when the present reclamation law was enacted under the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, to and through the fiscal year 1951, which shows that the total expenditures amounted to \$2,331,143,833.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Annual appropriations,¹ summary by funds and total expenditures, 1902-51

Fiscal year	Reclamation fund	General fund ²	Revenue available	Emergency funds	Permanent appropriation expenditures	Total funds available for expenditure	Total expenditures
1906.....	\$17,363,800					\$17,363,800	\$12,658,163
1907.....	18,051,161					18,051,161	12,533,916
1908.....	9,562,038					9,562,038	11,799,956
1909.....	9,180,700					9,180,700	10,390,395
1910.....	8,183,300					8,183,300	10,050,733
1911.....	26,896,790					26,896,790	9,556,325
1912.....	8,262,367					8,262,367	11,663,193
1913.....	8,300,508					8,300,508	8,791,905
1914.....	15,931,922					15,931,922	10,437,941
1915.....	1,204,411					1,204,411	14,213,173
1916.....	13,530,000	(³)				13,530,000	8,805,940
1917.....	8,887,557		15,000			8,902,557	8,023,130
1918.....	8,227,000	310,213				8,537,213	8,982,355
1919.....	9,397,081	443,196				9,840,277	8,645,625
1920.....	7,300,000	548,927				7,848,927	6,399,871
1921.....	8,463,000	661,177				9,124,177	10,034,149
1922.....	20,266,000	335,871				20,601,871	8,760,134
1923.....	14,800,000	559,530				15,359,530	10,045,703
1924.....	13,800,000	314,067				14,114,067	11,873,766
1925.....	11,890,809					11,890,809	10,869,452
1926.....	12,563,240	50,000				12,613,240	8,906,138
1927.....	7,436,320	75,000				7,511,320	7,449,552
1928.....	12,148,800	50,000				12,198,800	8,636,998
1929.....	14,138,400	115,000	190,000			14,443,400	10,254,937
1930.....	8,253,000	10,760,000	390,000			19,403,000	10,995,304
1931.....	9,087,000	100,000	395,000			9,582,000	13,942,762
1932.....	6,971,000	25,100,000	300,000			32,371,000	26,345,915
1933.....	2,442,288	13,050,000	375,000			15,867,288	25,204,914
1934.....	3,003,000	8,048,000	405,000	\$103,535,000		114,991,000	24,751,833
1935.....	860,750		316,000	34,076,000		35,252,750	40,882,912
1936.....	1,022,100	20,950,000	366,000	25,438,000		47,776,100	49,849,120
1937.....	12,028,600	36,850,000	666,000	-4,873,000		44,671,600	52,379,804
1938.....	11,991,600	30,670,000	831,000	39,547,500	\$1,100,000	84,140,100	65,405,810
1939.....	10,574,600	32,995,000	866,000	-5,002,488	4,600,000	44,033,112	79,329,428
1940.....	13,269,600	63,715,000	1,181,000	23,334	5,700,000	83,888,934	96,365,934
1941.....	9,429,600	63,765,000	1,339,000	-119,287	6,600,000	81,014,313	85,596,484
1942.....	7,446,600	93,915,031	1,414,400	-19,965	2,600,000	105,356,066	91,438,941
1943.....	2,651,060	87,076,210	1,936,400	-1,127	2,600,000	94,262,543	69,287,440
1944.....	2,422,500	35,853,000	3,335,075	-72,709	5,669,468	47,207,334	54,587,242
1945.....	5,321,000	19,324,200	3,278,800	-22,332	5,282,501	33,184,169	50,376,076
1946.....	34,089,290	84,970,500	3,578,600		4,491,718	127,130,108	64,362,688
1947.....	36,315,968	77,846,135	3,284,245	-30,396	4,806,879	122,222,831	123,142,887
1948.....	20,127,250	117,508,288	5,549,500		5,545,400	148,730,438	176,153,466
1949.....	29,952,663	229,251,503	6,999,601		5,293,475	271,497,242	243,794,856
1950.....	35,447,705	313,557,275	9,327,097		8,034,825	366,366,902	298,373,537
1951.....	(⁷)	271,543,800	(⁷)		3,327,177	270,045,886	296,448,244

¹ Including allotments from the reclamation fund through 1915; authorizations for increased compensation from general fund, 1918 through 1924, power and other revenues made available; and allocations from emergency funds 1934-44.

² General fund includes appropriations for operation and maintenance of the Colorado River front work and levee system and for the Colorado River Dam fund.

³ Allotments prior to 1906 were canceled on July 27, 1907, at Fallon, Nev., and summary allotments issued in lieu thereof.

⁴ Total expenditures for 1903-06, as follows: 1903, \$269,094; 1904, \$1,513,431; 1905, \$3,767,922; 1906, \$7,107,716.

⁵ Excludes appropriation of \$100,000 to Secretary of the Interior for Imperial Valley protection.

⁶ Includes appropriation of \$100,000 to Bureau of Reclamation for Bonneville.

⁷ All funds merged into the general fund appropriation in fiscal year 1951.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks a table showing that for the 15-year period, 1938 through 1952, the expenditures for rivers and harbors amounted to \$927,952,554, set forth on a year-by-year basis.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Army Corps of Engineers

RIVERS AND HARBORS

	Construc- tion	Planning	Total
1938.....			\$90,822,101
1939.....			71,720,000
1940.....			52,500,000
1941.....			29,047,000

Army Corps of Engineers—Continued

	Construc- tion	Planning	Total
1942.....			\$52,953,600
1943.....			29,979,000
1944.....			7,265,000
1945.....			11,359,000
1946.....	\$38,605,600	0	38,605,600
1947.....	41,720,650	\$1,533,100	42,253,750
1948.....	38,776,600	3,500,000	42,276,600
1949.....	99,288,000	1,924,000	101,212,000
1950.....	114,149,690	2,000,000	116,149,690
1951.....	114,620,500	1,500,000	116,120,500
1952.....	125,192,613	500,000	125,692,613
Total.....			927,952,554

Mr. KNOWLAND. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at this point, as a part of my remarks, a table showing that, during the

15-year period, 1938 to 1952, there were total appropriations of \$2,430,438,975 for flood control. If my addition is correct, these tables show that for reclamation, rivers and harbors, and flood control, for the period from 1906 to 1952, the appropriations totaled \$5,689,535,362, which is \$1,000,000,000 less than we are appropriating for foreign aid in 1 year alone.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Army Corps of Engineers

FLOOD CONTROL

	Construc- tion	Planning	Total
1938.....			\$47,553,000
1939.....			82,000,000
1940.....			131,742,000
1941.....			71,695,000
1942.....			98,780,000
1943.....			139,111,700
1944.....			12,100,000
1945.....			8,230,100
1946.....	\$105,364,000	\$12,435,000	118,799,000
1947.....	132,391,000	6,510,000	138,901,000
1948.....	231,300,825	4,500,000	235,800,825
1949.....	339,593,100	3,133,000	342,726,100
1950.....	348,811,400	3,210,000	352,021,400
1951.....	340,894,750	2,900,000	343,794,750
1952.....	306,184,100	1,000,000	307,184,100
Total.....			2,430,438,975

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I do not care to take much time, but I ask unanimous consent that there may be placed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks two paragraphs which appear at page 644 of the hearings, headed "Missouri River Basin Project, Cheyenne Division, Rapid Valley Unit, South Dakota," and a one-page statement which I submitted to the Appropriations Committee with reference to the supplemental water supply for Rapid City, S. Dak.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT, CHEYENNE DIVISION, RAPID CITY UNIT, SOUTH DAKOTA

The Rapid City Air Force Base has not had, since its establishment in 1942, an adequate water supply. Anticipated peak demand during the coming year is more than double the available supply. Water is essential not only for domestic use at the base but for photographic laboratory, the aqua system of storing high-octane gasoline, maintenance of giant B-36's and B-36D's, etc. At the present time the Air Force base is required to rely on a very unsatisfactory source from wells of an average depth of over 4,000 feet which yield highly mineralized water at excessive temperatures of from 92° to 121° Fahrenheit. The necessary cooling, the corrosion of pipes, and treatment required present an expensive and continuing problem such as to make wells an entirely unsatisfactory source of supply. Furthermore, Rapid City's municipal use taxed existing facilities in the comparatively cool 1950 season. Even with some newly constructed equipment, the city's supply is expected to be far short of the peak demands in the coming year.

The only satisfactory source of additional water which can be economically developed

is through the Rapid Creek storage to be provided by Pactola Dam. Thus the Rapid Valley project would make a substantial contribution to the defense effort by providing an adequate water supply for the Air Force base and Rapid City and by increasing the food and fiber necessary to support such an effort through providing irrigation water for over 14,000 acres of land.

MEMO FOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR
INTERIOR

(By Senator FRANCIS CASE, of South Dakota)

SUBJECT

Construction Pactola Dam, second unit in Rapid Valley project, authorized Missouri Basin program.

URGENCY

1. To save Air Force from spending \$1,000,000 for unsatisfactory wells at Rapid City Air Force Base—a B-36 base of the Strategic Air Command.

2. Flood control—so important that project has feasibility ratio of 1.7 to 1.

ORIGINAL PURPOSES

1. To supply supplemental water for irrigators in Rapid Valley: District so interested that it has voted to waive rights in Deerfield Reservoir (first unit (15,000 acre-feet) to meet Rapid City and airbase demands during Pactola construction).

2. Supplemental municipal water for Rapid City: Present rights to 6,000 acre-feet in Deerfield Reservoir (constructed 1941-43). Designed for city of 30,000—Rapid City is over 28,000 now and is being asked to help supply airbase which has 6,000 military personnel, plus families in housing projects adjacent to base.

3. Flood control: Rapid Creek flows through industrial section Rapid City. Greatest urgency, however, is in narrow canyon above old city where rapid expansion has built hundreds of valuable homes. Engineers rate situation critical.

STATISTICS

Capacity:	Acre-feet
Flood control.....	43,000
Water storage.....	55,000
Dead.....	3,000
Total.....	101,000
Current cost estimate.....	\$10,992,000
Already expended, plans and surveys, approximately.....	350,000

The committee provided and earmarked funds to complete planning studies last year. If the committee contemplates providing funds for any "new starts" this year, this project should rate as high as any could in priority, since the Air Force simply must get additional water. It is believed that Bureau of Reclamation officials conversant with situation would confirm Pactola as among top three in urgency.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I promised to yield to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] 4 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as a member of the committee, and having studied the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], which proposes to reduce the over-all appropriation by \$31,000,000, let me say that it will reduce the amount provided in the House bill. The House passed this appropriation bill earlier in the session. After the House had acted on the bill, some floods occurred and some other items in the bill were developed in general.

Members of the House have called on me in person and suggested that I support an increase in the House appropriation bill in the amount the Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended as now appears in the bill.

Mr. President, I have voted against any increases in the appropriation bill, and shall continue so to do, but, likewise, I shall oppose any decrease proposed by amendments offered from the floor, because the committee, after lengthy public hearings and very thorough study, made its recommendations, and I believe the committee exercised good judgment when it recommended to the Senate the amount contained in the appropriation bill.

I would say, Mr. President, that if the amendment offered by the able and distinguished Senator from Illinois should prevail, there are certain projects in the bill which would have to be stricken entirely. One of them relates to a transmission line in Minnesota.

Mr. President, my best judgment is that that transmission line should be constructed, because it will not only make possible of utilization the electric current generated in the installations at Garrison Dam, but also at Randall Point, and it would permit the hooking up of the steam plants of private interests and act as a firm-up of the capacity installed at the flood control dams in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THYE. I am speaking on very limited time. If the Senator will interrogate me on his own time I shall be happy.

Nothing could be more unwise, Mr. President, than the elimination of this transmission line and the projects included in the appropriation bill as written by the Senate Appropriations Committee and which is before us this afternoon.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I thought I made it clear that my objections were entered against irrigation projects. I think the parliamentary record will show that to be a fact.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I can only say to the distinguished Senator from Illinois that he proposed a large reduction. If a reduction of \$31,000,000 is made it will strike out the transmission lines, in my humble opinion. If I am incorrect in that statement, I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator will look at the Record of yesterday, pages 8028 and 8029 he will find my objection did not go to power projects, but entirely to irrigation projects.

REPRESENTATION—CONTRACTS WITH VARIOUS
INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the leaders of both sides, I should like to ask unanimous consent that I may make a statement of 3 minutes, not to be taken from the time of either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and

the Senator from Nevada may proceed for 3 minutes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I make this statement because in the pending bill there is involved the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I think the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should have his attention very seriously drawn to the matter which I shall discuss for a moment.

One James E. Curry is an attorney who represents various Indian tribes and tribal councils in claims against the Government. He has at least 32 separate accounts involving land-claim contracts. He also has a large number of general representation contracts, some of which have been canceled and some of which have not yet been approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but many of which are still valid and in force.

Mr. Curry had a general representation contract with the Pyramid Lake Tribal Council, which by its terms ran for 2 years. This contract has now expired. At the time this contract still had about a year to run, Mr. Curry tendered to the tribal council a new contract to run for a term of 10 years. The Bureau of Indian Affairs refused to approve this contract. Mr. Curry induced three members of the tribal council of the Pyramid Lake Tribe to come back to Washington in an effort to bring pressure to bear on the Indian Bureau to approve this contract. They got back here in November of last year. These three members were Avery Winnemucca, Albert Alec, and Albert Mauwee. After their efforts to secure approval of Curry's contract proved unsuccessful, two of these three men, Alec and Mauwee, left Washington to return to Nevada. Avery Winnemucca stayed on in Washington for some months, in fact, until about the first of May. While Winnemucca was here, Curry sent out from his own office letters purporting to be signed by Winnemucca as chairman of the tribal council, asking for voluntary contributions to assist the Indians in fighting their cause. This letter stated that Winnemucca had been designated as treasurer of a special fund to be raised by such voluntary contributions. The letter promised a strict accounting of all contributions and promised that if any of the funds were not used to aid the Indians in fighting their cause, amounts not used would be returned to the contributors. These letters were sent to tribes all over the United States and even in Alaska.

These letters were not in fact prepared by or sent out by Avery Winnemucca. They were prepared by Mr. Curry. They were written in his office on stationery which he supplied. His office help prepared them and folded them and stuffed them in the envelopes for mailing and put postage on them and mailed them. Mr. Curry paid for the postage. Furthermore, the post-office box which was given as a return address—that is, the address to which contributors were to send their contributions—was Mr. Curry's post-office box, rented by him.

Recently, affidavits have been secured from members of the Pyramid Lake Tribal Council showing that Avery Winnemucca never was designated treasurer of the so-called special fund, as stated in these letters soliciting contributions. These affidavits show that there has been no accounting of collections or contributions, and that the tribal council of the Pyramid Lake Tribe does not know how much has been contributed nor who may have made contributions.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, following the remarks of the Senator from Illinois, I may say that this is the first time during my service of 5½ years in the Senate that I recall hearing an attack on the reclamation policy.

It appears that the Senator from Illinois has gone completely over to the opponents of reclamation, who were quite numerous some 25 or 30 years ago, but have been dwindling in numbers until there are very few in the United States today.

The reclamation policy was established 50 years ago. We recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Reclamation Act. Reclamation has been a great boon to the United States. It is one program that is self-liquidating. There may have been frills added in various directions, but reclamation tends toward the solid development of the United States.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I have only 3 minutes, but I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. TOBEY. Thirty seconds is all I need. Is it not correct that reclamation projects were first instigated and pushed through to completion by a Republican administration, that of the lamented President Theodore Roosevelt?

Mr. WATKINS. The Senator is absolutely correct, and it has been a solid program.

I wish to say a few words about the Weber Basin project. There were heavy floods in Utah during the past spring, due to heavy winter snows. The mountains and canyons are steep, and the water from them runs off into the Great Salt Lake, where it is unusable. Everyone who has been to the Great Salt Lake knows that it is about 25 percent salt.

If we had established the Weber Basin project many hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved. All we are asking for this year is funds for the first phase, to furnish water to numerous cities and towns in an area where we have four defense installations and an increasing population.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I have only a few moments.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator made a statement about me during my absence.

Mr. WATKINS. The only reason why the people are asking the Federal Government to undertake this reclamation project is that it is too big for them to handle themselves. It would require financing beyond their ability, so far as

a private loan is concerned, but it falls squarely within the reclamation policy which has been established.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah made a statement about me during my absence. Will he yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand the Senator from Utah said that the Senator from Illinois was opposed to reclamation.

Mr. WATKINS. I understood the Senator to indicate that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not opposed to reclamation, nor am I opposed to home, mother, or the American flag. I am in favor of all those things. However, I believe we should provide certain limitations in appropriating for irrigation; that is all.

Mr. WATKINS. That is all very well and good. I placed my interpretation on what the Senator said. It was the first real attack made on reclamation in this body, from my point of view, in many, many years.

The question of interest on the money was raised by the Senator from Illinois. In the case of the Weber project, the cities that get the water will pay the interest. About 40 percent of the water which is now lost will go to the cities to take care of the increasing population. They will pay interest and pay back every dollar that is spent on this project for the purpose of getting the water.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Utah has expired.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks two statements concerning the Weber Basin project, Utah.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WEBER BASIN PROJECT, UTAH—AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 273, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

The project is to be built in an area contiguous to Ogden, Utah, the second largest city in the State. It is in the center of a farming, manufacturing, mining, smelting, and defense area. It will ultimately provide supplemental irrigation for approximately 27,000 acres and bring 51,000 acres under new cultivation.

The population of Ogden and 22 cities and towns in the area are vitally concerned with the completion of this project.

An important element in the project relates to flood control. Utah has just recently been designated a disaster area. Much of the damage resulting from these floods could have been alleviated by the completion of the first phase of the project.

In addition to the civilian water needs to be supplied by the project, four vital defense establishments, located in the area will be dependent on the projects completion. These installations are: Hill Field; the Ogden Arsenal; the Clearfield Naval Depot; and the Ogden General Depot, located within the city limits of Ogden and depending entirely on the city water supply.

The civilian employees at these four bases exceed 20,000, the majority of whom live within the area to be served by the project.

The fire problem at the Ogden General Depot alone should merit the initial construction of the project. In excess of \$1,000,000,000 in buildings, supplies, and materials is invested in this one depot, with over five billion in plants and supplies invested in the four major defense installations. These

supplies include airplanes and airplane parts, naval supplies for the entire Pacific fleet, supplies for the western army area, and vital ammunition supplies.

The initial appropriation of \$1,350,000 would provide funds for general investigation, drawing plans, and some initial construction on the following:

Enlargement of Pine View Dam and Reservoir.....	\$100,000
Warship Dam and Reservoir.....	500,000
The Gateway canal.....	500,000
The Davis aqueduct.....	100,000
Miscellaneous drainage, etc.....	50,000
Total.....	1,350,000

The entire first phase of the project is scheduled for completion within 5 years and includes the following items:

The enlargement of the Pine View Dam and Reservoir.

Completion of the Wanship Dam and Reservoir.

Completion of the Stoddard diversion works.

Completion of the Gateway canal.

Completion of the Weber and Davis aqueducts.

The total cost of the initial phase is estimated at \$35,887,000.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WATKINS

In these times of huge Government deficit spending and inflation I almost hesitate to appear before this committee urging the appropriation of additional funds. In fact, I would not do so were I not convinced that the appropriations I am about to recommend are absolutely necessary.

I want to emphasize this point. Reductions must be made in the President's budget if our fiscal policies are to remain economically sound. I am confident that the President's budget can be cut without jeopardizing essential defense or essential civilian activities.

Most of the items for which I am urging consideration generally provide for the ultimate repayment of the amounts expended. On the other hand, our foreign-aid expenditures do not provide for the repayment of the United States of any amount. These foreign-aid programs relate to all ramifications in connection with foreign nations' economies.

We are only now considering a 1 year's program of approximately \$7,000,000,000 for foreign aid. According to the Library of Congress, since the end of World War II, there have been 16 major aid programs for foreign nations, with a total expenditure of \$55,061,000,000.

I have had a tabulation prepared which shows that we are now spending more United States taxpayers' dollars in foreign countries on water and power programs than we are spending on like projects in the United States. It is all very well for us to play Santa Claus to all the other peoples of the world, provided we can continue to maintain and develop our own defense and economy at the same time. Our domestic programs (especially as essential as reclamation projects) should not be stymied as a result of a foreign give-away program.

This tabulation shows that since the end of World War II through June 30, 1951, American taxpayers' dollars have been used to further reclamation and allied programs in foreign nations in the amount of approximately \$2,000,000,000, and even this tabulation does not include the total cost since legislative reference informs me that some figures pertaining to these items are not available.

I call the committee's attention to the Weber Basin project. Public Law 273 of the Eighty-first Congress authorized the construction of this project. The President,

when he signed this law, directed that detailed information on allocation and repayment be secured, and that certain Government agencies be consulted in this connection.

I am informed that this detailed information is now compiled. The Bureau of Reclamation in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the State of Utah has completed the necessary studies and this report should now be available for this committee. I urge that this committee request from the Bureau of the Budget and the Bureau of Reclamation a copy of this report to substantiate the request for construction funds.

The project will be built in the center of a farming, manufacturing, mining, smelting, and refining area. It will provide supplemental irrigation for approximately 27,000 acres and bring 51,000 acres of new ground under cultivation. Ogden, Utah, is the intermountain railroad hub of the transcontinental railroad systems, and several of the most important intermountain industrial activities such as canning, meat packing, milling, and manufacturing are located in and near Ogden.

The completion of the project is of supreme importance to the activities of this city, the second largest in Utah. Weber Basin project will develop the area's last remaining surplus water supply for irrigation and municipal needs.

An important element in the project relates to flood control. Utah has been having its share of floods this year. It is important that these waters, which now go to waste, and do inestimable damage during the spring run-offs, be harnessed for later beneficial use.

As important as these needs are, however, of even more direct concern are the water requirements of four vital defense establishments located in the Ogden area. These are Hill Field Airforce Base, Ogden Arsenal, Ogden General Depot located within the city limits of Ogden, and dependent entirely on the city water supply, and the Clearfield Naval Supply Depot.

This committee should be advised that when the Ogden General Depot was first constructed, a well was drilled in an endeavor to secure an independent water supply. When it came in, it developed in excess of 2,000 parts of chloride per 1,000,000, and was therefore unusable and abandoned. This same chloride situation has been found in other wells which have been drilled in an endeavor to augment the water supply of the area.

Not only are the defense establishments directly concerned with the water supply which will be made available by this project, but the majority of the employees, as well as the military personnel live within Ogden, and are dependent upon that municipality's water supply for culinary purposes.

It is interesting to note the effect these defense establishments have had on the population of the area. From 1920 to 1940, the area's population increased about 17 percent per decade. Since 1940, however, the population increase has been in excess of 50 percent. The latest available civilian employment figures at the four bases are as follows:

Utah General Depot.....	3,908
Hill Field.....	10,437
Ogden Arsenal.....	2,650
Clearfield Naval Supply Depot.....	3,281

The Weber Basin Water Conservancy District formed to sign the contract for operation, maintenance, and repayment recently received the following letter from Ogden Air Material Area, Hill Air Force Base:

"GENTLEMEN: The proposed Weber Basin development, under the jurisdiction of the

United State Bureau of Reclamation, has been discussed with representatives of this command with particular reference to the desirability and necessity of supplementing domestic water supplies for communities in this area. It appears that this project, to provide both supplemental irrigation and domestic water for the Ogden Valley, is both economically feasible and a necessary adjunct to the water supply of the area. The economic well-being of the Ogden Valley is vital to the national defense effort in that the living conditions of employees of this command must necessarily be such as to maintain a highly efficient working force and one which is desirous of remaining domiciled in the immediate area.

"In addition to the city of Ogden, there are some 25 small communities in the valley in which reside a large number of the personnel employed at Hill Air Force Base. All of these communities, including the city of Ogden, are faced with a situation in which the locally available water supplies are progressively deteriorating in quality and rapidly diminishing in quantity per capita. The Weber Basin project will provide ample domestic water supplies of good quality for these communities. While it is anticipated that such supplemental water will not, even under an accelerated construction program, become available until about 1953, it is believed that, if the situation is not alleviated by that date, there will then exist difficult problems in connection with the maintenance of the status of the working force at this base.

"It is obvious that, from the standpoint of the economic and physical well-being of the approximately 8,200 employees at this base, the construction of the Weber Basin project is of importance to this command, as further delay in the implementation of this project will have an extremely adverse effect from the standpoint of employee morale, upon the accomplishment of the mission of the Ogden Air Material Area.

"Yours very truly,

"C. B. Root,

"Colonel, USAF, Commanding."

Culinary water and irrigation water are not the only needs of these people and these bases. Fire protection, sewage disposal, and all other functions essential to health and welfare should be considered.

For example, General Depot, which as I have said, is within the city of Ogden, has its own firefighting equipment, but is totally dependent upon the pressure from the city water supply. I am informed that there is an investment in excess of \$1,000,000,000 in material and buildings in this one depot alone with over \$5,000,000,000 invested in the buildings and supplies at these four major defense installations. I am sure the committee can imagine what would happen to that investment should a fire break out while the pressure in the water mains was down.

I cannot urge too strongly the necessity of beginning construction on this project. If we wait until a dry cycle comes (and I am informed that one is overdue) it will be too late. The construction contemplated will not conflict with any manpower needs for defense activities and no material considered critical or necessary for the war effort will be needed for this phase of the construction program.

I urge this committee to make available \$1,350,000 for the initiation of construction on this project. This is less than two one hundred-thousandths of the amount the American taxpayers will be expected to give to foreign nations under the Mutual Security Act for this 1 year alone. It is sixty-seven ten-thousandths of the amount American taxpayers have donated since the end of the war to further foreign reclamation projects.

It should be kept in mind that the reclamation expenditures on Weber Basin and other domestic reclamation projects are repaid by those who receive the benefits.

Only last August the President is reported to have said that if the international situation gets no worse, it should be possible to make room for Weber in the budget. The President has indicated that the international situation is no worse. There is therefore no further excuse to hold up the initiation of construction on this project.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, a few minutes ago my colleague, the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], addressed the Senate in regard to this item in the appropriation bill. During the colloquy between the senior Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], there was a discussion about the relationship of the Douglas amendment cut. I wish to make the RECORD expressly clear that, as was pointed out by the Senator from Illinois on June 24, yesterday, the projects to which the Douglas amendment would relate, in the amount, roughly, of \$31,000,000, have been listed on page 8029 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Tuesday, June 24. It is expressly clear that under the interpretation of the Senator from Illinois in his listing, the power facilities and transmission lines were excluded. I make this statement as a matter of legislative record.

Mr. HAYDEN. Just a moment. The difficulty is that the House did not provide any money for the Minnesota transmission lines. The Senate committee has made provision for the lines.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand that.

Mr. HAYDEN. So the question will be considered in conference, but the statement submitted by the Senator from Illinois, and printed in the RECORD, will not be considered in conference, unfortunately.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand that. I was about to come to that. I want the RECORD to be perfectly clear what the intent was in case the Douglas amendment should be agreed to. I do not desire that the Senate conferees shall go to the conference feeling, during warm weather, that we were going to be left out in the cold, because we have been left out in the cold a long time with respect to the transmission lines.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sorry about that, but if the Douglas amendment should be agreed to, there would be no money to warm the Senator up; he would still be in the cold.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator is just getting warmed up to that subject.

If the amendment carries, the appropriation will be reduced from \$183,406,531 to \$152,406,531, which will be below the House figure. So the Senate figure will be lower than the House figure. I am sure that the Senator from Arizona will agree that in that event certain of the projects, in one of which the Senator from Minnesota is vitally interested, would be lost in the shuffle. In other words, we would still be frozen out in this particular appropriation bill in our

quest for funds for the construction of vitally needed transmission lines.

I want the Senate to know that provision for these transmission lines is the result of testimony before the Appropriations Committee on the part of REA, private utilities, and municipalities. I think there has seldom been a time when the combined utility groups—private, public, and cooperative—have come before the Appropriations Committee with such a splendid program of cooperation. This will mean wonderful things in terms of transmission lines and hydroelectric power.

I wish to make my position perfectly clear. I believe this program is needed. It is a program which is worthy in terms of production of the area, in terms of national defense, and in terms of the security of that section of the country. It is surely one which will bear results in terms of increased revenues for producers, as well as in lower costs for consumers.

I hope the Senate will support the project. We have waited a long time for it. It appears to me that it affords a golden opportunity, and it is for that reason that I must candidly say that the program which has been outlined by the committee is one which I shall feel compelled to support, although my friend, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has made it perfectly clear, from his point of view, that his amendment does not include transmission lines. After hearing the chairman of the subcommittee, I am somewhat aware of the fact that in conference there may be a lack of enthusiasm to do what can be done unless we support this program all the way down the line.

Mr. HAYDEN. I believe all the time has been used, so I suggest that a vote be taken.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 14, line 21. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maine would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is absent because of illness in her family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

On this vote the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maine would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS—17

Benton	Gillette	Moody
Bricker	Hendrickson	Robertson
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Douglas	Holland	Smith, N. C.
Ferguson	Ives	Williams
Frear	Jenner	

NAYS—60

Alken	Hennings	Monroney
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Morse
Butler, Md.	Hill	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Humphrey	Murray
Cain	Hunt	Neely
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Nixon
Case	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Connally	Kem	Pastore
Cordon	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Dirksen	Knowland	Smathers
Dworshak	Lehman	Smith, N. J.
Eastland	Long	Sparkman
Eaton	Magnuson	Stennis
Ellender	Martin	Taft
Flanders	McCarran	Thye
Fulbright	McClellan	Tobey
George	McFarland	Underwood
Green	McKellar	Watkins
Hayden	Millikin	Welker

NOT VOTING—19

Anderson	Kerr	Russell
Brewster	Langer	Seaton
Byrd	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Malone	Wiley
Chavez	Maybank	Young
Duff	McCarthy	
Kefauver	McMahon	

So Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment, offered for himself and Mr. BENTON, to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 14, line 21.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask to have it stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, line 21, it is proposed to strike out the figure "\$183,406,531" and to insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$168,406,531."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, while Members of the Senate are in the Chamber I should like briefly to explain the amendment. The Senate has voted down a cut of \$31,000,000. The pending amendment would reduce the appropriation \$15,000,000. It would eliminate all new starts with the exception of the Savage Rapids Dam in Oregon, which is probably the most defensible of the various new projects. It would save \$15,000,000 and would eliminate new starts, the ultimate cost of which, if we made the initial beginning would be \$335,000,000.

I hope the Senate will accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 14, line 21.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 22, after the word "fund", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to carry on field engineering, survey work, design, or initiate the construction of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District system to deliver industrial water to the vicinity of Richmond, Calif."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 1, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 9, after the word "Congress", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,419,000 of the appropriation herein made for 'Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation' shall be expended for completion of construction of the Coachella division of the All-

American Canal System Canal System, Boulder Canyon project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the appropriation for the same purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 20, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Operation and maintenance," on page 17, line 11, after the word "fund", to insert "including operation and maintenance of Palo Verde weir."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General administrative expenses," on page 17, line 24, after the word "Reclamation", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 20, after line 24, to strike out: "Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey—Surveys, investigations, and research," on page 22, line 23, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$25,362,685" and insert "\$25,301,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines—Conservation and development of mineral resources," on page 24, line 15, after the word "owner", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$18,657,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 26, line 20, after the word "Mines", to strike out "on July 1, of said fiscal year" and insert "and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production

fund, established pursuant to the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c))."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service—Construction," on page 28, line 4, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$11,770,000" and insert "\$19,670,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], I offer the amendment which I ask be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$19,670,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,750,000."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment would reduce the committee recommendation by \$6,920,000. It would provide the full budget estimate for construction work in our national parkways. Last year for the same item there was an appropriation of \$11,370,000. The amendment provides a modest increase over the appropriation of last year.

I invite attention to the fact that the committee report states that the funds so provided are to be allocated by the Park Service as it sees fit.

The amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Michigan, the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and myself is in my judgment a sound amendment.

Many times we have stood on the floor of the Senate when a reduction was proposed, in which the allocation of the reduction would be left to the department or agency concerned. At such times Senators have protested and voted against proposed cuts because they were unwilling to delegate such authority to the department or agency concerned.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. This allocation is based upon the designation by the committee that the money should be spent nowhere else except upon roads and trails and parkways. Congress has stated that it wants the roads to be improved. The decision as to the particular roads on which the money would be spent would be left to the best judgment of the Park Service. It is a different matter from appropriating a lump sum to a particular service. This is road money, and nothing but road money. It is based upon the fact that in the past 10 years the number of visitors to our national parks has increase from 21,000,000 to 40,000,000. The roads are in terrible condition.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The budget estimate was \$12,750,000, as I understand.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. The House allowed \$11,770,000. The Senate committee proposes to go beyond the budget estimate; as I understand.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no dispute about that, but the money is allocated for one particular purpose. I do not agree with the Senator that the committee said it would allow the Park Service to spend the money where it pleased. The committee stated that this money was for roads, and for nothing but roads. The only judgment it allowed to the Park Service was as to which particular roads would be improved.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, at page 17 of the committee report I find the following statement:

The remaining \$6,920,000 of this increase will be allocated by the National Park Service for roads, trails, and parkway projects.

Mr. HAYDEN. A parkway is a road.

Mr. BRIDGES. It says "roads, trails, and parkway projects."

Mr. HAYDEN. It is for nothing else but roads. A parkway is nothing but a road with a strip of land on each side which is controlled by the Government. Examples of parkways are the Natchez Trace, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the parkway between Washington and Baltimore. They are nothing but parkways.

Mr. BRIDGES. On this item the committee has moved above the budget estimate. I am aware of the desirability of these projects. I am aware of the desirability of improving our national parks. I am aware of the fact that many projects in this country are desirable, but when we are faced with a budget of \$85,600,000,000, and when we find that a committee has increased a budget figure, and that the Senate is willing to increase it even more, it is time to start to make some reductions.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we have already voted large appropriations for foreign nations in Europe, Asia, Africa—nations all over the world—to enable them to build such parkways as they wish and to plan for whatever parkways they would like to have. It is proposed that we give those countries \$7,000,000,000 or \$8,000,000,000. I hope the amount finally voted will be less than that, but it is likely to be that large.

It seems to me that if we wish to make savings, we should make some reduction in the appropriations we vote for those purposes, for that money is simply given away, and will never be returned to us. We should make reductions in those appropriations, rather than engage in cheese paring in connection with the appropriations for our own roads and trails.

I wish to say to the Senator from New Hampshire, whom I love very much, that I first became an advocate of good roads in the year 1911, when I traveled through New England, and found there a few good roads, principally in the parks. At that time there were no good roads elsewhere in the United States. For instance, at that time there were no good roads in Maryland or in Pennsylvania. In those days it was very difficult to reach Baltimore by road.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to say a word in reply to the statement made by the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. He has referred to a matter which I believe to be most important to the people of the United States and, in particular, to the Senate. It appears that whenever an attempt is made in the Senate to reduce the amount of an appropriation recommended by the committee or by the Bureau of the Budget for a project in the United States, the argument is made that we are giving large sums of money to foreign countries, and therefore we cannot refuse to make appropriations for the people of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. FERGUSON. I realize that parkways in the United States are important.

On the other hand, when Senators argue that because we are making large gifts to foreign countries, we cannot afford to reduce the appropriations for projects at home, and thus work toward balancing the budget, I should like to see those Senators help us to make reductions in the appropriations we make for foreign nations, and in that way balance the budget.

However, what is done? The Congress votes to send Americans all over the world, to virtually all the other nations of the world, to tell those nations how to balance their budgets. We even send American dollars to get counterpart funds to be used by foreign countries to balance their own budgets.

Then Senators state on the floor of the Senate that cuts cannot be made in the appropriations requested for American projects because we are giving large sums of money to foreign nations.

I think we had better have a revamping of the entire matter. We had better look at our own budget, as well as the budgets of foreign nations. We should try to balance our own budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Hampshire will yield to me, let me say that I agree that we should look at both. I agree entirely with the Senator from Michigan that we should have a balanced budget.

On the other hand, we are just dealing in chinquapins when we make a reduction of a few thousand dollars in this or that domestic item, while we are simply throwing down the drain billions of dollars which never will come back to us.

Today Russia is probably our chief enemy in all the world. Yet do Senators recall that at this time Russia owes us \$12,000,000,000 which undoubtedly she will never repay?

Certainly we cannot buy the friendship of other peoples by giving them money.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am not arguing for appropriations for

foreign aid; but I do not want the appropriations Congress makes for foreign aid to be used as the basis of an argument for increasing every one of the appropriations for domestic projects.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am opposed to that, too.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is what I am opposed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am opposed to increasing any appropriation unless it is necessary. But this work is necessary. These park roads are necessary for our own comfort and enjoyment. Our people have a right to expect that we shall provide for these projects.

Mr. FERGUSON. Here is what I want, Mr. President, insofar as my own conscience is concerned: I want to be able to say to the people of Michigan and to all the people of the United States that the fact that the Congress votes large sums of money for foreign aid does not mean that I should vote for an increase in appropriations for projects in the United States, and thus, in effect, vote to continue an unbalanced budget at home.

I would not vote for an appropriation which I did not believe was for the common defense. I have voted to make cuts in the appropriations for foreign aid because I have believed that those appropriations were not for the common defense of America. I believe that under the Constitution I have no right to vote for such appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield further to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that the Senator from Michigan is a very able, splendid man, and I have the highest esteem for him. He serves very well on my committee, and he is really everything a Senator should be. I wish to say to him that park roads of the very type of those we are now discussing are being built in Europe today, and housing projects are being built at various places in Europe today—all at our expense; we are paying for those projects. Yet at this time the House of Representatives has refused to allow appropriations for planning for the future of our own country.

So, Mr. President, I think we should not interfere in such a cheese-paring manner. This fund is necessary for the good of our own people. For heaven's sake, let us get together and help our own people a little.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the trouble is that the amount now requested is 50 percent more than the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. How can such an amount be called "cheese-paring"?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we are not bound by the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. McKELLAR. This body is above the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget is our servant, not our master.

Mr. FERGUSON. But we should balance our own budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the projected appropriations are vastly in excess of the amounts to be appropriated during the current year?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. That happens very frequently.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator should know that there was no road improvement in the parkways during the war, and there has been very little since the war. Actually, the Park Service asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$30,000,000, this year. The Bureau of the Budget refused to recommend that amount; but there is a justification for \$30,000,000, instead of the amount the Appropriations Committee included in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me, and then I shall conclude.

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it is time for us to look after our own affairs a little and to build up our own country and our own strength, because when it comes to a showdown, we must depend upon our own strength.

We thought Russia was our friend, when we gave her \$12,000,000,000; but today Russia is our chief enemy. Russia never has thanked us for giving her the \$12,000,000,000 and never has paid any interest on it.

Everything we appropriate for our own people will not amount to as much as we are giving away to foreign countries.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. In the subcommittee I found it necessary to vote against the proposed increase, and I voted against it in the full committee. I believe we can get along without it this year.

I recognize that there is need for improvement in the national park road system. I should like to think that we could make that improvement without having to borrow the money, by means of an unbalanced budget, to do it, but I know that cannot be done, and therefore I believe we should let this item go for another year.

I voted against the proposed increase, and I shall support the pending amendment to the committee amendment, which will make a reduction in the amount carried at this point in the bill.

Mr. President, I realize that there is a very telling argument in the comparison between our spending of money overseas and a failure to spend money at home. I believe the argument would be more telling, however, and would come with better grace if those who make it would at least vote against overseas spending before they criticize these programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson] for himself, the

Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], to the committee amendment on page 28, in line 4.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on this question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to having the vote taken at this time, for I understand that a number of Senators desire to attend the funeral of the later former Senator Wadsworth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has 15 minutes available to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall not use the time available to me. Let us vote now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], on behalf of himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment on page 28, in line 4.

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] is absent because of illness.

I announce further that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maine would vote "yea."

I announce also that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is absent because of illness in her family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. SEATON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] would each vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

On this vote the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "yea" and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—26

Aiken	Ferguson	Morse
Benton	Flanders	Robertson
Bricker	Frear	Saltonstall
Bridges	Hendrickson	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Hickenlooper	Thye
Dirksen	Jenner	Tobey
Douglas	Kem	Welker
Duff	Martin	Williams
Dworshak	Moody	

NAYS—47

Bennett	Hoey	Millikin
Butler, Md.	Holland	Mundt
Cain	Humphrey	Murray
Capehart	Hunt	Neely
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Nixon
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	O'Connor
Connally	Johnston, S. O.	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Kilgore	Pastore
Ecton	Knowland	Schoeppel
Ellender	Lehman	Smathers
Fulbright	Long	Smith, N. O.
George	Magnuson	Sparkman
Green	McCarran	Stennis
Hayden	McClellan	Underwood
Hennings	McFarland	Watkins
Hill	McKellar	

NOT VOTING—23

Anderson	Kefauver	Monroney
Brewster	Kerr	Russell
Butler, Nebr.	Langer	Seaton
Byrd	Lodge	Smith, Maine
Carlson	Malone	Taft
Chavez	Maybank	Wiley
Gillette	McCarthy	Young
Ives	McMahon	

So the amendment of Mr. FERGUSON to the committee amendment, offered for himself, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. DOUGLAS, was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO 10 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former Senator and Representative from the State of New York, the Senate, at the conclusion of its business today, take a recess until 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead, "General administrative expenses," on page 28, line 8, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$1,262,000" and insert "\$1,342,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative provisions," on page 28, line 11, after the word "exceed" to strike out "nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only" and insert "twenty-four passenger motor vehicles of which twenty-two shall be for replacement only."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Management of resources," on page 29, line 7, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$7,292,000" and insert "\$7,325,375."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 7, immediately after "\$7,325,375," it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: "of which \$181,000 shall be made available to the Federal Security Administrator to defray the cost of studies of problems affecting the education of children of migratory workers".

SIX MILLION DOLLARS FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS— NOTHING FOR MIGRATORY CHILDREN

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this amendment will not cost the Government anything. It is a proposal to divert \$181,000 from the care of migratory birds to the educational needs of migratory children. We spend approximately \$6,000,000 a year for the care of migratory birds. About \$3,700,000 comes from the sale of stamps, about \$2,000,000 from general appropriations.

By these expenditures, we take care of migratory birds in a very good fashion. We establish refuges for them so that they will not have to fly too far and so that they will not become exhausted and tired at the end of their day's flight. We provide food for them so that they will be amply fed. We provide sanctuaries where they will not be shot. In other words, we spend money and take a great deal of time, care, and effort to provide for migratory birds.

I am all for it, Mr. President, but let us not forget migratory children.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not have very much time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I wondered where the Senator got his figures. The migratory bird program is financed by sportsmen, through a tax which I helped to put through the Congress. There is

no appropriation of \$3,000,000 for migratory birds.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I desire to read into the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter from M. E. Corbin, acting director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, addressed to Mr. Sol Markoff, Brooklyn, N. Y. The letter reads as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1952.

Mr. SOL MARKOFF,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MARKOFF: Your letter dated March 28 addressed to the United States Department of the Interior inquiring as to the services the Department of the Interior provides in connection with migratory birds has been referred to this Service for reply.

This Service has a permanent indefinite appropriation which is made up of receipts from the sale of Federal hunting stamps. These receipts are set aside in the migratory bird conservation fund. Fifteen percent of the fund is used for enforcing the Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp and Migratory Bird Treaty Acts and 85 percent is used for the acquisition and administration of migratory waterfowl. It is anticipated that the expenditures from this fund in the current fiscal year for the benefit of migratory waterfowl will approximate \$3,722,000, of which \$2,342,000 represent anticipated expenditures for the development and maintenance of migratory bird refuges. Other major expenditures under this fund which are anticipated are \$500,000 for the acquisition of refuge lands for migratory waterfowl; \$305,700 for enforcement activities; \$201,500 for migratory waterfowl management investigations.

The Service also has other appropriations which are expended in part for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. The Service expects to spend in the current fiscal year from its appropriation for management of resources approximately \$2,065,000 for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. Of this amount, \$1,316,000 is earmarked for expenditure for management of wildlife refuges maintained for the benefit of migratory waterfowl; \$320,000 for administration of Migratory Bird Acts; \$250,000 for acquisition of migratory waterfowl management areas in the State of California, and the balance for other miscellaneous services.

From other appropriations available the Service expects to spend during the current fiscal year approximately \$761,000 for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. Major items included in this total are \$367,000 for construction of refuge facilities; \$150,000 for refuge maintenance activities; \$50,000 for population studies of migratory waterfowl; and \$50,000 for studies to improve migratory wildlife management methods.

I trust that the foregoing information will satisfactorily answer your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

M. E. CORBIN,
Acting Director.

The third paragraph of the letter shows that more than \$2,000,000 of the appropriation for management of resources is spent for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. That is the item we are now considering. The letter is signed by the Acting Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Did the Senator say \$50,000,000 for migratory waterfowl?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; \$2,000,000. The birds are partially taken care of under the item for the management of re-

sources. The writer of the letter says that the Service expects to spend in the current fiscal year from its appropriation for management of resources approximately \$2,065,000, for the benefit of migratory waterfowl. That is in addition to the \$3,722,000 from the sale of stamps and \$761,000 from other appropriations, including \$367,000 for the construction of refuge facilities, \$150,000 for the maintenance of refuge facilities, \$50,000 for population studies of migratory waterfowl—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator let me enlighten him a little further?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Please let me finish my remarks.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Some of the money comes from the 11 percent tax on guns and ammunition which I helped put through the Ways and Means Committee years ago. It does not come out of the General Treasury. The management fund is the 10 percent the Fish and Wildlife Service gets out of the funds to which I have just referred. The Senator from Illinois does not interpret the figures correctly. He should read what Solomon asked when the angel appeared to him in a vision and said to Solomon, "What would you have?" Solomon said, "Give me understanding to judge between good and bad."

The Senator from Illinois does not have the understanding when he reads the figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I shall let the letter speak for itself. What I am trying to say is that we spend more than \$6,000,000 for the care of migratory birds, and I am in favor of it. I think they should be taken care of. But the other day the committee turned down a request for \$181,000 to care for the educational needs of migratory children. There are well more than a million migratory children in this country, who move along with their parents with the crops. Since they do not remain long in any one place, they do not have the privilege of education, nor are they exempt from dangers or provided food and sanctuaries. We do not take care of the children of migratory farm workers, but we do take care of migratory birds.

About two and a half centuries ago a minister in Ireland made a proposal for dealing with famine in Ireland. He proposed that the English, who were the controlling government of Ireland, deal with the famine by killing the children and roasting them, and that would eliminate the famine. That was Dean Swift's modest proposal.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I want to discuss this Dean Swift proposal a little further.

We adopt a similar attitude with reference to children. We spend millions of dollars for wildlife and the birds, but not a cent for migratory children. I am proposing that \$181,000 of the money which we now spend on birds shall go to such children. It is about time we made the beginning. There are more than a million children moving around, illiter-

ate, disease-ridden, with no attention being paid to them. It is difficult for the localities to deal with them. I think we should establish refuges for them.

So, Mr. President, I hope the chairman of the committee will take this amendment to conference.

I was accused of being against reclamation, home and mother, apple pie, and the American flag. I hope the Senator from Arizona will not put himself in the position of being opposed to children and placing birds in a higher priority than children. It is my earnest hope that the Senator from Arizona will accept the amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I regret that I cannot do so, because we cannot in this bill permit appropriations to be made for the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am happy the Senator from Illinois has had a change of heart, because only a few minutes ago he voted against an appropriation for Indian children.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No; I voted against an appropriation for the Indian Bureau. There is a big difference between Indian children and the Indian Bureau. Furthermore, it was for a proposal to stop an increase of a \$43,000,000 item.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator cannot get out of it that way. He voted against Indian children.

Mr. DOUGLAS. All I am asking for is that 3 percent of the money now spent on caring for migratory birds be spent in caring for migratory children. Are we going to say that we spend \$6,000,000 for birds and spend nothing for children?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that material demonstrating the need for a modest program for children of migratory workers be inserted at this point in my remarks. I think it shows that there is at least as great a justification for caring for the needs of migratory children as there is for caring for migratory birds. And my proposal is to divert a mere 3 percent of what we spend for the birds to the needs of these children—only \$181,000.

There being no objection, the material was ordered printed as follows:

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY FARM WORKERS

(Appearing as a part of ch. 11 of the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor)

The Executive order directed the Commission to inquire into the " * * * educational conditions among migratory workers."

"Speaking broadly," said a Michigan educator, "about the only group in the United States that we do not consistently educate is the migrant child." Migrant children are among those with lowest educational attainments found in the United States. Nor are they likely to get educational opportunities so long as they work during school hours and move from place to place with their parents in search of employment. They suffer also from the discrimination and social stigma which excludes them from full participation in the community.

There have been many recommendations for bringing migrant children into the

schools and for bringing the schools to migrant children, but very little has been accomplished. Migratory life involving 4 to 6 months away from home is bound to cut into children's schooling, but their itinerant status is not the only obstacle to their education. School opportunities for migratory children are limited. Inadequate school facilities, community opposition to the admission of migratory children to the schools, discrimination because of color or economic status, family incomes too low to supply necessary clothing and food are among the handicaps under which they suffer. Moreover, poverty compels them to work when other children are in school. Retardation, irregular attendance in school, and emotional disturbance are logical results of their status as migrants. Moreover, nonenforcement of child-labor and compulsory school-attendance laws, crowded schools, lack of teachers, and school facilities are all characteristic of the migrant child's educational environment.

The testimony before this Commission was but an echo of the findings of earlier commissions and investigations, yet little or nothing has been done to find an adequate solution to the educational problem of migrant children.

LOCAL SCHOOLS DO NOT SERVE NONLOCAL CHILDREN

The fundamental problem in the education of migratory children is that our educational system is based on the principle of local responsibility and control—a sound principle for resident children. The migratory child, because he is itinerant and lacks equal community status, does not fit into the structure of our educational system. The local school district, hard pressed to provide for its own permanent resident children, finds it difficult to make adequate provision for migratory children.

State school funds supplied to local school districts are most frequently allocated on the basis of either a school census or average daily attendance. Migrant children are more likely to be counted in the school census than they are to attend the schools. If allocations of school funds are based on the census, migratory children may be counted even though they do not attend school. By thus increasing the census basis for the allocation of funds, but without attending school, migrant children help to increase the educational benefits available to those who do attend. If, on the other hand, the allocation of funds is based on average daily attendance, in those districts in which attendance and enrollment fluctuate widely because of migrants, school funds are usually too low to provide for peak enrollment needs. So, likewise, are they, if the school census is taken at a time when the migrant children are not on hand to be counted.

Most State school-attendance laws do not apply to migratory children, although in 7 States they specifically do apply and in 3 other States the laws are broad enough to include them. In 23 States laws apply specifically to resident children and whether or not these laws are extended to migrants depends upon local interpretation. Under such local interpretation, children without the necessary residence requirements are often excluded. However, in such States nonattendance by migrants is more likely to be due to nonenforcement of the school-attendance laws than to specify exclusion.

While most States have compulsory school-attendance laws, nonenforcement for migrant children is characteristic. Some States—New York, New Jersey, and California for example—have attempted enforcement of the attendance laws by State officers. Generally, however, this is left to the local community which, in the face inade-

quate finances and physical facilities as well as social pressures against migrants, finds nonenforcement easier than enforcement.

No Federal agency and very few State agencies have been specifically charged with responsibility for investigating the educational problems of migratory children. There is great need for a comprehensive study of ways and means to deal with this problem.

Educational deficiencies of the children of migratory workers as they move from job to job are similar to those encountered at their home base. For example, in the Texas-North Central States migration, which is primarily Mexican-American, we find that the migrants have little chance to get an education while they are at home in south Texas. Being an area of concentrated wetback traffic, its school problem is aggravated by the presence of children in large numbers who are regarded as not belonging to the community and hence for whom little is done.

The States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, into which these Texas-Mexicans annually migrate, have endeavored to bring migratory children into their school systems but even with the best of will, they are confronted with a most difficult problem in meeting the educational needs of these young nomads. Not only do they spend but a short time within the State, but they move frequently from one local community to another. Since the bulk of migrant labor comes to these States during the summer months when schools are not in session, this further reduces what they can do.

In the predominantly Negro migratory stream of the Atlantic coast, there are many families with children. These migrants spend the winters at their home base in Florida where families work in various crops. Those who go to school in Florida enter late in the fall and drop out early in the spring. As a group, they are retarded from 2 to 5 years as compared with resident children. Thus, because the children work and the school-attendance laws are poorly enforced, their education while at home is irregular at best. Very few schools districts in Florida have made serious attempts to get migrant children into school for the 6 or 7 months they are at home. Some children do not go to school at all during the winter and the summer schools provided are wholly inadequate even if the children were there and could be persuaded to attend.

The northward trek begins in the spring, the families working in from two to six States before returning home in the fall. A majority of them work in New York and New Jersey. These States have made attempts to get migrant children into regular school sessions while they are there and also to provide child-care facilities and summer schools. They are able to reach some of the children, but encounter the same obstacles as do the north central States in attempting supplementary education for Texas-Mexican children. New Jersey is distinctive in providing additional funds for schools which have migrant children enrolled.

In States where many of the migratory workers have their home base, as many as 40 percent of all the children of school age do not attend school. The percentage of children of migratory workers not in school in these localities is much larger and may be as high as 60 percent. This situation cannot be explained on a basis of the inability of such States to afford schooling for their resident children, for they are not lacking in economic resources and taxable wealth.

EXPERIMENTAL EFFORTS

We have said that no comprehensive program for the education of children has been

devised; nonetheless, there have been a few experiments that may help to point the way.

For 3 years (1947-49, inclusive), the State of New Jersey operated a 6 weeks' demonstration summer school for migrant children at Freehold. It was successful in providing supplementary school experience for 50 to 70 children each year at a cost of less than \$5,000 per year. Although State appropriations for its operation ceased in 1950, the school was continued under the auspices of the New Jersey Council of Churches.

Since the early 1920's California has made funds available for temporary elementary schools for migrant children. Such a school was built in the 1930's at the Arvin Farm Labor Supply Center. This school was integrated into the community so that both resident and migrant children attended. A number of similar schools were provided in California in areas of migrant concentration. At one time, California experimented also with mobile schools designed to follow the children as they moved from crop to crop. These schools were abandoned when it was found that as they moved, groups of migratory families scattered, thus breaking up the instructional unit. Moreover, this type of school provided no opportunity for community integration, attendance fluctuated widely, and it was found difficult to get qualified teachers.

During the 1940's, Michigan operated a number of summer schools in order to reach a few of the 8,000 migrant children in the State from April to November. None of these schools has been continued. They depended upon local interest and only one used the State aid available to school districts for this purpose. Nevertheless, these schools provided the first schooling some of the migrant children had ever had.

Religious and charitable organizations have worked with migratory children and have carried on programs which include religion, child care, and education. Limited funds and personnel, however, have meant that relatively few migrant children have been reached through this means.

Although these various experiments have not taken root, they have demonstrated that something can be done.

EDUCATION FOR MIGRANTS—A MUST

Hundreds of thousands of the children of migrant workers are today getting little or no education, and they face the prospect of being slightly, if any, better able to improve their earning power and to raise their level of living than have their parents before them. This is no fault of theirs, but is the inevitable result of present public policies in many parts of our Nation. These policies are creating a new generation of persons, inherently as competent as other Americans, but who will be compelled to spend their lives in poverty because the communities in which they spend their childhood do not provide them with even the rudiments of an education.

This Commission wishes to reiterate its conviction that the education of the children of migratory farm workers is one of the most urgent and most essential of the many steps which the Nation can and should take to improve the lot of migrants who have for so long been deprived of what the rest of us take for granted.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that:

1. The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, through the cooperation of public and private agencies, including the United States Office of Education, State educational agencies, the National Education Association, universities, and the American Council on Education, develop a plan which will provide an adequate program of education for migratory workers and their children. This

may include Federal grants-in-aid to the States.

PROGRAM FOR PROVIDING EDUCATION FOR
CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS
(Prepared by the Office of Education, FSA)
1953 budget estimate

	Amount
Personal services.....	\$28,314
Travel	6,465
Communication services.....	300
Printing and reproduction.....	900
Cooperative agreements with non-Federal agencies.....	143,100
Supplies and materials.....	271
Equipment	1,500
Taxes and assessments.....	150
Total.....	181,000

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 1953, funds are needed to meet the problem of providing education for the children of migrant farm workers. The need for extension of school opportunities to the children of migrants has recently come into clear focus, with the report of the President's Commission on Migrant Labor. That need has taken on an additional urgency because of the 1950 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act requiring that children be free from work during school hours, and therefore exposing the inadequacy of the school opportunities available to many children of migrant agricultural laborers. The problem of educating such children is of long standing, yet demands an immediate beginning of corrective action.

The problem is uniquely difficult. It is inter-State and intersectional in character. Individual States acting alone cannot achieve results commensurate with the urgency and breadth of the need. Indeed, sometimes State and local school officials are tempted to turn away from the problem because of its difficulty, giving as an excuse that the children "are from another State." Actually, they are "from" no State, but live in several. This unique characteristic of the problem makes it particularly a Federal responsibility.

This Federal responsibility is not necessarily one of providing or operating schools for the children of migrant farm workers. That responsibility is properly to be lodged with the States and local communities, in accordance with the established and accepted pattern of American education. The Federal responsibility lies in giving the necessary coordination of effort and influence, the furnishing of consultative help, the guiding of cooperative activities, the carrying on of research, bringing together and analyzing and publishing basic facts, statistics and descriptions of best practices. Such Federal initiative is to be exercised, however, in such manner as most effectively to stimulate and coordinate and encourage State and local school leaders in moving quickly and effectively to meet the educational needs of migrants, by this process leaving a growing influence of continuing effort in the States and local districts as the Federal effort tapers off.

WORK PROGRAM AND OBJECTIVES

The Office of Education will initiate a research and action program in cooperation with Federal and non-Federal agencies and institutions directed toward identifying, defining, and beginning to meet the educational needs of the children of migrant agricultural workers. This program will involve close collaboration with other Federal agencies such as the Departments of Labor and Agriculture and the Children's Bureau, whose cooperation is being established through informal discussion leading toward more formal participation. The cooperative relationship with non-Federal agencies and

institutions is to be achieved both through committee and conference work and through cooperative agreements (which are discussed below).

Research and action program: The program of research and action involves planning and working with national, regional, State and local school personnel, as well as with interested voluntary and public agencies and groups (1) to develop the facts about the children of migrant agricultural workers and their education or lack thereof; (2) to provide more nearly adequate educational services; (3) to provide better qualified teaching personnel, specially selected and trained to understand migrant rural children and to work effectively with them; (4) to identify best instructional methods and to encourage their wider use; (5) to provide such pupil personnel services as will tend to keep these children in school, both with and without the cooperative help of agencies enforcing the Fair Labor Standards Act; (6) to develop more nearly adequate learning materials, adapted to the needs of the child and to his migratory situation; (7) to provide more nearly adequate building and instructional facilities—possibly some that might travel with migrant families and groups of families; (8) to communicate knowledge about successful practices, improvements and progress to all those involved and interested; and (9) to secure a greater degree of social acceptance of the migrant child and his family by local communities, and of acceptance of citizenship responsibilities and rights by migrant parents and their children.

Cooperative agreements: While the Office of Education will assume a leadership role in this project, effective results will be realized only to the degree that State Departments of Education, local school people, and many non-school agencies and groups become directly involved in planning, action and follow-through. To this end, it is not contemplated that the professional staff of the Office will be greatly augmented. Instead only certain minimal and inescapably essential additions to the Office staff will be made, with the bulk of expenditures being used to support the cooperative aspects of the project. Initiating conferences in each of the four principal "streams" of migrant labor will help to identify and enlist the active participation of the agencies, institutions, groups and organizations which in each area, give greatest promise of effective cooperation. Federal funds, matched by the participating agencies and institutions, will be doubled in effectiveness and multiplied many times in total impact. Such a cooperative device for putting a program into effect will make possible a concerted attack on problems which otherwise evade the efforts of educators in the States or of a single Federal agency working alone. Moreover, as the Federal dollar is multiplied in effectiveness, the foundation is also laid for continuance of the work after the ultimate withdrawal of the Federal agency. The first year of the project should serve to suggest the possible time schedule under which goals may reasonably be reached, but it is not expected that a single year will see anything more than a hopeful beginning. The children of migrant farm workers (estimated to comprise about five of six percent of the Nation's children) are the principal source of illiteracy, the least advantaged and most neglected of all groups in the country, the children least rooted in community life and having the most limited opportunity of personal development and growth into constructive citizenship. To make a significant beginning on the hitherto baffling and evasive problems of educating these children will be a minor triumph.

Explanation of budget requirements

Personal services..... \$28,314

While some leadership for the project is being provided by persons now on the office professional staff, a few additional persons are required who have certain essential competencies in rural sociology and life and to provide the necessary full-time central direction and administration of the project. The real impact on the problem is dependent both upon securing this key small staff and upon tapping, through cooperative agreements, the fuller resources of non-Federal institutions and agencies.

An amount of \$28,314 is requested for 6 new positions to assist in the development of educational services for migratory farm workers. (1 GS-14, chief; 1 GS-12, assistant specialist; 1 GS-9, research assistant; 1 GS-5, secretary; 2 GS-4 clerks.) This small staff will be responsible for determining centers which are strategically located, and which have an active interest in the education of children of migratory workers, for negotiating with State departments of education and educational institutions and arranging for cooperative agreements between the office and such institutions.

Other objects

Travel \$6,465

Man-days of travel, 294.

Number of travelers, 3.

Travel funds will be required for the staff in order to permit them to work with State departments of education and educational institutions in arranging for cooperative agreements, in stimulating interest of school officials, in conducting regional conferences for planning purposes, for attending meetings of educational agencies and organizations and to render advisory and consultative services as required.

Communication services..... \$300

Funds are requested to provide for telegraph and toll services and for postage for urgent official business, as follows: Telegraph service, \$100; toll service, \$150; postage, \$50. Printing and reproduction..... \$900

An amount of \$900 is requested to provide for printing forms, questionnaires, instructional and other materials which will be required in initiating this program.

Other contractual services..... 143,000

An amount of \$143,000 is requested to enable the office to enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with educational institutions and organizations to conduct research which will include experimental work in curricular activities for migrant children; on teaching methods and practices suited to the learning needs of migrant children; development and adaptation of teaching materials; development of teacher materials; and the gathering of basic statistical and informational data.

The amount of \$100 is requested for miscellaneous expenses such as labor services, installations and repairs to office equipment.

Supplies and materials..... \$271

An amount of \$271 is requested for office supplies and materials for the staff, an average of \$45 per person.

Equipment \$1,500

An amount of \$1,500 is requested to provide office furniture and equipment for the staff of six persons requested.

Taxes and assessments..... \$150

An amount of \$150 is requested for compliance with the provisions of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HOUSE REFUSES AID TO EDUCATION FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

WASHINGTON.—The children of migrant agricultural workers have practically no opportunity to obtain an education. Educa-

tion, as a matter of fact, is a pretty big word. Most of these children have no opportunity to learn to read or write or get acquainted with the simple elements that constitute citizenship.

"It is literally scandalous, the treatment that some of these children, the future citizens of the United States, are getting with regard to education," said Commissioner Earl J. McGrath of the United States Office of Education, testifying before Senator HUMPHREY's Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. "They constitute our biggest reservoir of illiterates."

PARENTS WERE BETTER EDUCATED

Dr. Howard A. Dawson, executive secretary of the National Conference of County and Rural Area Superintendents of Schools of the National Education Association, also before the committee, said that according to the latest information his organization has been able to obtain, "there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 600,000 families among these [migrant] agricultural workers, and * * * there are at least a million children of school age involved in these families. * * * It is also fairly well established that the children of these families in this generation are receiving less education than their parents did and the average for those parents is little less than the fourth year of education."

"This is progress in reverse," said Senator HUMPHREY.

In a Texas study, in the migrants' home base where enrollment of children of migrant agricultural workers is largest, Dr. Dawson declared that "only slightly more than half the children between the ages of 6 and 15 were enrolled. Some had never attended any school at all and the chances are they never would enter a school. Of those enrolled many missed the first 2 or 3 months, and so on. Only 16 percent of the migrant children who enrolled attended as much as 120 days, and that is the minimum law for attendance in Texas. In other words, 84 percent of them did not even comply with the law, and there was nothing done to enforce the law. There is no expertly supervised attendance for children in rural areas, especially where these migrants are congregated to the largest extent."

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO STUDY PROBLEM REQUESTED

In Florida Dr. Dawson told of one school where the enrollment increased from 280 to 503 from Friday to Monday morning. For several weeks the school ran a double shift. Then the beans came and the total school enrollment dropped overnight to 20.

While on the trek, the children of the migratory families did not often attend school, he said. In Michigan one study disclosed that of 2,570 migratory children only 710 were enrolled in school, "even in the State of Michigan, which in many respects had a superior school system."

"Let us not forget that the real strength of a nation is measured by the education of its citizens," said Senator CHAVEZ, Democrat, New Mexico, during the Congressional debate, April 2, 1952, on tidelands oil leases.

The President, in his budget message to Congress this year, requested \$181,000 to begin a survey and study of education among migrant children. He said:

"Children of migratory workers constitute a special group whose present educational opportunities are inadequate. As has been pointed out by the Commission on Migratory Labor, because these children move with their families, they start school later, attend fewer days, make less progress, and drop out earlier than others. As a first step toward meeting this problem we need to work out special teaching materials and methods suited to their education."

Miss Mary Dyckman, of the Consumers League of New Jersey, in a statement to the House Appropriations Committee in support of the President's request, pointed out that the summer school and cultural center for children and adults in Freehold, Monmouth County, "could be much more valuable to those who do attend if there were similar schools in other States to which they could transfer when they leave here, and if there were some conformity of teaching and curriculum for them in the various States."

"No State can cope effectively with an interstate educational problem of this kind," she said, declaring that the sum recommended for the Office of Education may be able to bring about this coordination.

PRESENT EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS WOULD BE BENEFITED

Mrs. Rebecca Barton, director of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights, testifying before the Humphrey subcommittee, also told of a summer school experiment in Waupun, Wis., where "their eagerness for education was amazing. The mothers said to us that what they wanted most was not better housing, nor higher wages. It was a chance for the education of their children."

But the request was refused in the House. The House Report on the 1953 Appropriations Bill for Labor and Federal Security said:

"The request for \$181,000 to make a special study of the educational needs of the children of migrant workers is also disallowed. While the need to better educational opportunities of this group of children is obvious, and has been for many years, the committee does not think there is an emergency need to set up a new program at this time."

This item is now up for consideration by a Senate Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, Senator CHAVEZ, Democrat, New Mexico, Chairman.

CONSIDERS IT AN INVESTMENT IN NATION'S FUTURE

Dr. McGrath, in explaining the plans proposed by the Office of Education, said:

"We want only six persons to act as coordinating agents in the Office. The rest of the money is to be used for what we have called cooperative agreements with the State departments of education, to buck up their staffs, to stimulate interest there, to make agreements with the colleges and universities * * * and with private organizations. They are all ready to go in fiscal 1953 to help us in making a national broadside attack on this problem. And I feel certain, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal government will never have invested \$181,000 any better if they provide these funds, than in this project."

From this study Dr. McGrath said he would expect:

1. The development of cooperative working agreements with States and private organizations and institutions.
2. A comprehensive census of migrant children and where they travel to, their conditions, health services, and so on.
3. A program, in cooperation with the States, of tests and records which could be sent with each child as he moves so that each succeeding school system would know the educational status of the child at the particular moment.
4. Specialized training for teachers of migrant children.
5. Teachers who, like the records, can go with the child.
6. Publicity campaigns with regard to the education of migrant children in communities in order that, in psychological terms, the children will be accepted as members of the community and not rejected as they are at present.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WELKER. I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Investigations of resources," on page 29, line 22, after the word "law", to strike out "\$4,056,000" and insert "\$4,062,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Construction," on page 30, line 8, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$450,000" and insert "\$628,000."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I submit an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "\$628,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$673,800."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the committee amendment provides \$20,000 for rip-rapping of the dike at Lake Andes, S. Dak. The Lake Andes Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, is one of South Dakota's great recreational areas, serving also a part of northern Nebraska.

In the original estimate of flood damage from the recent Missouri River floods submitted by the Fish and Wildlife Service several weeks ago, the item of \$20,000 was included to repair the south dike. This amount was to provide for the replacement of lost fill and for rip-rap material. Subsequent to this, additional information was received from the field personnel indicating that, with present water levels in the lake, the dike should be raised an additional 2 feet to prevent extensive damage. The present freeboard on this dike is slightly over 1 foot, which means that any appreciable rise in lake level would result in water topping the dike.

It has been estimated that \$45,800, in addition to the \$20,000 already requested, will be required to raise this two-thirds mile long dike 2 feet. This would provide for 13,000 cubic yards of fill and 8,100 cubic yards of gravel and rip-rap protection for the new fill. The dike of which I am speaking is not only important for management of lake-water levels, but also provides a public road across the lake.

The chairman of the subcommittee has advised me that he is willing to accept the amendment as part of the bill, and I would be truly gratified if the Senate would accept the amendment, since it will provide funds sufficient to retain the recreational facilities so much en-

joyed by the people of South Dakota and Nebraska.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I shall be glad to accept the amendment, because the floods which damaged the dikes on Lake Andes occurred since the estimates were made, and, as I understand, the matter was not considered by the House. We will take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Territories—Administration of Territories," on page 31, line 24, after "(48 U. S. C. 1405)", to insert "and expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands appointed pursuant to the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress"; on page 32, line 5, after "(c)" to insert "and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress"; in line 11, after the word "Islands", to strike out "and American Samoa" and insert "American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Island"; in line 16, after the word "houses", to strike out "\$8,703,037" and insert "\$9,320,287"; in line 20, after the word "Territories", to insert "including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands"; in line 25, after the word "necessary" to insert "in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress"; on page 33, line 2, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the following additional provisos: "Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1952, all receipts from operation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including receipts of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory or by other agencies or instrumentalities of the United States in administering such Trust Territory, shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and all financial transactions of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34). Receipts and expenditures of such Trust Territory and of such agencies and instrumentalities shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be subject to all laws relating generally to the budgeting, receipt, custody, and application of public moneys: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this act shall be used in the administration of the Trust Territory of the

Pacific Islands for any purpose not authorized by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 21, to insert:

Until Congress shall further provide, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums not to exceed \$5,500,000, to supplement local revenues as may be required to enable civilian authorities to continue to carry out the civilian activities which have heretofore been carried out by the Navy: *Provided, however*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Alaska public works," on page 34, line 10, after the numerals "1955", to strike out "\$7,000,000" and insert "\$13,208,200"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$486,000" and insert "\$654,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Alaska Railroad revolving fund," on page 36, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$13,000" and insert "\$14,000"; and in line 6, after the word "than", to strike out "\$11,000" and insert "\$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Administration, Department of the Interior," on page 39, after line 19, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 110. The Secretary hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Division of the Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Virgin Islands Corporation—Revolving Fund," on page 40, line 6, after the word "law", to strike out "\$975,000" and insert "\$1,515,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 41, to insert:

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Emergency flood and storm repairs

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$1,350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 12, to change the title number from "III" to "IV."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 13, to change the section number from "301" to "401."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 10, to strike out:

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within the department;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(d) to positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel;

(e) to seasonal and casual workers;

(f) to employees of the Bureau of Mines;

(g) to employees of the Geological Survey;

(h) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 13, to insert:

SEC. 403. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purposes in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purposes less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for health, safety, law enforcement, or operation and maintenance activities in the field.

SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be available to pay—

(1) for personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates, or

(2) for transportation of things (other than mail), or

(3) for travel of civilian personnel more than 90 percent of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for construction of law enforcement.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] and myself, I call up amendment designated "6-24-52-C," and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 3, immediately after the word "irrigation", it is proposed to insert a colon and the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for expenditure for or in connection with any reclamation project unless effective provision has been made pursuant to this proviso to cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts all revenues hereafter derived by the United States from such project."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I make a point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand that objection has been made in the way of a point of order?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have made a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained. The Chair

understands that the Senator from Illinois desires to move to suspend the rule.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do. Yesterday, as appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page 8029, I gave notice of a motion to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI and I now move to suspend the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to deal with a situation which has already been referred to earlier in the debates this afternoon on the irrigation appropriation. In the debate on my amendment to reduce construction funds of the Bureau of Reclamation by \$31,000,000, I discussed the matter fairly extensively.

It is at present the custom that a very large proportion of appropriations for irrigation purposes are never returned to the general Treasury. Instead, the revenues derived from repayment of loans on irrigation projects, must be used only for additional irrigation projects. This means that the taxpayers never get their money back. The money goes for more and more irrigation projects. It also means that Congress, in large part, loses its power over appropriations.

So far as I know, this provision is unique for irrigation projects. I think it is a very bad procedure, from a governmental standpoint, and the situation is going to get worse and worse with the years as the repayments accumulate. Some are carrying irrigation to a point which is not economical.

I shall not make an extended argument upon this point, but there is a grave abuse, which Congress, and particularly the Senate, needs to be aware of. I hope very much that the Senate will accept the amendment, although I must admit that in the light of the votes this afternoon, my hopes are not too high.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the policy of using the receipts or proceeds from public lands as the private purse of the Nation has been long established. It was on that basis, and upon the recommendation of Senator Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, that the original Reclamation Act provided that the receipts from the sale of public lands or other revenues from public lands should be placed in the reclamation fund. Such receipts have been handled in that way ever since. That is all there is to it. The money which is applied to this fund does not come from the taxpayers, and obviously it should not be interfered with; and yet this amendment would kill the whole fund.

What the Senator from Illinois is complaining about is that a later statute provided that money received in repayment, when the original money came out of the General Treasury, should go into the reclamation fund. I am not particularly concerned whether that policy is maintained forever; but we should not kill the whole reclamation idea to get at what might be an objection with respect to a part of it.

For that reason I think the motion of the Senator from Illinois should be voted down.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI in order that he may offer a certain amendment. [Putting the question.]

In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I congratulate the Presiding Officer for the accuracy of his hearing in deciding that two-thirds of the Senators present did not vote for the motion. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. HAYDEN], one question before the bill is passed. It will require only half a minute.

On page 6 of the committee report occurs the following language:

The committee concurs with the House in the elimination of the proposed transfer of the facilities at Fort Logan, Colo., and has disallowed all funds for the purpose of operating such facilities.

The Senator from Arizona will recall that my colleague [Mr. MILLIKIN] and I submitted an amendment providing that no part of any appropriation contained in this bill should be available for the purpose of transferring to the Bureau of Indian Affairs the Veterans' Administration hospital facility located at Fort Logan, Colo.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, since there is no part of the bill containing money for any such purpose, it is not necessary for the Senator to offer his amendment. Such necessity has been completely eliminated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In the opinion of the Senator from Arizona, no money in this bill could be transferred for that purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is entirely satisfactory to the Colorado Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 7176) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN,

Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CORDON, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE— ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2214. An act to amend section 709 of title 18 of the United States Code;

H. R. 2813. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Collbran reclamation project, Colorado;

H. R. 7405. An act to provide for an economical, efficient, and effective supply management organization with the Department of Defense through the establishment of a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies and the more efficient use of supply testing, inspection, packaging, and acceptance facilities and services; and

H. R. 7714. An act to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 1737, House bill 7289, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7289) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, this is the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary. It has not been before the Senate for the required period of time. I have no objection to making it the unfinished business if it is understood that the bill will not be taken up until tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. It is my understanding that the bill will not be taken up until the Senate convenes tomorrow.

Mr. CASE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN "POLICE ACTION"

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. On June 25, 1950, North Korean Communist forces attacked South Korean positions south of

the thirty-eighth parallel, thereby beginning the bloody and savage military action which Democratic leaders of our country have chosen to designate as the Korean "police action."

It is a matter of historical record that President Truman, without the consent of the Congress, saw fit to order General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to use the American Armed Forces available to resist that aggression.

June 25, 1952, marks the second anniversary of this conflict. It is fitting that we in the Senate of the United States pause briefly in our deliberations and, without rancor, consider the situation in which our country has been placed.

For two long years the gallant sons of American mothers have been struggling against a brutal and ruthless enemy.

For two long years we have been engaged in a war, the like of which is unprecedented in American history.

Let us not deceive ourselves with political deceptions. This so-called "police action" is war. We have been at war for 2 years. Despite the platitudes which we hear from our so-called allies, let every American realize that this is not a United Nations war, but has been tailored into a full-fledged American war under the United Nations flag.

We have contributed 98 percent of all the air force in Korea; 83 percent of all the naval forces are furnished by the United States; 88 percent of all the ground forces, with the exception of the South Koreans, are furnished by the United States; 93 percent of all the casualties have been suffered by the United States; and more than 90 percent of those killed are American boys; 100 percent of the cost of the war is borne by the American taxpayer. To place a United Nations label on this Korean war is a shabby and disgraceful farce which can only be designed to deceive the American people.

This is a bizarre conflict. From the very beginning our gallant fighting men have been denied the right to punish the enemy with all the resources at our disposal. Tactically, we have been hamstrung by political and diplomatic limitations, novel and unnatural in the conduct of warfare, until this week.

We have allowed a vicious foe to crouch beyond the Yalu River, to amass men and materials, and to attack us at will from his protected sanctuary.

After our initial set-back, due to the overwhelming mass and power of our enemy, our forces were able to counter-attack and to push the aggressors back to their boundary. On November 27, 1950, a more formidable adversary entered the conflict. Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that our forces in Korea faced an entirely new war because of the intervention of Red Chinese troops. The American people were told on December 1, 1950, by Gen. MacArthur that the orders forbidding him to attack Chinese Communists north of the Korean border were putting his forces to "an enormous handicap without precedent in military history."

On March 7, 1951, the general further warned the American people that the battle line would remain in a theoretical military stalemate as long as there was a "continuation of the existing limitation upon our freedom of counteroffensive action."

On March 24, 1951, he added that, "I stand ready at any time to confer in the field with the commander in chief of the enemy force in an earnest attempt to find any military means whereby the realization of the political objectives of the United Nations in Korea might be accomplished without further bloodshed."

On April 10, 1951, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, saw fit to relieve Gen. Douglas MacArthur from his position as Commander in Chief of the United Nations Command, Commander in Chief of the Far East, and commanding general of the United States Army in the Far East.

Although relieved from his command, General MacArthur still believed that it was possible for the United States, since it had been embroiled in this war, to carry it forward to victory in the traditional American manner.

In his speech before the Congress of the United States on April 19, 1951, he spoke these prophetic words: "Once war is forced upon us, there is no other alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end. War's very object is victory—not prolonged indecision. In war, indeed, there can be no substitute for victory."

He recommended four steps in 1951 which he felt were dictated by military necessity in the conduct of the war:

First. The intensification of our economic blockade against China.

Second. The imposition of a naval blockade against the China coast.

Third. Removal of restrictions on air reconnaissance of China's coastal areas and of Manchuria.

Fourth. Removal of restrictions on the forces of the Republic of China on Formosa with logistical support to contribute to their effective operation against the Chinese mainland.

For reasons known only to the administration's political strategists, General MacArthur's recommendations were not followed. Instead, after our Armed Forces had punished the enemy and had him reeling back to the point of defeat, the State Department, at the suggestion of the Russians, allowed the enemy in July of 1951 to commence interminable armistice talks.

At that time our Armed Forces were in a position of strength in Korea. We had clear and undisputed control of the air; our planes roamed at will over Communist-held positions; we outnumbered the enemy in quality and quantity of the artillery and tanks.

But the lessons of the Communist conquest of China were ignored by Field Marshal Acheson. Month after month our negotiators sit in the tents at Panmunjom, listening to Communist bickering and double-talk; and by their very presence supply the Communists with a vehicle to broadcast vicious lies and diatribes against the United States.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 30, 1952

For actions of June 27-28, 1952

82nd-2nd, Nos. 114 and 115

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on appropriation bill for foot-and-mouth disease laboratory. House committee reported Bosone small-reclamation projects bill. House committee reported bills to adjust burley tobacco quotas and authorize consolidated insect-research laboratory. Senate overrode veto of immigration bill. Senate committee reported flammable-fabrics bill. Sen. Kom denied Secretary Brannan's charges on voting record. House concurred in Senate amendments to bills on extension-work authorizations, Md. tobacco quotas, and Ft. Robinson land transfer. House passed appropriation bill for foreign aid and defense production activities. Both Houses agreed to conference report on defense production bill. Senate passed Korean GI bill. Senate debated defense appropriation bill.

HOUSE - June 27

~~1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7860, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1952. The conferees agreed to the following proviso, to be added to the item for a foot-and-mouth disease laboratory in lieu of the proviso which had been proposed by the Senate: "at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture after full hearings of which reasonable public notice shall be given to those who may reside within twenty-five miles from the island selected." (pp. 8440-1.)~~

~~Began debate on H. R. 8370, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1953, which includes items for foreign aid and defense-production activities (pp. 8390-431).~~

~~House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7176, the Interior appropriation bill (p. 8390). Senate conferees were appointed June 25.~~

~~House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7289, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill (p. 8390). Senate conferees were appointed June 26.~~

~~2. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7084, the Bosone bill to facilitate the development of small reclamation projects (H. Rept. 2328)(p. 8455).~~

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6163, to provide the basis for authorization of irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam, to provide for financial assistance thereto from power revenues, etc. (H. Rept. 2327)(p. 8455).

3. TRANSPORTATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 2357, to make clear that horticultural commodities are included in the provision of the Interstate Commerce Act which exempts the transportation of agricultural commodities from ICC regulation (p. 8432).
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7817, to authorize emergency flood-control work made necessary by the recent floods (pp. 8432-3).
5. EMERGENCY POWERS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 490, to continue various emergency powers until July 3, 1952, pending enactment of the regular bill on this subject (p. 8440).
6. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The conference report on S. 2594, to extend and amend the Defense Production Act, was ordered to be printed as H. Rept. 2350 (p. 8456).
7. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8170 to reduce the minimum acreage allotments for burley tobacco (H. Rept. 2349)(p. 8456).
8. INSECT RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and the Citrus Insect Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, located at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif., respectively, and to provide for new quarters (H. Rept. 2348)(p. 8456).
9. LAND TRANSFERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2603, to return to Oregon 2 acres of previously donated land for fish-hatchery use (H. Rept. 2347)(p. 8456).
The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 3052, to authorize various property transactions, including transfer to the Navy Department of a tract of land which had previously been used by USDA in connection with an emergency rubber project (H. Rept. 2335)(p. 8455).
10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Furcolo commended the accomplishments of the farm program during the last few years (pp. 8444-9).
11. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Rep. Staggers urged greater efforts toward conservation of our natural resources, particularly wildlife (pp. 8449-50).

SENATE - June 27

12. IMMIGRATION. By a 57-26 vote, passed over the President's veto H. R. 5678, to revise the immigration and naturalization laws (pp. 8461-76). The bill has now become law.
13. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7313, the legislative appropriation bill for 1953. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 8476-501.)
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7391, the Defense Department appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 1861)(p. 8458).
14. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 2918, to prohibit interstate commerce in articles of wearing

(3) and (5) except that the provisions of any closing agreement entered into by the contractor and the Bureau of Internal Revenue applicable with respect to amounts deposited in the reserve funds prior to the first taxable year ending after July 31, 1951, shall govern determinations of the basis of property acquired, constructed, or reconstructed with such deposits, by attributing to amounts on deposit in the reserve funds the basis which under this subparagraph would be attributed to property acquired therewith.

"(12) For the purposes of this section, amounts withdrawn from the reserve funds or expended in accordance with the purposes of such funds shall be considered to represent the deposits in such funds in order of deposit and the funds shall be treated as a unit.

"(13) Deficiencies or overpayments of tax resulting from delay by the Commission in any of the determinations required under paragraph (6) shall not be subject to interest until ninety days after such determinations are made by the Commission."

SEC. 22. Section 805 (c) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In determining the rights and obligations of any contractor under a contract authorized by title VI or title VII of this act, no salary for personal services in excess of \$25,000 per annum paid to a director, officer, or employee by said contractor, its affiliates, subsidiary, or associates, shall be taken into account. The terms 'director', 'officer', or 'employee' shall be construed in the broadest sense. The term 'salary' shall include wages and allowances of compensation in any form for personal services which will result in a director, officer, or employee receiving total compensation for his personal services from such sources exceeding in amount or value \$25,000 per annum."

SEC. 23. Section 905 of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read as follows:

"(1) The terms 'United States Maritime Commission' and 'Commission' shall mean the Secretary of Commerce, the Maritime Administrator, or the Federal Maritime Board as the context may require to conform to Reorganization Plan Numbered 21 of 1950, effective May 24, 1950."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 6, line 9, after the word "fixed", insert the words "by the Commission."

Page 7, line 17, strike out "(1)."

Page 7, line 22, strike out "(A)" and insert in lieu thereof "(1)."

Page 7, line 25, strike out "(B)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)."

Page 3, line 14, strike out "(B)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)."

Page 8, strike out lines 22 and 23, and on page 9, strike out lines 1 through 17.

Page 9, line 18, strike out "(3)."

Page 9, line 21, after the words "by the taxpayer," insert a period and strike out the remainder of line 21 and line 22, and on page 10, strike out lines 1 through 7.

Page 10, line 8, strike out "(4)."

Page 10, line 9, strike out "(A)" and insert in lieu thereof "(1)."

Page 10, line 10, strike out "(B)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)."

Page 10, amend lines 13, 14, and 15 to read "SEC. 11. Section 511 (d) of such act is amended to read as follows."

Page 10, line 16, strike out "(1)."

Page 10, line 22, strike out the words "as follows:" and the remainder of section 11, through and including line 18, on page 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "reduced by that portion of the deposits in the fund expended in the construction, reconstruction, reconditioning, acquisition, or liquidation of purchase-money indebtedness

of the new vessel which represents gain not recognized for tax purposes under subsection (c)."

Page 13, line 19, strike out all of section 12 through and including line 2 on page 14.

Page 14, line 3, strike out "SEC. 13" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 12."

Page 14, line 22, strike out the parenthetical clause "(other than a deposit of earnings)."

Page 15, line 19, strike out all of paragraph (2), section 13, through and including line 6 on page 16.

Page 16, line 7, strike out "(3)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2)."

Page 16, line 18, strike out all of section 14, through and including line 22.

Page 16, line 23, strike out all of section 15, through and including line 7 on page 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 13. Section 511 (i) of such act is amended by inserting after the words 'portion thereof' in the second sentence the following: 'with respect to a deposit made in any taxable year ending on or before June 30, 1945.'"

Page 18, line 8, strike out "SEC. 16" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 14."

Page 18, lines 14 and 15, strike out the words "by an affirmative vote of not less than three members."

Page 18, after line 20 insert a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. Section 605 (b) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(b) No operating-differential subsidy shall be paid for the operation of a vessel that is more than 20 years of age except one whose life expectancy has been determined as provided in section 607 (b) for a period in no case to exceed the life expectancy determined thereunder, unless the Commission finds that it is to the public interest to grant such financial aid for the operation of such vessel and enters a formal order thereon, and the Commission shall include in each annual report a full report covering each case in which such exception is made, with the reasons therefor."

Page 18, line 21, strike out "SEC. 17" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 16."

Page 19, line 1, strike out "SEC. 18" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 17."

Page 19, line 8, insert word "subsidized" before the word "vessels."

Page 19, line 15, strike out "SEC. 19" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 18."

Page 19, line 19, strike out "SEC. 20" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 19."

Page 19, line 25, strike out the semicolon and insert a period after the word "Commission" and strike out lines 1 and 2 on page 20.

Page 20, line 3, strike out all of section 21, through and including line 19, page 27, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 20. Section 607 (h) of such act is amended, effective with respect to taxable years ending after July 31, 1951, to read as follows:

"(h) The earnings or gains of any contractor receiving an operating-differential subsidy under authority of this act, which are deposited in the contractor's reserve funds as provided in this section, shall be treated as follows for Federal tax purposes:

"(1) Amounts required to be deposited as depreciation in the capital reserve fund shall be deductible in computing income subject to income and excess-profits taxes.

"(2) The proceeds of any insurance or indemnities received by the contractor on account of the total loss of subsidized vessel and the proceeds of any sale or other disposition of a subsidized vessel, to the extent such proceeds represent gain, and earnings or gains on amounts deposited in the capital reserve fund (other than amounts transferred from the special reserve fund) shall not be recognized for income or excess-profits tax purposes.

"(3) Amounts deposited as depreciation in the capital reserve fund which exceed the depreciation which would be allowed under the Internal Revenue Code (assuming the life expectancy determined under section 607 (b)) and amounts described in paragraph (2) which are not recognized for tax purposes, shall not be recognized in the determination of the tax basis of any property in the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of which such amounts are expended or in the determination of equity capital or total assets for excess profits tax purposes.

"(4) Earnings deposited in the capital reserve fund, other than the amounts described in paragraphs (1) and (2), and earnings deposited in the special reserve fund shall be treated as "partially tax deferred." "Partially tax deferred" earnings shall not be recognized for purposes of the normal tax on corporations, but shall be recognized for purposes of the surtax and excess profits tax imposed upon corporations. "Partially tax deferred" amounts shall not include capital gains deposited in the capital reserve fund or the special reserve fund.

"(5) Amounts treated as "partially tax deferred" under paragraph (4) shall be recognized in the determination of the tax basis of any property acquired, constructed, or reconstructed therewith and in the determination of equity capital or total assets for excess tax purposes as follows:

"(A) So much of the "partially tax deferred" deposit in any year as would be subject, but for paragraph (4), only to the normal tax shall not be recognized in determining basis or in determining equity capital or total assets for excess profits purposes, and

"(B) The amount of the "partially tax deferred" deposit in excess of the portion of the deposit described in the preceding subparagraph shall be recognized in the determination of basis and in the determination of equity capital or total assets for excess profits tax purposes in such proportion as the sum of the surtax and the excess profits tax attributable to such amount bears to the total tax which would have been imposed on such amount but for paragraph (4).

"If "partially tax deferred" amounts are used to reduce indebtedness, proper adjustment shall be made in the basis of the property subject to the indebtedness.

"(6) In computing the net income of the contractor for income and excess profits tax purposes—

"(A) The amount of operating-differential subsidy accrual payable to the contractor for any taxable year, including amounts withheld by the Commission, shall be included in the income of the contractor for such year;

"(B) A deduction shall be allowed for the taxable year in the amount of subsidy reimbursement determined by the Commission to be chargeable to the contractor for such year; and

"(C) Any amount previously withheld from subsidy payments to offset such reimbursement liability which is released and paid to the contractor shall be included in the income of the contractor in the year in which paid.

"(7) Earnings or gains on deposit in the reserve funds at the termination of the contract, or withdrawn from the special reserve fund and paid into the contractor's general funds (other than for reimbursement of operating losses as provided under section 607 (c)) or distributed as dividends or bonuses, shall be taxable as follows:

"(A) "Partially tax deferred" amounts shall, in the year of termination or withdrawal, be subject to the amount of normal tax which would have been imposed but for this section in the year in which such amounts were deposited, and

"(B) Other earnings or gains shall, to the extent not taxable upon deposit in the funds, be taxable, in the year of termination or withdrawal, under the tax rates and provisions applicable in the year of deposit. Amounts withdrawn from the special reserve funds and used to reimburse the contractor's general funds for operating losses under section 607 (c) shall, to the extent such amount would not be recognized in the determination tax basis under paragraph (5) or under the provisions of any closing agreement entered into between the contractor and the Bureau of Internal Revenue applicable with respect to deposits made prior to the first taxable year ending after July 31, 1951, be included in income of the contractor in the year of withdrawal from the fund.

"(8) Amounts deposited in the capital or special reserve funds shall not constitute an accumulation of earnings or profits within the meaning of section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code.

"(9) In computing the net operating loss deduction of the contractor under section 122 of the Internal Revenue Code—

"(A) The gross income of the contractor for purposes of section 122 (a) and the net income of the contractor for purposes of section 122 (b) and (c) shall include amounts treated as "partially tax deferred" under paragraph (4);

"(B) The normal-tax net income of the contractor for purposes of section 122 (c) shall be an amount equal to the surtax net income; and

"(C) The net income of the contractor, for purposes of the computation under section 122 (c), shall be increased by the amount of interest on obligations of the United States or its instrumentalities described in section 26 (a).

"(10) The excess-profits credit of the contractor shall be determined in accordance with the following provisions:

"(A) The average base period net income of the contractor shall be computed by including in excess-profits net income determined under section 433 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code for any taxable year the amount of earnings (not including capital gains) deposited by the contractor in the reserve funds in such year other than:

"(i) Required deposits of depreciation.

"(ii) The amount of subsidy reimbursement determined by the Commission to be chargeable to the contractor for such year; and

"(iii) Earnings on amounts deposited in the capital reserve fund (other than amounts transferred from the special reserve fund).

"(B) The equity capital of the contractor for purposes of section 437 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code and the total assets of the contractor for purposes of sections 435 (e) (3), 440 (b), and 442 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be computed by determining, to the extent applicable, the adjusted basis of assets of the contractor in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (5) or the provisions of any closing agreement entered into by the contractor and the Bureau of Internal Revenue applicable with respect to amounts deposited in the reserve funds prior to the first taxable year ending after July 31, 1951, and by attributing to amounts on deposit in the reserve funds the basis which would be attributed, under paragraphs (3) and (5) or under such closing agreement, to property acquired therewith.

"(11) For the purposes of this section, amounts withdrawn from the reserve funds or expended in accordance with the purposes of such funds shall be considered to represent the deposits in such funds in the order of deposit."

Page 27, line 20, strike out "SEC. 22" and insert in lieu thereof "SEC. 21."

Page 23, line 3, strike out the word "constructed" and insert in lieu thereof the word "construed."

Page 28, line 9, strike out "Sec. 23" and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 22."

Page 28, line 11, strike out "(1)" and insert in lieu thereof "(e)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment. This involves simply changing in three places a date which was inadvertently placed in the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HART. On page 33, line 6, page 29, line 11, page 35, line 5, delete "1951" and insert in lieu thereof "1952."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 704 was laid on the table.

TAXATION OF LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANIES

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7876) relating to the taxation of life-insurance companies.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 201 (a) (1) relating to imposition of tax on life-insurance companies) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding after "1951" wherever it appears, "and 1952."

(b) Section 203A (relating to adjusted normal-tax net income of life-insurance companies of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding after "1951," wherever it appears, "and 1952."

(c) Section 433 (a) (1) (H) (relating to excess profits net income of life-insurance companies) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding after "1951," wherever it appears, "and 1952."

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 201 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code and sections 201 (a) (1), 203A, and 433 (a) (1) (H) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by this Act shall be applicable to taxable years beginning in 1952.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. COOPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, this bill continues for another year, 1952, the method adopted in the Revenue Act of 1951 for the taxation of life-insurance companies. This is stopgap legislation pending a permanent solution of the problem of the taxation of life-insurance companies.

The provision in the Revenue Act of 1951 which is continued by this bill imposes an income tax of 3¾ percent of so much of the net investment income of life-insurance companies as is not in

excess of \$200,000 and 6½ percent of the amount over \$200,000.

Another provision in the Revenue Act of 1951 was intended to relieve from a substantial part of the tax those companies whose investment income is inadequate with respect to their policy obligations.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7289) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, FLOOD, PRESTON, MARSHALL, MAHON, CLEVINGER, H. CARL ANDERSEN, and TABER.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, NORRELL, JACKSON of Washington, FURCOLO, CANNON, JENSEN, JAMES, and TABER.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8370) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours.

Mr. TABER. That is all right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

JULY 3, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7176]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 15, 28, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 13, 16, 17, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$11,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$51,801,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,253,760; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert \$3,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$177,797,991; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,770,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialists, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications, or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation. And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: Provided, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

(a) *not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;*

(b) *positions filled from within the department;*

(c) *offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate;*

(d) *positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel not directly connected with such activities;*

(e) *seasonal and casual workers;*

(f) *employees of the Bureau of Mines;*

(g) *employees of the Geological Survey;*

(h) *employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;*

(i) *salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary;*

(j) *employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriation of, or measured by, receipts:*

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

- (1) for travel of personnel,*
- (2) for personal services of personnel above basic rates, or*
- (3) for transportation of things (other than mail), more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for any such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.*
- (b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—*
 - (1) activities for health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative employees not directly connected with such activities;*
 - (2) seasonal and casual workers;*
 - (3) the Bureau of Mines;*
 - (4) the Geological Survey;*
 - (5) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;*
 - (6) salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary; and*
 - (7) activities paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to activities paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 44, 49, and 51.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
BEN F. JAMES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
PAT McCARRAN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
GUY CORDON,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

Amendment No. 1—*Expenses*: Appropriates \$187,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$170,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$959,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the figure agreed upon by the conferees \$844,500 is for the Clark Hill-Greenwood 115-kilovolt transmission line, \$25,000 is for planning of the Jim Woodruff-Wiregrass 115-kilovolt transmission line, and \$90,000 is for plans and specifications for future programs.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$231,000 as proposed by the House. The managers, while approving the Senate amendment, desire to reiterate the statements made in the report of the Committee on Appropriations at the time the bill was reported to the House (H. Rept. 1628) as to pending litigation. At that time it was thought that no funds would be required until the Congress will again be in session but later developments indicate that the amount provided in the Senate amendment will be required regardless of the outcome of law suits referred to in the report above referred to. The action here is intended only to provide such funds as appear to be necessary to meet the responsibilities of the Government until such time as the rights of all parties have been determined by the courts. Nothing herein or in the accompanying conference report should be construed as indicating any attitude on the part of the conference or any of the managers as to the issues involved in the pending litigation.

Managers on the part of both Houses hope that the contract now under negotiation with 12 private power companies in the Southwestern Power area can be consummated at an early date and in a manner that may make unnecessary any further litigation.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$11,000,000 instead of \$9,722,605 as proposed by the House and \$11,172,605 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the amount allowed is \$700,000 for the timber-salvage program as requested in Senate Document No. 121.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes the purchase of 45 automobiles as proposed by the Senate instead of 36 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$51,801,000 instead of \$51,266,019 as proposed by the House and \$51,916,019 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figure provides \$300,000 for public assistance payments to Indians in Arizona other than the Navajo and Hopi, and \$234,981 for operation of the Pipestone Indian School in Minnesota.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$13,253,760 instead of \$12,949,760 as proposed by the House and \$13,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase above the House figure \$154,000 is to provide sanitary water facilities for the pueblo villages in New Mexico and \$150,000 is for improving range water sources on the Papago Reservation.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$17,500,000 instead of \$5,310,000 as proposed by the House and \$31,312,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Inserts a provision as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The proviso also prohibits the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 15: Provides for the purchase of 260 automobiles as proposed by the House instead of 300 automobiles as proposed by the Senate.

TRIBAL FUNDS

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,335,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Inserts a provision as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Provides that of the foregoing figure of \$4,000,000, \$3,200,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$177,797,991 instead of \$153,-355,400 as proposed by the House and \$183,406,531 as proposed by the Senate. In arriving at the conference figure the managers of both Houses have approved the construction program as set forth in the House report and modified in the Senate report with the exception that the \$2,913,600 proposed by the Senate for the Jamestown-Fargo-Fergus Falls-Benson-Granite Falls-Mankato-Blue Earth-Jackson-Fort Randall 230-kilovolt lines and substations is specifically disallowed, and a further reduction of \$2,694,940 to offset 1952 unobligated balances available in 1953 has been made.

While the managers have agreed to the inclusion of funds amounting to \$14,950,000 for 10 "new starts" as proposed by the Senate, it is pointed out that 89 percent of the total cost of these projects is repayable.

Funds for the Salano County project in California have been allowed with the understanding that they will not be used to initiate construction of the project until there is a determination as to whether or not the project is to be constructed as a unit of the Central Valley project. It is further understood that this determination is not to be made until all local interests have had an opportunity to be heard by the proper legislative committee with respect to the question of reauthorization of the project.

The managers on the part of both the Senate and the House reaffirm the language concerning the CVP-BPA interconnection and Camp Stoneman items which is included in both the House and Senate reports. It is further directed that expenditures for construction at Tracy and Folsom switchyards and the Folsom interconnecting

transmission line and necessary connecting switches be confined to 230 kilovolts only as required in the Senate report. Also, as required by the Senate report, at the Tracy switchyard the 115- and 69-kilovolt equipment should be removed as recently ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with this amendment inserted in the bill by the Senate. The amendment provides that \$1,419,000 of the appropriation for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," shall be expended for completion of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal system. These funds as well as other funds appropriated in the 1952 bill are over and above the \$13,500,000 cost originally set on the project and fixed in the repayment contract. Suit has been entered by the Justice Department in the United States District Court of Southern California to determine the liability of the water district for repayment of the funds appropriated in addition to the \$13,500,000 stipulated in the repayment contract. Conferees of both Houses have agreed on the additional appropriation in this bill with the expectation that the law suit will be tried on the merits of the case without introduction of technicalities, in accordance with assurances given the House managers in written statements by the counsel for the water district and district attorney of California. Should the case be decided in favor of the Government, it is expected that the water district will immediately enter into a supplemental repayment contract for the full amount appropriated above the original \$13,500,000.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$5,250,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$25,362,685 as proposed by the House instead of \$25,301,100 as proposed by the Senate. The appropriation of \$25,362,685 is to be distributed among the activities of the Survey as set out in the Senate report with the exception that the amount allowed for topographic surveys and mapping is to be reduced by \$138,415 and the amount allowed for water resources investigations is to be increased by \$200,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$18,657,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount allowed, \$75,000 is to be used for the testing and gasification research on coals of the Pacific Northwest. Also, in addition to the amount budgeted for mine flood prevention studies, \$84,800 is to be used for this purpose. In making the necessary budgetary adjustments to handle these two items, no reduction is to be made in the funds budgeted for the synthetic liquid fuels program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$14,770,000 instead of \$11,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,670,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have allowed \$500,000 for the Blue Ridge Parkway. The remaining part of the increase above the House figure is to be used for roads, trails, and parkways, except the Suitland Parkway.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,342,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,262,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 33: Provides for the purchase of 19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the House instead of 24 as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$7,325,375 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,292,000 as proposed by the House. The program is to be adjusted in accordance with the list of increases and decreases set forth in the Senate report.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$4,062,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,056,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$673,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House. The increase above the House figure is to be distributed to various projects in the amounts and in the manner set out in the Senate report.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Amendments Nos. 37, 38, and 39: These amendments delete language with reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$9,320,287 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,703,037 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Language proposed by the Senate with reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in these two amendments has been deleted.

Amendment No. 43: Strikes out the language proposed by the House for making an appropriation to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$13,208,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House. In the House proposal of \$7,000,000 allowance had been made for all projects for which elections had been held approving the assumption of local indebtedness to the extent required by law, and for which plans had been completed or were in the final stages of development. Since passage of the House bill additional projects have been advanced to meet this criteria and the amount agreed upon in conference is for these projects as set forth in the table in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 46: Provides that not to exceed \$654,000 shall be available for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48: Strike out the proposal of the Senate to increase statutory limits on salary rates to be paid certain personnel of the Alaska Railroad.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$1,515,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$975,000 as proposed by the House. The amount allowed includes \$690,000 for the acquisition of power facilities now operated by the St. Thomas Power Authority. A total of \$150,000 included in the budget estimates for agricultural diversification and marketing is specifically disallowed.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

Amendment No. 51: Reported in disagreement.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 52: Changes a title number.

Amendment No. 53: Changes a Section number.

Amendment No. 54: Strikes out the proposal of the House for limiting the use of funds for publicity purposes, and adopts the proposal of the Senate to impose limitations upon expenditures for such purposes but modifies the Senate proposal by limiting the amount of funds allowed for such purposes to 90 percent of the estimates therefor instead of 75 percent.

Amendment No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to limit the amount available for personnel services to 90 percent of the amount requested in the budget estimates for such services, reinserts the Jensen amendment as proposed by the House with the provision that two additional categories of personnel be exempted from provisions of the amendment and sets as a maximum for reductions required 10 percent of the total number of employees provided for in the budget estimates rather than 10 per cent of the total provided for in the act.

Amendment No. 56: Inserts a section as proposed by the Senate limiting the use of funds for payment of civilian personnel above basic rates, transportation of things and travel of civilian personnel to not more than 90 percent of the amount programed in the budget estimates therefor. The Senate proposal has been altered to provide for the exception of the same categories of personnel as are exempted from operation of the Jensen amendment.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
BEN F. JAMES.

Managers on the Part of the House.



32. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 167, to authorize certain States to enter compacts and agreements with Canada for improvement of navigation on the boundary waters of States within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system (S. Rept. 2091)(p. 9298).
33. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 3368, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry (S. Rept. 2080)(p. 9298).
34. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report regarding "monetary policy and management of the public debt" was ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 163 (p. 9299).
35. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Both Houses agreed to the conference report and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement regarding H.R. 7176 (pp. 9302-3, 9320-32). The House rejected, 50-298, a motion by Rep. Anderson to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House conferees agree to a \$2,913,600 item for a Bureau of Reclamation transmission line in Minn. (p. 9328). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE - July 3

36. ELECTRIFICATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. McCormack inserted President Truman's speech at Bull Shoals, Ark., favoring the administration's electrification and flood-control program, etc. (pp. 9316-18).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7289 (pp. 9332-4). By a 184-157 vote, agreed to a motion by Rep. Taber to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House conferees agree to the Senate amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference (pp. 9334-42).
38. BUDGETING. By a 155-173 vote, rejected the rule for consideration of S. 913, the McClellan bill to create a joint budget committee, etc. (pp. 9343-5, 9348-53).
39. COMMITTEE NAME. Agreed, with amendment, to H. Res. 647, which changes the name of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to the Committee on Government Operations (p. 9344).
40. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 7317, to provide for the sale to Hope, N. Mex., of a tract of SCS submarginal land for \$1,950, the original purchase price (p. 9345).
41. WEED CONTROL AND RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 1041, to authorize the Interior Department, with respect to lands under its jurisdiction, and the Agriculture Department, with respect to other public and private lands, to conduct research and control operations against halogeton (pp. 9345-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
42. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (pp. 9354-69). The "Daily Digest" states: "As agreed upon by the conferees, the bill provides education and training for all veterans serving anywhere on or after June 27, 1950, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for each day of service and a maximum of 36 months with

education and training allowances of \$110 per month for a single veteran, \$135 per month for a married veteran with one dependent, and \$160 a month for the married veteran with more than one dependent. All money for education is paid direct to the veteran.

"The same housing guaranties as were available to World War II veterans are made available to veterans of the present conflict. These include direct loans by the VA up to \$10,000 in certain instances where private financing is not available and guaranties not to exceed \$7,500.

"Unemployment compensation with appropriate safeguards, and to be administered under State laws, is provided at the maximum rate of \$26 per week for 26 weeks.

"The same mustering-out payments as awarded World War II veterans are provided these veterans, namely, \$100 for veterans with less than 60 days' service, \$200 for more than 60 days and restricted to the U. S., and \$300 for those serving more than 60 days and with overseas service." (p. D699.)

43. WITHHOLDING PAY. Passed with amendment S. 1999, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into an agreement with any State, Territory, or possession of the U. S., or any political subdivision thereof, to provide that the head of each department or agency of the U. S. Government shall comply with the requirements of any statute of such State, Territory, possession, or subdivision, which imposes upon employers generally the duty of withholding pay from employees (pp. 9369-70).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 3

44. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. S. 3459, by Sen. Chavez, authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the town of Hope, N. Mex.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9177).
45. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 3463, to authorize a program for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention for the Pecos River watershed, N. Mex. and Tex.; to Public Works Committee (p. 9177).
46. ROADS. S. 3464, by Sen. Chavez, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952; to Public Works Committee (p. 9177).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 3

47. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Polk stating that "one of the most baseless charges...is that the commodity market for corn, wheat, and soybeans was artificially depressed in 1948 by the Democratic administration for political purposes to the detriment of American farmers" and inserting a letter and summary of facts by Secretary Brannan refuting these charges (pp. A4433-9).
48. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith (N. J.) inserted a U. S. News and World Report questions-and-answers statement, "A 25-Year Job Ahead in Europe," discussing the results of American aid and the role American capital will play in the economic development of foreign countries (pp. A4439-45).
49. POTATOES. Rep. Werdel inserted a San Francisco newspaper article, "Let's Stop This Tragedy of Errors," opposing price ceilings on potatoes and stating that such ceilings were "for political expediency or gain (pp. A4446-7).
50. PRICE CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Barrett saying the defense production bill was inadequate and opposing removal of price controls on fresh fruits and vegetables (p. A4452).

mental affairs that whenever a proposal is made affecting Tennessee, even though some of us may have some doubts, we yield to the Senator from Tennessee and vote for it, because of our love and affection for him and confidence in him, and because as I have indicated, we know of his great knowledge of conditions in his State.

He has served his State well and faithfully, and I feel that this is an appropriate time to commend him, because the Senate has just passed the last appropriation bill of the session. All that remains is to act on conference reports.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am overcome by the words of the distinguished leader of the Democratic Party in the Senate. He is very gracious indeed. He gives me credit probably where I do not deserve it, but I appreciate his remarks very, very much. I thank him with all my heart.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with everything that has been said by the majority leader about the eminent chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The senior Senator from Tennessee has set an example that all Senators can well afford to emulate. His diligence, thoroughness, fairness, and, at times, his persistence, have endeared him to all Members of the Senate. He is inspiring to the younger Members, and is always on the job. I am thankful that we have in the Senate a man like the senior Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have been associated with the distinguished Senator from Tennessee since before 1941. I only wish to add to what has been said by the Senator from Arizona and the Senator from Texas that the agility, youth, and untiring efforts of the Senator from Tennessee, I might say were sufficient to exhaust me during the long sessions the Senate has held, but he brought the appropriation bills to the floor in the exceptionally short time we had available, and has acquitted himself in wonderful fashion in guiding them through.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I met the Senator from Tennessee immediately after I became a Member of the Senate. Naturally, I love him, because he hails from Memphis, Tenn., the city whence my father came when he went to South Carolina. I frequently speak with the Senator from Tennessee about some of my people in Tennessee, because he knows a great many of them, and that has made me feel much closer to him.

So far as his record as a Senator is concerned, I do not have to dwell on that in addressing his colleagues. He has done what others could not have accomplished. We are all happy that Congress will be able to adjourn on Saturday, and grateful to the Senator from Tennessee, for I can truthfully say that if it had not been for him that probably would not be possible. Without his skillful handling of the appropriation bills, I doubt whether the Republican Convention could have met on next Monday, because the Senate probably

could not have passed the bills in time.

All of us know of the ability of Senator McKELLAR, not only in passing upon matters before the Committee on Appropriations, but in managing bills on the floor of the Senate.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to join in commending the senior Senator from Tennessee for the excellent service he has rendered his State and the Nation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, as a Kentuckian, and therefore a neighbor of the Senator from Tennessee, I am happy to join in the tributes that are being paid to him by his colleagues.

I am glad to say that in the appropriation bills he has not taken everything for Tennessee, because, although I am a junior Member of the Senate, I have been digging up a little business myself.

We all appreciate what the Senator from Tennessee has done for us.

Mr. President, I like the United States Senate. My admiration for it grows every day I serve as a Member. There is only one feature about it I do not like, and that is the work. This is the hardest working place I have ever seen in my life. But the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has set us an example for industry. It is a great inspiration to new Members of the Senate to see him work as he has worked, especially during night sessions,

Asking no quarter, giving no odds,
Long may he live in the smile of the gods.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, it is now almost 10 minutes after 9 p. m. All Members of the Senate have witnessed the manner in which the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee has been handling the pending appropriation bill since it was taken up late this afternoon. I wish Senators assembled here who are not Members of the Committee on Appropriations had been able to observe the Senator from Tennessee during the session of the committee yesterday afternoon and last night. We labored in the committee until 11:30 p. m. I want the Senate to know that the Senator from Tennessee was wielding the gavel with as much vigor and with as much poise at 11:30 last night as he was when he started at noon presiding over the committee in the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator from Tennessee was wielding the gavel with greater efficiency, much more authority, and a lot more noise. [Laughter.]

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And he was getting results.

I am very happy indeed to associate myself with the tributes which have been paid to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He has taught members of the committee many lessons in vigor, in attention to duty, in diligence, and in ability to get things accomplished.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, last night the Senate adopted a conference report on the Reserve bill, but time did not per-

mit an explanation by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator kindly defer his comments on that subject until I take up another matter?

Mr. CAIN. I wish to make a very brief statement, but I am delighted to yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that the majority leader is going to have a short call of the calendar tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope we can do that. We could take up bills that are not objected to. We may be able to dispose of a few House bills that were not called today.

With that suggestion, I may say that I announced that when objection was withdrawn to a bill, we might take it up by unanimous consent.

Now, Mr. President, there is another matter to which I should like to allude.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN EMERGENCY POWERS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee objected to Calendar No. 1676, Senate Joint Resolution 165, but he has now withdrawn his objection. I understand from the distinguished minority leader and other Senators who were talking about the measure that there is no objection. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) to continue in effect certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, notwithstanding the termination of the state of war.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. An amendment was offered earlier in the day by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], which will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, after line 6, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including page 18, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The following statutory provisions, and the authorizations conferred and liabilities imposed thereby, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war or otherwise where their terms so provide, shall remain in full force and effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or until such earlier date or dates as may be provided by the Congress by concurrent resolution either generally or for a particular statutory provision or by the President either generally by proclamation or for a particular statutory provision, but in no event beyond March 31, 1953, notwithstanding any other terminal date or provision of law with respect to such statutory provisions and notwithstanding any

limitation, by reference to war or national emergency, of the time during or for which authorizations or liabilities thereunder may be exercised or imposed; and acts or events of the kind giving rise to legal consequences under any of these provisions when performed or occurring during the state of war which terminated on April 28, 1952, shall give rise to the same legal consequences when they are performed or occur during the period above provided for:

Act of July 1, 1944 (ch. 373, secs. 212, 213, and 216, 58 Stat. 689-691; 42 U. S. C. 213, 214, and 217).

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the termination of the war with Japan declared December 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 795), and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939 (Proc. 2352, 54 Stat. 2643), and on May 27, 1941 (Proc. 2487, 55 Stat. 1647), and notwithstanding any proclamation of peace with respect to such war—

The following statutory provisions, and the authorizations conferred and liabilities imposed thereby, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war, or otherwise where their terms so provide, shall remain in full force and effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or until such earlier date or dates as may be provided by the Congress by concurrent resolution either generally or for a particular statutory provision or by the President either generally by proclamation or for a particular statutory provision, but in no event beyond March 31, 1953, notwithstanding any other terminal date or provision of law with respect to such statutory provisions and notwithstanding any limitation, by reference to war or national emergency, of the time during or for which authorizations or liabilities thereunder may be exercised or imposed; and acts or events of the kind giving rise to legal consequences under any of these provisions when performed or occurring during the state of war which terminated on April 28, 1952, shall give rise to the same legal consequences when they are performed or occur during the period above provided for:

Act of July 1, 1944 (ch. 373, secs. 212, 213, and 216, 58 Stat. 689-691; 42 U. S. C. 213, 214, and 217).

The preamble was agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read by the legislative clerk.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, before action is taken on the conference report, let me say that this is the conference report to which I referred earlier. It is the conference report which rejected the transmission line with respect to which it was found necessary to amend House bill 8370 by including an appropriation in the supplemental bill.

There is one further item to which I wish to invite the attention of Senators, and that is an item of \$200,000 requested for financial support of the foster-home program for orphan children in Minnesota. The welfare department of Minnesota sent representatives here to appear before the committee. They made a complete case and established a full justification for the appropriation. Why this item was rejected in conference I cannot understand. It certainly is a disappointment to me.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it is a disappointment to me. What happened was that the complete justification was made before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, but the House committee members insisted that they did not have such justification, that the evidence had not been properly presented to them, and therefore they would not agree. We came to a place where we had to yield. However, in doing so we did obtain the money required for the maintenance of the existing school, which the House had failed to provide. That was the way we had to adjust matters. But from the way the House conferees talked they were not familiar with the facts as we were.

My suggestion is that on another occasion representatives from the State agency should devote as much attention to educating the House subcommittee handling this question as it does in the case of the Senate committee. We were completely sold, but we could not convince the House conferees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona a question.

My question deals with the power lines in the Southwest and those in the Southeast. I understand that last year and 2 years before that the Senate Appropriations Committee directed that the wheeling type contract be negotiated in the Southwest. I assume that there has been no change in the thinking of the committee, and that the committee continues to believe in the desirability of negotiating satisfactory contracts instead of providing for Government construction of transmission lines, wherever the contract method is feasible and desirable. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct, and to emphasize that, it is stated in the report of the conferees that the managers on the part of both Houses hope that the contract now under negotia-

tion with the 12 private power companies in the Southwest power area will be consummated at an early date, and in a manner which will make unnecessary any further litigation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the Senator any information as to whether or not the Secretary of the Interior has signed a contract with the 12 electric companies?

Mr. HAYDEN. No; he has not. A meeting was in progress today in Tulsa, Okla., I understand, with respect to this very matter. So the problem is under active consideration.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Secretary certainly knows how the committee and the Congress feel about these wheeling contracts.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is so stated in the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 7176, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 3, 1952.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 14, 22, 23, 30, 49, and 51 to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas for system-wide transmission of electric power and energy from Government-owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"The Bonneville Power Administrator", is hereby added after "the Commissioner of Reclamation", in subsection (a) of section 6 of the act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Cong.), as amended."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction

begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal, or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS"

"Of the sum appropriated in the preceding paragraph \$5,493,750 shall be for expenses necessary for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, character, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress: *Provided further*, That the reserve for Navy subsidies in the amount of \$1,801,934 carried in the accounts of the Island Trading

Company of Micronesia on December 31, 1951, as "Paid in Surplus" shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1953, no funds appropriated by this or any other act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further*, That the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall not have succession after December 31, 1953, and any funds available to said company on said date shall, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the reference herein to the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall be deemed to include any other officer, agency, or instrumentality performing the same or similar functions: *Provided further*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 21, 24, 25, 27, and 44.

The motion was agreed to.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate House bill 8499, relating solely to the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The bill (H. R. 8499) to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, with respect to the accumulated balances of telephone and telegraph accounts of Members of the House of Representatives was read twice by its title.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It applies only to a change in the law affecting Members of the House and their telegraph and telephone allowances. The bill makes a change from the basis of the fiscal year to the calendar year. It is a House matter only.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report Senate Resolution 347, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. I have conferred with the majority leader. The resolution was originally reported from the Committee on Armed Services on July 2, 1952. It provides for an increase in the limit of expenditures for hearings before the Committee on Armed Services.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution which had been originally reported by Mr. RUSSELL from the Committee on Armed Services on July 2, 1952, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eighty-second Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS AT UNVEILING OF BRONZE REPLICA OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration I report an original concurrent resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 89) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the proceedings, held in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol at the presentation and unveiling of the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence, be printed, with illustrations, in such form and style as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, as a Senate document; and that 5,000 copies be printed, of which 4,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. The cost will be \$350. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I took the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] from his feet. He was kind enough to yield to me. I apologize to him. I did not know that he would be taken off his feet for so long a time.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the majority leader for moving in the direction of helping me to be recognized again.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN IMPORT DUTIES ON TUNGSTEN

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, during the call of the calendar the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] objected to calendar 1070, House bill 5248, to suspend certain import duties on tungsten. He now tells me that he has withdrawn his objection. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The bill (H. R. 5248) to suspend certain import duties on tungsten.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "by", to strike out "subparagraphs (c), (g), and (h) of paragraph 302 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and the duties on articles containing more than 50 percent of tungsten or tungsten carbide imposed by subparagraph (b) of paragraph 316 of such act" and insert "subparagraph (c) of paragraph 302 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended"; on page 2, line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "tungsten (high grade tungsten concentrate, f. o. b. mine)" and insert "standard grade (or better) tungsten concentrates, domestic or foreign, f. o. b. mine or c. i. f. United States ports"; in line 16, after the word "imposed", to insert "under"; in the same line, after the amendment just above referred to, to strike out "subparagraphs (c), (g), and (h) of paragraph 302 and subparagraph (b) of paragraph 316" and insert "subparagraph (c) of paragraph 302"; after line 21, to strike out:

In determining the average market price of tungsten for each calendar month, the Tariff Commission is hereby authorized to base its findings upon the average monthly price of tungsten (high-grade tungsten concentrate, f. o. b. mine) reported by the Engineering and Mining Journal's "Metal and Mineral Markets" (or where two or more such average monthly prices are so reported, upon the average of such prices).

And in lieu thereof to insert:

In determining the average market price of standard grade (or better) tungsten concentrates, domestic or foreign, f. o. b. mine or c. i. f. United States ports, for each calendar month, the Tariff Commission is authorized to consider the prices of tungsten concentrates reported by the Engineering and Mining Journal in its weekly Metal and Mineral Markets.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INVITATION TO INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION TO MEET IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1953

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate to a matter which concerns the Congress of the United States.

The Interparliamentary Union will meet in Berne, Switzerland, in the last part of August or the first of September. The United States Congress is a member of the Interparliamentary Union. Our distinguished Vice President is president of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union. It has been 26 years since the Interparliamentary Union met in the United States.

I believe that the group as a whole would appreciate an invitation to meet in Washington. I hope the Senate will agree that we should extend an invitation to the Interparliamentary Union to

meet in Washington next year, at its forty-second annual meeting.

Having that thought in mind, I submit the following Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration:

Whereas the Interparliamentary Union has not met in Washington, D. C., since 1926; and

Whereas United States delegates have attended 22 meetings of the Interparliamentary Union in other capitals of the world since the meeting in Washington, D. C.: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union be requested to invite the Interparliamentary Union to hold its annual meeting for the year 1953 in Washington, D. C.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution has been read by its author. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, Senators have asked me about the legislative program of the Senate, particularly with regard to convening tomorrow. If we pass the pending bill we shall convene at 12 o'clock tomorrow; otherwise it will be necessary to convene at 10 o'clock. I hope we can dispose of the bill and several small matters and recess by 10 o'clock tonight.

THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE ACT OF 1952

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, last night the Senate adopted the conference report on the Armed Services Reserve Act of 1952, but time did not permit the chairman of the conferees, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] to make a statement covering the differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill.

However, the chairman did issue a statement at the conclusion of the final meeting of the conferees on July 1. The statement is clear and brief and answers conclusively the several important and legitimate questions which not only Members of the Senate have asked but which the Reserves throughout the country as well have asked.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Senator from Louisiana be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator RUSSELL B. LONG, Democrat, the chairman of the Senate conferees on the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, announced that the committee of conference had reached agreement on the differing provisions of the Senate and House bills.

Among the major points of difference between the two bills, Senator Long stressed the following:

An amendment offered on the floor of the Senate to insure that women officers of the

Reserve components should not be declared ineligible for continued service in the Reserve solely because of the birth or assumption of care or custody of minor children was rejected by the committee of conference after lengthy discussion. The conferees felt that this subject should receive the benefit of further consideration during the next Congress.

Similarly, an amendment offered on the floor of the Senate by Senator TAFT, Republican, to authorize the crediting by Reserve officers of cadet and midshipmen service rendered prior to 1916 was rejected by the conferees.

A provision which appeared in the House bill authorizing constructive service for certain legal specialists of the Navy was also rejected by the conferees.

With respect to the appointment of officers in the Reserve components, the House bill provided that all appointments should be for an indefinite period of time rather than for a certain number of years. The Senate bill contained a similar proviso. However, with respect to the transition from present commissions to the new type of indefinite commission, there was considerable difference between the bills. The House bill provided that the individual officer would automatically be deemed to hold a permanent commission unless he expressly declined within a certain specified time. The Senate version provided that in making this transition the individual officer concerned would be required to actually accept in writing the new commission, thereby leaving no room for misunderstanding as to the individual's status. The conferees accepted the Senate version.

The House bill contained a proviso providing that all enlistments and obligated periods of service in the Reserve components could be extended by the President in time of an emergency declared by the President, such extension to run for the duration of such emergency plus 6 months. The Senate bill required that such extension of enlistment or obligated period of service could be effected only by the specific consent of the Congress. The conferees accepted the Senate version.

Senator LONG pointed out that perhaps the most controversial differences were the provisions of the House bill establishing a Ready Reserve and a Standby Reserve and formulating the relative degree of liability between these two major categories.

In the compromise agreement was reached by the conferees regarding these provisions. The significant points are: (1) the size of the Ready Reserve is limited to an aggregate of 1,500,000; (2) the Ready Reserve can be ordered to active duty during an emergency declared by the President, but only in such numbers as specifically authorized by the Congress; (3) the Standby Reserve can be ordered to active duty only in time of war or national emergency declared by the Congress; and (4) except in time of war or when specifically authorized by the Congress, units and members of the Standby Reserve cannot be ordered to active duty unless the Secretary of Defense determined that qualified units or individuals of the Ready Reserve were not available.

The provision of the Senate bill relating to Korean veterans was modified as a result of the general changes necessitated by adopting the concept of a Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve. Essentially, however, the compromise agreement retains a clear expression of congressional intent that the Korean veteran should not be called so long as there are available in appropriate numbers sufficient reservists who have lesser sacrifices and suffered less hardship.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, should the President of the United States sign the Reserve bill, as I am certain he will sign

13, 1950; and Cuba liquidated a residual amount due under the terms of the original lend-lease agreement of November 7, 1941.

Across-the-board negotiations with U. S. S. R. continued during part of the report period. The course of these discussions is described at some length in the body of the report.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 3, 1952.

UNITED NATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, a report on the work of the United States in the United Nations during 1951.

This will be my last report, as President, to the Congress on our participation in the United Nations.

I have dedicated my 7 years as President of the United States to working for world peace. That has been my paramount aim since becoming President. The first order I issued after being sworn into office on April 12, 1945, was that the United States should carry out its plan to participate in the United Nations Conference, which met on April 25 in San Francisco. Since that time the United Nations has been the mainstay of our work to build a peaceful and decent world.

During these years the United Nations has faced many trials and difficulties. In 1945 there were high hopes that this partnership of nations would quickly lead to permanent peace and the advancement of the general welfare of the nations. But these hopes have been dimmed by the conflicts of the succeeding years and by the hostile attitude of the Soviet Union. As a result, voices have been raised, questioning the value for us of the United Nations and the need for maintaining it.

Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties and discouragements, the United Nations remains the best means available to our generation for achieving peace for the community of nations. The United Nations, in this respect, is vital to our future as a free people. In this message I want to explain why this is true and to sum up a few of the reasons why we should continue to support the United Nations in this dangerous period in the history of mankind.

The need for a world organization of nations should have been made clear to us by the First World War. But President Wilson's pioneering efforts to organize world peace through the League of Nations were thwarted by some Americans who still thought we could turn back the clock of history. We had to pay a terrible price for that kind of

narrow thinking in the Second World War.

Our victory over the Axis gave us another chance to work with the other nations in a united effort to prevent war. This time we assumed our responsibilities and took part in launching a far stronger world organization for peace.

In the United Nations we have pledged our support to the basic principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect among nations, and justice and morality in international affairs. By the Charter all United Nations members are bound to settle their disputes peacefully rather than by the use of force. They pledge themselves to take common action against root causes of unrest and war, and to promote the common interests of the nations in peace, security, and general well-being.

These principles are not new in the world, but they are the only sure foundation for lasting peace. Centuries of history have made it clear that peace cannot be maintained for long unless there is an international organization to embody these principles and put them into effect.

The United Nations provides a worldwide forum in which those principles can be applied to international affairs. In the General Assembly all member nations have to stand up and be counted on issues which directly involve the peace of the world. In the United Nations no country can escape the judgment of mankind. This is the first and greatest weapon against aggression and international immorality. It is the greatest strength of the United Nations. And because we, as a nation, sincerely desire to establish the rule of international justice, this is a precious instrument, a great asset, that we should constantly seek to reinforce, that we should never ignore or cast away.

The great morale value of the United Nations has been clearly demonstrated with respect to the conduct of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet leaders have been dominated by their doctrines of communism, by the concept of the use of force, unchecked by ethical considerations. This concept has led the Kremlin into a course of international conduct which threatens the peace of the world. By stirring up class warfare, subverting free governments, and employing lies, intimidation, and conquest, the Soviet Union has pursued a policy of extending its control without regard to the sovereignty of other nations or respect for their rights.

This policy might have been irresistible if it had not been clearly and decisively brought to the bar of world opinion in the United Nations.

The proceedings of the United Nations, time and time again, have proclaimed to the world that the Soviets have not lived up to the principles of liberty, morality, justice, and peace to which they profess to subscribe. Through the United Nations the international conscience has relentlessly exposed and sternly resisted the attempts of the Kremlin to impose a rule of force

upon the peace-loving nations of the world.

This process has strengthened freedom. It has given courage to the faint-hearted, who might otherwise have yielded to the forces of communism. It has presented the truth to those who might have been deceived by Communist propaganda. And, as a result, the principles of international justice, of freedom and mutual respect, still exercise a far greater sway over the minds of men than the false beliefs of communism.

By itself, of course, this moral function of the United Nations would not be enough. The collective conscience of the world is not enough to repel aggression and establish order. We have learned that moral judgments must be supported by force to be effective. This is why we went into Korea. We were right in what we did in Korea in June 1950; we are right in holding firm against aggression there now.

Korea might have been the end of the United Nations. When the aggression began, the free nations might have yielded their principles and followed the dreary road of appeasement that, in the past, had led from Manchuria to Munich and then to World War II. But Korea had the opposite effect. When the Communist aggressors brutally violated the Republic of Korea, the United Nations acted with unprecedented speed and rallied to the international conscience to meet the challenge. And, with our country proudly in the lead, the free nations went into the conflict against aggression.

It is profoundly heartening to remember that far-off Ethiopia, which had been one of the first victims of the fatal policy of the 1930's, sent troops to fight in Korea. The free nations now understand that nobody can be safe anywhere unless all free nations band together to resist aggression the first time it occurs.

In Korea the United Nations forces have repelled Communist aggression, they have forced the aggressors to abandon their objectives and negotiate for an armistice, and they have demonstrated that the course of conquest is mortally dangerous. The success of the United Nations in repelling the attack in Korea has given the free world time to build its defensive strength against Communist aggression.

We are working to strengthen the United Nations by building up a security system in accordance with the purposes of the Charter that will protect the community of nations against aggression from any source. We are working, in important regions of the world, to build the pillars of this collective strength through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Rio treaty, and the security treaties in the Pacific. All this is being done under the Charter as a means of fulfilling the United Nations purpose of maintaining world peace. The progress we have made since the Korean aggression started has now begun to tip the scales toward real security for ourselves and all other peace-loving peoples.

Such measures are necessary to meet the present threat of aggression. But we cannot admit that mankind must suffer forever under the burden of armaments and the tensions of greatly enlarged defense programs. We must try in every way not only to settle differences peaceably but also to lighten the load of defense preparations. In this task the United Nations is the most important if not the only avenue of progress.

On October 24, 1950, in an address to the General Assembly of the United Nations, I outlined the principles which must guide disarmament. This was followed up by concrete proposals, which were presented at the 1951 session of the General Assembly in Paris. These proposals involved a world census of armaments, a reduction of armaments and armed forces, and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, all under a foolproof system of inspection. The Disarmament Commission of the United Nations is now discussing these proposals, and if they are adopted they will not only enhance world security but also free vast energies and resources of the world for constructive ends. This program of disarmament offers a way out of the conflict of our times. If the Soviet Union will accept it in good faith, it will be possible to go forward at the same time to reconcile other conflicting national interests under the principles of international morality.

These disarmament proposals emphasize anew that our objective is world peace. We hope that the day will come when the Soviet Union, seeing that it cannot make aggression and subversion work, will modify its policies so that all nations can live together peacefully in the same world. Therefore we must continue to test Soviet willingness to take tangible steps toward easing international tensions. We must continue to keep the door open in the United Nations for the Soviet Union to join the great majority of countries on the road to peace.

Among the nations of the free world, the United Nations performs the valuable function of settling disputes and terminating conflict. It has been notably successful in localizing and diminishing dangerous situations which might have otherwise have torn the free world apart and paved the way for Communist expansion. In Indonesia, Palestine, and Kashmir the United Nations stopped serious fighting and persuaded the combatants to take steps toward a peaceful settlement of their differences. In many other cases the United Nations has prevented disputes from erupting into violence.

We must remember that the challenge of international lawlessness is not only military but also political and economic. The United Nations is helping dependent peoples to move toward greater freedom. The United Nations is taking measures to promote extensive international progress in such fields as agriculture, communication and transportation, education, health, and living standards.

Its technical assistance programs and our own point 4 activities are providing dramatic examples of tangible accomplishments at relatively little cost. The United Nations in this way is helping to build healthier societies, which in the long run are the best defense against communism and the best guaranty of peace.

During the past 7 years our work in the United Nations has been carried out on a strictly nonpartisan basis. Able men and women from both political parties and both Houses of Congress have represented this country in the General Assembly. Nevertheless partisan attacks have been made on the United Nations. Some of these attacks are made in a spirit of impatience that can only lead to the holocaust of world-wide war. Most of those who urge us to go it alone are blind to the fact that such a course would destroy the solid progress toward world peace which the United Nations has made in the past 7 years. I am confident that the American people will reject these voices of despair. We can win peace, but we cannot win it alone. And, above all, we cannot win it by force alone. We can win the peace only by continuing to work for international justice and morality through the United Nations.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 3, 1952.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 132]

Abernethy	Hall,	Potter
Adair	Leonard W.	Poulson
Albert	Harden	Powell
Allen, La.	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Bakewell	Herter	Regan
Bates, Ky.	Heseltun	Richards
Beckworth	Hillings	Robeson
Bender	Hope	Roosevelt
Bentsen	Johanson	Sabath
Brehm	Kearney	Sadlak
Brown, Ohio	Kennedy	Scott,
Buckley	Kilburn	Hugh D., Jr.
Burdick	Kilday	Sheehan
Butler	King, Calif.	Sikes
Carlyle	King, Pa.	Stigler
Celler	Larcade	Sutton
Cole, N. Y.	Lyle	Tackett
Combs	McKinnon	Thompson, Tex.
Cooper	Mitchell	Watts
Cox	Morris	Welch
Davis, Tenn.	Morrison	Wickersham
Donovan	Morton	Willis
Elston	Moulder	Wolcott
Evins	Nelson	Wood, Ga.
Fenton	O'Hara	Woodruff
Fisher	O'Neill	
Hall,	Patman	
Edwin Arthur Poage		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 351 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. KIRWAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1953, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2451)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 15, 28, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 47, and 48.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 13, 16, 17, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$11,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$51,801,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,253,760"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$3,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$177,797,991"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$14,770,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

"(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

"(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

"(b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

"(a) not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) positions filled from within the department;

"(c) offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel not directly connected with such activities;

"(e) seasonal and casual workers;

"(f) employees of the Bureau of Mines;

"(g) employees of the Geological Survey;

"(h) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

"(i) salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary;

"(j) employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriation of, or measured by, receipts: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates, such

limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

"(1) for travel of personnel,

"(2) for personal services of personnel above basic rates, or

"(3) for transportation of things (other than mail), more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for any such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purposes, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

"(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—

"(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—

"(1) activities for health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative employees not directly connected with such activities;

"(2) seasonal and casual workers;

"(3) the Bureau of Mines;

"(4) the Geological Survey;

"(5) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

"(6) salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary; and

"(7) activities paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to activities paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 3, 5, 7, 9, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 44, 49, and 51.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

W. F. NORRELL,

HENRY M. JACKSON,

FOSTER FURCOLO,

CLARENCE CANNON,

BEN F. JENSEN,

BEN F. JAMES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

PAT MCCARRAN,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,

GUY CORDON,

MILTON R. YOUNG,

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act

Amendment No. 1—Expenses: Appropriates \$187,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$170,000 as proposed by the House.

Construction, Southeastern Power Administration

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$959,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the figure agreed upon by the conference \$844,500 is for the Clark Hill-Greenwood 115-kilovolt transmission line, \$25,000 is for planning of the Jim Woodruff-Wiregrass 115-kilovolt transmission line, and \$90,000 is for plans and specifications for future programs.

Amendment No. 3: Reported in disagreement.

Continuing fund, Southwestern Power Administration

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$231,000 as proposed by the House. The managers, while approving the Senate amendment, desire to reiterate the statements made in the report of the Committee on Appropriations at the time the bill was reported to the House (H. Rept. 1628) as to pending litigation. At that time it was thought that no funds would be required until the Congress will again be in session but later developments indicate that the amount provided in the Senate amendment will be required regardless of the outcome of lawsuits referred to in the report above referred to. The action here is intended only to provide such funds as appear to be necessary to meet the responsibilities of the Government until such time as the rights of all parties have been determined by the courts. Nothing herein or in the accompanying conference report should be construed as indicating any attitude on the part of the conference or any of the managers as to the issues involved in the pending litigation.

Managers on the part of both Houses hope that the contract now under negotiation with 12 private power companies in the Southwestern Power area can be consummated at an early date and in a manner that may make unnecessary any further litigation.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 5: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management of lands and resources

Amendment No. 6: Appropriate \$11,000,000 instead of \$9,722,605 as proposed by the House and \$11,172,605 as proposed by the Senate. Included in the amount allowed is \$700,000 for the timber-salvage program as requested in Senate Document No. 121.

Construction

Amendment No. 7: Reported in disagreement.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 8: Authorizes the purchase of 45 automobiles as proposed by the Senate instead of 36 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Health, education, and welfare services

Amendment No. 10: Appropriates \$51,801,000 instead of \$51,266,019 as proposed by the House and \$51,916,019 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House figure provides \$300,000 for public assistance payments to Indians in Arizona other than the Navajo and Hopi, and \$234,981 for opera-

tion of the Pipestone Indian School in Minnesota.

Resources management

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$13,253,760 instead of \$12,949,760 as proposed by the House and \$13,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase above the House figure \$154,000 is to provide sanitary water facilities for the pueblo villages in New Mexico and \$150,000 is for improving range water sources on the Papago Reservation.

Construction

Amendment No. 12: Appropriates \$17,500,000 instead of \$5,310,000 as proposed by the House and \$31,312,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Inserts a provision as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. The proviso also prohibits the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

Amendment No. 14: Reported in disagreement.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 15: Provides for the purchase of 260 automobiles as proposed by the House instead of 300 automobiles as proposed by the Senate.

Tribal funds

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$2,920,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,335,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17: Inserts a provision as proposed by the Senate to prohibit the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

General investigations

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$4,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Provides that of the foregoing figure of \$4,000,000, \$3,200,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund instead of \$2,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Construction and rehabilitation

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$177,797,991 instead of \$153,355,400 as proposed by the House and \$183,406,531 as proposed by the Senate. In arriving at the conference figure the managers of both Houses have approved the construction program as set forth in the House report and modified in the Senate report with the exception that the \$2,913,600 proposed by the Senate for the Jamestown-Fargo-Fergus Falls-Benson-Granite Falls-Mankato-Blue Earth-Jackson-Fort Randall 230-kilovolt lines and substations is specifically disallowed, and a further reduction of \$2,694,940 to offset 1952 unobligated balances available in 1943 has been made.

While the managers have agreed to the inclusion of funds amounting to \$15,950,000 for 10 "new starts" as proposed by the Senate, it is pointed out that 89 percent of the total cost of these projects is repayable.

Funds for the Salano County project in California have been allowed with the understanding that they will not be used to initiate construction of the project until there is a determination as to whether or not the project is to be constructed as a unit of the Central Valley project. It is further understood that this determination is not to be made until all local interests have had an opportunity to be heard by the proper legislative committee with re-

spect to the question of reauthorization of the project.

The managers on the part of both the Senate and the House re-affirm the language concerning the CVP-BPA interconnection and Camp Stoneman items which is included in both the House and Senate reports. It is further directed that expenditures for construction at Tracy and Folsom switchyards and the Folsom interconnecting transmission line and necessary connecting switches be confined to 230 kilovolts only as required in the Senate report. Also, as required by the Senate report, at the Tracy switchyard the 115- and 69-kilovolt equipment should be removed as recently ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Reported in disagreement for technical reasons. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with this amendment inserted in the bill by the Senate. The amendment provides that \$1,419,000 of the appropriation for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation," shall be expended for completion of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal system. These funds as well as other funds appropriated in the 1952 bill are over and above the \$13,500,000 cost originally set on the project and fixed in the repayment contract. Suit has been entered by the Justice Department in the United States District Court of Southern California to determine the liability of the water district for repayment of the funds appropriated in addition to the \$13,500,000 stipulated in the repayment contract. Conferees of both Houses have agreed on the additional appropriation in this bill with the expectation that the law suit will be tried on the merits of the case without introduction of technicalities, in accordance with assurances given the House managers in written statements by the counsel for the water district and district attorney of California. Should the case be decided in favor of the Government, it is expected that the water district will immediately enter into a supplemental repayment contract for the full amount appropriated above the original \$13,500,000.

Amendment No. 23: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24: Reported in disagreement.

Operation and maintenance

Amendment No. 25: Reported in disagreement.

General administrative expenses

Amendment No. 26: Appropriates \$5,250,000 instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 27: Reported in disagreement.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment 28: Appropriates \$25,362,685 as proposed by the House instead of \$25,301,100 as proposed by the Senate. The appropriation of \$25,362,685 is to be distributed among the activities of the Survey as set out in the Senate report with the exception that the amount allowed for topographic surveys and mapping is to be reduced by \$138,415 and the amount allowed for water resources investigations is to be increased by \$200,000.

BUREAU OF MINES

Conservation and development of mineral resources

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$18,657,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House. Of the amount allowed, \$75,000 is to be used for the testing and gasification research on

coals of the Pacific Northwest. Also, in addition to the amount budgeted for mine flood prevention studies, \$84,800 is to be used for this purpose. In making the necessary budgetary adjustments to handle these two items, no reduction is to be made in the funds budgeted for the synthetic liquid fuels program.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 30: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Construction

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$14,770,000 instead of \$11,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,670,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have allowed \$500,000 for the Blue Ridge Parkway. The remaining part of the increase above the House figure is to be used for roads, trails, and parkways, except the Suitland Parkway.

General administrative expenses

Amendment No. 32: Appropriates \$1,342,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,262,000 as proposed by the House.

Administrative provisions

Amendment No. 33: Provides for the purchase of 19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only as proposed by the House instead of 24 as proposed by the Senate.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Management of resources

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$7,325,375 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,292,000 as proposed by the House. The program is to be adjusted in accordance with the list of increases and decreases set forth in the Senate report.

Investigations of resources

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$4,062,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,056,000 as proposed by the House.

Construction

Amendment No. 36: Appropriates \$673,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$450,000 as proposed by the House. The increase above the House figure is to be distributed to various projects in the amounts and in the manner set out in the Senate report.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Administration of Territories

Amendments Nos. 37, 38, and 39: These amendments delete language with reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40: Appropriates \$9,320,287 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,703,037 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 41 and 42: Language proposed by the Senate with reference to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in these two amendments has been deleted.

Amendment No. 43: Strikes out the language proposed by the House for making an appropriation to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Amendment No. 44: Reported in disagreement.

Alaska public works

Amendment No. 45: Appropriates \$13,208,200 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,000,000 as proposed by the House. In the House proposal of \$7,000,000 allowance had been made for all projects for which elections had been held approving the assumption of local indebtedness to the extent required by law, and for which plans had been completed or were in the final stages of development. Since passage of the House bill additional projects have been advanced to meet this criteria and the amount agreed upon in conference is for these projects as set forth in the table in the Senate report.

Amendment No. 46: Provides that not to exceed \$654,000 shall be available for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$486,000 as proposed by the House.

Alaska Railroad revolving fund

Amendments Nos. 47 and 48: Strike out the proposal of the Senate to increase statutory limits on salary rates to be paid certain personnel of the Alaska Railroad.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General provisions

Amendment No. 49: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION
Revolving fund

Amendment No. 50: Appropriates \$1,515,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$975,000 as proposed by the House. The amount allowed includes \$690,000 for the acquisition of power facilities now operated by the St. Thomas Power Authority. A total of \$150,000 included in the budget estimates for agricultural diversification and marketing is specifically disallowed.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS
Amendment No. 51: Reported in disagreement.

General provisions

Amendment No. 52: Changes a title number.

Amendment No. 53: Changes a Section number.

Amendment No. 54: Strikes out the proposal of the House for limiting the use of funds for publicity purposes, and adopts the proposal of the Senate to impose limitations upon expenditures for such purposes but modifies the Senate proposal by limiting the amount of funds allowed for such purposes to 90 percent of the estimates therefor instead of 75 percent.

Amendment No. 55: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to limit the amount available for personnel services to 90 percent of the amount requested in the budget estimates for such services, reinserts the Jensen amendment as proposed by the House with the provision that two additional categories of personnel be exempted from provisions of the amendment and sets as a maximum for reductions required 10 percent of the total number of employees provided for in the budget estimates rather than 10 percent of the total provided for in the act.

Amendment No. 56: Inserts a section as proposed by the Senate limiting the use of funds for payment of civilian personnel above basic rates, transportation of things and travel of civilian personnel to not more than 90 percent of the amount programed in the budget estimates therefor. The Senate proposal has been altered to provide for the exception of the same categories of personnel as are exempted from operation of the Jensen amendment.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
HENRY M. JACKSON,
FOSTER FURCOLO,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
BEN F. JAMES.

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 7176) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to, will the gentleman from Ohio yield me 10 minutes to discuss the conference report?

Mr. KIRWAN. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota is a fine fellow, but I will bet you that if the rafters of this Chamber could only talk they would echo the stirring speech he made this year to cut out the Burke Airport. How he was for economy. The RECORD will show that he voted 12 times last year against transmission lines.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the correct roll-call figure should be seven out of eight. The gentleman will recall that years ago I supported the steam plants for the TVA, when such a movement was not popular. I also voted against the Keating amendment last year, which amendment was very restrictive as to public power lines.

Mr. KIRWAN. I did not say a word about the TVA. I was telling you about the 12 roll calls we had last year. It is just the same out in the other States of this great country as it is in Minnesota. Most of the transmission lines required last year were ready. There was power to deliver over them. Let me tell the Congress this, and I say this with sincerity: There cannot be any power go over those transmission lines in Minnesota about which they are talking for 5 years. Why build transmission lines that you cannot use for 5 years?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Certainly that is not the testimony of the Reclamation Bureau.

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That does not jibe with the testimony. They say it will be December 1953.

Mr. KIRWAN. The record shows that the first unit of the Randall Dam will not come in until 1953. Garrison Dam will not come in until 1955, and the people who are nearer to these projects are going to get the electricity produced there first. So Minnesota probably will not get any electricity over these lines for perhaps 7 years, not to mention 5 years. Here we want to make the Government of the United States, your Government and mine, put an investment into some-

thing that will not be used for 5 years. By that time the transmission lines may be built in all probability at half the price. The costs then will be down. They are bound to go down after this war in Korea. Why build the transmission lines now? I am for the transmission lines for Minnesota, but I am not for them at this stage—5 years in advance of the time when they will be needed. When the Members of the Minnesota delegation make this statement that the Government is going to get this money back with 3 percent interest, certainly the Government is going to get the money back. I have been shouting and advocating that for years and years, in every State west of the Mississippi. So it is nothing new that Minnesota, of course, will pay back this loan at 3 percent interest, but there are more places in the United States where that money is more needed today than dumping it in Minnesota. Minnesota is a great State and has a great people, but I again say they do not need this money in Minnesota for 5 years or more and certainly not under 4 years at the least. When that day comes, if I am still alive and here, I will be one of the first to vote for this money, but not now. I want to call to the attention of the House the fact that the papers and magazines of this county are printing and publishing a picture out in Iowa where the Government built a bridge that does not have any water under it. Let us not start out building transmission lines out in Minnesota, which are not going to be used for 5 years.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am sure the gentleman wants to be fair. The gentleman realizes that the money in this bill is for nothing but planning and survey, and certainly you cannot expect the projects to be completed in less than 3 years?

Mr. KIRWAN. There will be plenty of time in the future to go into planning and surveying. Prices will very likely come down and the cost of materials will be cut considerably. When that happens, then we will appropriate this money for use in Minnesota, but not now.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The people served by the Southwestern Power Administration are greatly interested in two questions, which I think the gentleman can answer as a result of this conference report. The first is in regard to a continuing fund. Is it our understanding that the continuing fund is in this conference report?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, it is in the report.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The second question, if the gentleman will be so kind, concerns the possibility of getting a 12 company contract agreed to. Can the gentleman tell us if there is anything in this report which would give us hope that the contract would be signed and go into operation soon?

Mr. KIRWAN. The conferees of the House and Senate, before they went into conference, asked the Department of the Interior to sign up with the utilities as fast as they could and to establish a friendly relationship between them in the best interests of the country just as fast as they possibly could.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman. I am glad for that report.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact, however, that the \$1,000,000 that the conferees included in this bill for the continuing fund of the southwest power is to have no effect on the court trials now going on as to whether or not the deal that has been made between the southwest power and the REA in the Southwest is legal?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is strictly up to the courts.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, that is right, and the million dollars is to have no effect on that court action?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. None whatsoever.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman made the statement a moment ago about a bridge in Iowa which had no water under it. I believe that came about because the forces of nature changed the channel of the stream. That was the reason, and not because of any mistake made by the engineers in the development of that bridge project.

Mr. KIRWAN. When I made that statement, I was not criticising the engineers in any way. What I am saying is this. Are we going to do the same thing now in Minnesota, and start to build transmission lines today which would cost \$54,000,000, when 5 years from now they might only cost \$25,000,000?

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. YORTY. The other day here in Washington the Governor of California, Earl Warren, made the statement that anything you get for yourself from the Government is social progress, and anything somebody else gets is socialism. Can the gentleman tell us under which category these transmission lines would come?

Mr. KIRWAN. I would not want to be the judge of that.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN. The gentleman realizes, of course, that it takes 2 or 3 years to build these transmission lines in Minnesota. Am I right in assuming that if he is reelected, and I presume he will be, he will be fighting in our corner next year and the year after for the money for this loan to build these lines?

Mr. KIRWAN. My record since I came to Congress is that I have been for public power. I am for it in Minnesota, but I do not see why we want to waste money, putting this money into Minnesota today, when the prices 2 years from today

perhaps will be cut in half. It will be 1953 before the first unit comes in, the end of 1953. It will be 1955 before the power comes in on the Garrison Dam, and the places nearest to it will get the power first. So it will probably be 6 or 7 years before Minnesota is ready to receive the power.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to give you the total and final figures in this bill. As the bill passed the House there were \$486,248,253 in the bill. As it passed the Senate, the Senate increased it by \$80,080,911, making a total Senate approval of \$567,328,164. The amount of money provided for in the conference report is \$541,729,854, which is \$25,598,319 below the Senate figure. The conference report allows \$90,421,955 below the budget request. So I feel both the House and Senate have done a pretty good job.

There are things in the bill that did not have unanimous approval of the members of the conference. As a whole, I am satisfied with the bill, and I hope this conference report will be approved by the House today in the same amount as it came to the floor today.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] a few moments ago said that in a couple of years from now prices could be half what they are today. I would like to know from the gentleman whether that is a threat or a promise.

Mr. JENSEN. That is a hope.

Mr. KIRWAN. There never was any time in the history of this country when in an emergency like we are in today prices were not up. That is not new. It does not make any difference whether it was in the War of 1776, or down through the 150 years since. Certainly they will come down. They always do.

Mr. JUDD. Is the gentleman counting on a Republican or a Democratic depression to bring prices down one-half?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not know as we ever had a Democratic depression.

Mr. JUDD. We just have Democratic wars which lead inevitably to depression.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel it my duty to call attention to certain things in connection with this bill. The gentleman from Iowa has given you the figures on the bill as it passed the House, as it passed the Senate, and as it passed the Congress. It is, of course, still below the budget; on the other hand, there were put into it over my protests 10 items for which the allowance was something over \$20,000,000 with which to start new projects which were not recommended by the budget or the President, which will cost ultimately \$332,000,000.

Frankly, I wonder why we should be starting large projects at this time when we are so pressed not only for cash but also for the manpower to supply the military forces and other needs.

The House yielded two-thirds of the Senate increases and a little better, and for that reason I could not sign the conference report; for that reason I think I should call the attention of the House to this situation, because I believe we must get to a point some time where we refuse to go into unbudgeted items starting large new projects which are going to cost so much money.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I shall take but a couple of minutes to reply to the gentleman from New York.

Eighty-nine percent of the cost of the 10 new starts is going to be paid back into the Treasury of the United States. This leaves only 11 percent to be paid by the Federal Government. Surely and truly 11 percent is not much to contribute to the upbuilding of the Nation when you think of how it has been robbed and looted by the exploitation of its natural resources for so many years. Only 11 percent is not going to come back.

If we run out of projects after this emergency in Korea is over and have nothing to start what will that mean to employment in this country? I am asking the House to keep that in mind, with all due respect to the gentleman from New York, and I have the highest regard for him. I mean that sincerely.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it should be said in fairness to the committee on both sides that the members of the Committee on the Interior, both of the House and the Senate, and of both political parties, are quite liberal when it comes to appropriating money for irrigation and reclamation projects. We know that. I know I have heard the gentleman from Ohio say many times, and Members of the Senate likewise, that we cannot expect the good Lord to furnish the sunshine and water necessary to give us bumper crops very many more years because He already has done so for 9. One of these days when the drought comes the American people are going to be very glad this committee saw fit to put a few thousand acres under irrigation which will produce from three to five times more vegetables than an acre will produce in dry-land farming.

Mr. KIRWAN. Especially is this necessary from the long-range viewpoint. They claim that a hundred years from now the population of this country will be 250,000,000. If you do not take care of them now it will be too late to take care of them a hundred years from now.

Mr. JENSEN. One cannot serve on this committee and travel through every State in the Union, especially the Western States, without seeing the great need for and the great value of irrigation and reclamation.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. SCUDDER].

Mr. SCUDDER. There is one project in this bill that is very much in dispute out in my congressional district. I refer to the Solano project and providing for an expenditure of \$3,000,000. Several representatives of the affected area made a trip to Washington to contact mem-

bers of the committee endeavoring to have them permitted to construct a project at their own expense which would better serve the area, rather than the Federal Government involve itself contrary to their desires. I have talked with members of the committee and I understand from the report that is submitted that the following agreement, in effect, has been reached:

Funds for the Solano project in California have been allowed with the understanding that they will not be used to initiate construction of the project until there is a determination as to whether or not the project is to be constructed as a unit of the Central Valley project.

It is further understood that this determination is not to be made until all local interests have had an opportunity to be heard by the proper legislative committee with respect to the question of reauthorization of the project.

I would like to ask the chairman, Mr. KIRWAN, a question. This would mean, would it not, that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee would have to reauthorize this project before the money could be expended?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes; before they spent a dollar on that project, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee would have to reauthorize it. Senator KNOWLAND, of California, who is on the committee, and members of the conference committee, inserted that in the report.

Mr. SCUDDER. I am glad to hear that because our people want to appear and be heard.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. MURDOCK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ENGLE. I would like to compliment the conferees for putting in the 10 new starts. I do think the rule should have been broken against new starts. We are spending \$300,000,000 in the Rhone Valley in France. We want to bring the Central Valley project of California to a completed state. It is no more than fair that the people of this country should at least share 50-50 with these foreign expenditures involving projects which have the same purpose in view.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say for the RECORD that the gentleman is an indefatigable worker so far as the natural resources of this country are concerned and their development. I want to commend the gentleman for the splendid fight he has put up on behalf of the resources development in this great land of ours.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the Members to the beautiful plaque above the main door in the press gallery which reads as follows:

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered.

Those words were uttered by Daniel Webster.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I think that the funds for these transmission lines into Minnesota ought to be approved in this session of the Congress. I have never seen people in any community so enthusiastically interested in an item as they are in this particular item of \$2,913,600 to provide for construction of transmission lines and substations to distribute Missouri River power into Minnesota.

Now the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] has mentioned the fact that it may be several years before this particular project is put into effect. There is a lot more that goes into one of these projects than just going out today and building a line. There is a lot of preliminary work that has to be done and because of the unity of feeling and because the people in that area know that they must do something to protect themselves against high cost power, it is time that this project is begun.

A number of things have been talked about here today. I am sorry my colleague from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] attempted to inject a little political note into the debate because the people in our State have looked upon this as benefit to the people regardless of party. I must say that the people of our State will look at the record of the two parties, and they themselves can judge as to the benefits received when the resources of this country have been developed for and by the people.

As far as I have been concerned, in appearing before this Interior Subcommittee I have been treated with the finest courtesy. The people who have appeared before this committee in support of this item have informed me that they were given an excellent hearing. They are deeply appreciative of that fact, and they are deeply appreciative of the fact that sometime or other the transmission lines will be built. I think they have a feeling that in having appeared before this committee they have assurance that this necessary line will be built in the future.

Because we know that the Congress will realize the necessity of distributing Missouri River power in Minnesota, I am supporting the motion to recommit the bill in order that this action can be taken now, in this session of the Congress.

Twenty electric cooperatives and three Minnesota power companies have joined together in a mutual effort in order to bring the benefits of the hydroelectric developments along the Missouri River to the greatest number of Minnesota customers possible.

This fine spirit of cooperation is in the highest traditions of our country, and it is the spirit which has helped to build this most powerful Nation in the world. Public and private cooperation to bring the benefits of the development of a natural resource to as many people as possible is real democracy at work.

Together the cooperatives and power companies have agreed upon a single 230,000-volt transmission system in Minnesota to be built by the Bureau of Reclamation from Fargo, N. Dak., to Fergus Falls, Benson, Granite Falls, Mankato, Jackson, and then westward to South Dakota.

This is the project for which we are asking funds. Electric companies will link this line with the distribution systems of the rural electric cooperatives and will deliver Missouri River power to them.

Together with the representatives of these cooperatives, I have appeared before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations and have carefully discussed the entire project with members of the Committee on Appropriations. I sincerely appreciate the hearing I have been given and because I know first-hand the work that has already gone into this matter, I ask now that we recommit the bill in order that the funds can be included this year.

I am sure that all of you will agree with me that when American citizens get together, as the representatives of the cooperatives and the power companies have, to work for their common good they deserve the honest consideration of this House.

Furthermore, I want to make clear that we are asking for a loan to be repaid at 3 percent interest. The taxpayers will pay only a very small administrative cost for supervision of the project. And the farmers who work the 80,000 farms served by the 20 REA cooperatives in western, central, and southern Minnesota are taxpayers, I can assure you of that.

More and more Minnesota farms need more and more electricity to meet the production they are called upon to maintain in the present situation. Our State is one of the highest fuel cost areas in the United States and only by full use of the Missouri River development can we hope to achieve an effective and long-range solution to our problem.

The estimated cost of the project is \$54,000,000, every cent including local administration to be repaid within 50 years at 3 percent interest. The supervision cost of the Bureau of Reclamation

office in Washington is the only cost to be borne by us as taxpayers and this investment will be returned many times by the increased revenue paid into the Treasury as a result of this development.

Because of the high fuel cost in Minnesota and the rapidly increasing need for power in rural and urban areas, what we fail to do in this House today will be back to plague us in future years. Because I am sure that the Members here realize this, I am sure that this project will be built and I therefore ask that we begin now and save the money and food production that will be lost otherwise.

The power companies are prepared to interconnect their systems to relieve the shortages in those areas where it now exists to solve these shortages until Missouri River power is available. This cooperative effort of the power companies demonstrates their interest in meeting the problem.

The companies will then enter into wheeling contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation to wheel the power from the substations to the load centers. By virtue of this arrangement, the preferred customers among the cooperatives would become direct customers of the Bureau without additional expenditures. And in the over-all plan, the cooperatives, the power companies, and the municipalities will integrate their facilities to give the maximum benefit to all customers.

This is certainly a remarkable example of the kind of cooperation we need to solve our common problems. I submit this as a sound, effective, and desirable plan to serve 180,000 families in Minnesota with the power they need at a fair price.

The 20 cooperatives who have worked for this project purchased about 200,000,000 kilowatt-hours last year and will need about 480,000,000 kilowatt-hours by 1960. By making Missouri River power available to them, it will mean an eventual annual saving of \$3,600,000 to their patrons—and all of this without cost to the Government.

The efficiency and economy represented in this plan are its best recommendation. I hope the House will evidence the same spirit of cooperation that has been shown by the people of Minnesota who now urge us to approve the beginning of this line.

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I had not thought I would say anything at this time, but two or three matters have come up on which I would like to comment. First of all, may I say to the gentleman from California that had I had my way the project he mentioned would have been deleted from the bill. That is true of certain others of the conferees on the House side. Had I had my way, and others, we would have written this report differently from what it is. Had I had my individual way, it would have been still more different. But all in all, this is an outgrowth of a long, hard session, and we have done the best we could do.

I want to say now regarding the Minnesota matter that I know they want cheaper power. I think the conference committee is sympathetic to their cause. But let us not shed too many tears over their inability to get this money.

If the REA's in Minnesota desire to build these transmission lines sooner than this committee desires to allow the money, they have nothing to do but go down to the REA Administrator and borrow the money and then construct the lines. If they do not want to do that and are willing to go along with this subcommittee, we are going to be sympathetic to Minnesota just as quickly as we can get to it. We do not think now is the time to do it, because power is not available. But if they need it sooner, they can get the money by borrowing it from the REA.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this report will be approved. It is the best we can do. It does not suit us entirely. It does not suit you entirely. But, it is a good report all in all, and it is the best we could work out.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I represent a great State, the State of Pennsylvania, a great industrial and agricultural State with some 10 millions of people dependent upon it. I am sorry that I cannot have more than a minute, but I do want to say it is really very interesting to listen to the discussion here this morning. It reminds me very much of the fellow who is always crying the blues with a ham under each arm. I have been in the Congress of the United States for 10 years, and I have watched carefully the passing of hydroelectric projects, navigation projects, irrigation projects, and land-reclamation projects, and projects of all kinds all over the United States. Now my State of Pennsylvania pays approximately 10 percent of the taxes into the Treasury so it can be recognized we are paying our share for the cost of these projects and we are interested. I would like to see an occasional project for the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, or for some of the New England States. All we do in these States is furnish the money to sharpen the razor to cut our economic and industrial life. In the TVA, for example, which has been referred to here this morning, an \$850 million job, the State of Pennsylvania pays approximately 10 percent. So we pay \$85,000,000 toward the completion of the TVA. So what happens. When industry wants to locate, they don't locate in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or one of the New England States. They go down into the TVA area where they have cheap hydroelectric power, which has been referred to, and for which we have paid our share of the cost. I just want to say that as far as I am concerned I would rather see the miners of Pennsylvania at work producing coal from Pennsylvania's mines than see the water going over the TVA dams. We are making in Pennsylvania the fight of our lives for our industrial existence in this highly competitive situation all over the United States and it is about time some consideration is given to the northeast-

ern area of the country for the protection and rehabilitation of our industrial and agricultural life. Certainly I am pleased to see these great programs for the development of our Nation; however, in view of the fact that we contribute through taxes to pay the costs of these various projects, we are entitled also to some consideration for the development of our natural resources, agricultural, and industrial life for the thousands of people who are dependent upon these areas for their livelihood.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, the future of America depends in the last analysis upon two major factors—our human resources and the rational use of our natural resources. The reason that the United States is the greatest Nation in the world today is because we have an energetic and industrious people, and a territory which is richly endowed with fertile farm and forest land, great rivers for producing electric power, and vast deposits of minerals. It also goes without saying that the key to America's future welfare requires the fullest use of these human and material resources. The continued application of the energies and initiative of a great people to the God-given natural wealth of this country, is an unbeatable combination.

We can point with pride to some very real progress in the resources field during the last 20 years. We have, under the leadership of the Federal Government, gone forward in the development of electric power, soil conservation, better forest practices and mineral exploration. I will cite just a few facts and figures for purposes of illustration.

In 1933 Federal hydro-power installations were generating less than half a billion kilowatt-hours—today Federal projects are producing 45,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power for use of farm and factory. Beginning with the Soil Conservation Act of 1935, we have been able to develop a soil conservation program to conserve soil fertility, and which has reclaimed some 25,000,000 acres of land by means of terracing, irrigation, and tree planting. The Federal Government is today playing an important role in research and exploration to broaden our mineral mining base, and has initiated the selective cutting-sustained yield concept in forestry.

However, it is my contention that we have only made a beginning in the development of our resources—we have made a start but what has been done is only the first step in what must be done. We must intensify the Government's efforts to develop more cheap electricity by harnessing our rivers. Congress should provide the funds for an expansion and extension of the soil conservation pro-

gram so to insure an ever-increasing rise in food production. Congress should enact additional legislation to encourage scientific forest practices, and to develop new fuel and mineral resources. What we need is a comprehensive program of resources utilization in the interests of all the people.

RESOURCES: USE NECESSARY TO MINNESOTA

When I discuss the question of resources development, I speak on a subject which is of special significance to the congressional district which I have the honor to represent in Congress. For this district—the Eighth District of Minnesota—is one whose whole economy rests upon the exploitation of natural resources. It is in this district that we find the Mesabi iron range, which has produced nearly three-fourths of America's total iron ore needs for the last 50 years, and which today is supplying the bulk of the iron ore required in the defense effort. It is in this area that we find millions of acres of forest land from which comes pulpwood and timber for pulp and saw mills. These two industries—iron mining and lumbering—are basic to the economy of northeast Minnesota. The mining of iron ore and its shipment by rail and water, and the logging of the timber and its processing in local mills, are the two most important sources of employment and income in this area.

It can also be said that the future prosperity and economic position of northeast Minnesota requires further progress in the development and use of natural resources. It cannot be repeated too often that the high-grade ore of Mesabi is fast being depleted, and that based on present estimates of existing reserves, another 20 years may see the end of our best ore supplies. Likewise, the forests of northern Minnesota have been exploited and wasted, and the forest industry is not the source of jobs and profits that it once was. For these reasons, the welfare of my region requires that Government action be taken to develop substitute resources to exploit, and to establish new industries to maintain the economy. We cannot afford to wait until our iron ores are gone and the Mesabi Range becomes one great ghost town.

Fortunately, northern Minnesota is rich in untapped resources awaiting development. Unlimited amounts of taconite, which is a new source of iron ore, is found on the Mesabi Range—better methods of extracting and refining our low grade ores can further expand the mineral base. My area has rich deposits of peat—a possible source of cheap fuel and power. By proper conservation and reforestation programming, Minnesota forests can become increasingly productive. In other words, Mr. Speaker, northern Minnesota has the raw materials to support an expanding economy—we have the resources which, if developed, will give rich rewards to the people and to the national welfare.

However, resources will not develop themselves—their utilization requires human initiative and effort and a social policy of encouraging resources-use. In

short, we need a Government program to develop these basic natural resources, and it is with respect to such a program that I now direct my remarks.

TACONITE INDUSTRY MUST BE EXPANDED

I have already mentioned that the high grade iron ore of Mesabi is being depleted, and that we must find substitute sources of iron and steel. It is indeed fortunate that scientific research has found a substitute in the form of a black rock called taconite.

There are billions of tons of taconite in northern Minnesota, which, when processed, yield about 28 percent iron ore. The commercial exploitation of this taconite is a matter of top priority in view of our future steel needs, and in view of the eventual exhaustion of high grade Mesabi ore. I am pleased to report to the Congress that real progress is being made in this direction. Already taconite plants have been established in Beaver Bay and Babbitt, and present plans contemplate a total taconite ore production of ten to fifteen million tons by 1960.

The growth of the Minnesota taconite industry is a source of personal satisfaction to myself. When I was a member of the Minnesota Senate back in 1940, I authored the Minnesota taconite law which gave preferential tax treatment to taconite producers. Two years ago I sponsored legislation here in Congress to give RFC loans to taconite companies, and was successful in incorporating its substance into the Defense Production Act. Because of the now established Federal policy of encouraging taconite production by tax deferments and loans, we now have the beginnings of a vast taconite industry in Minnesota. The growth of this industry must receive continued encouragement by the Federal Government. Taconite must be developed to the fullest in the interests of more jobs, more income, and an increased supply of iron and steel.

PEAT: USE FOR FUEL AND POWER

Another important Minnesota resource is peat—there are some 7,000,000,000 tons of peat, half of the Nation's supply—located right in my congressional district. The potentialities of this peat for fuel and power is enormous. Research shows that one ton of peat possesses a heat content equal to half a ton of good coal. The successful use of peat as fuel in Finland, Sweden, France, Ireland, and Russia shows what can be done with this resource.

My State needs a cheaper supply of fuel and more electric power for REA, and I believe that a commercial peat industry will help meet our needs. Studies show that peat fuel can be produced for \$2.40 per ton, which makes it much cheaper than coal shipped in from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. I maintain that Congress should encourage peat production in the same way it has done with taconite. We need this for the fuel and power it will give us, and it is social folly to delay action any longer.

OUR FORESTS ARE RENEWABLE

There are 20,000,000 acres of forest land in Minnesota, and forestry is a \$100,000,000 industry in my State.

However, our forest industries do not produce the income that they did 50 years ago because of the waste and systematic destruction of our forest. Due to the criminal practices of the lumber barons and raving fires, 3 out of every 10 acres of Minnesota forest lands are today unproductive, and another 6,000,000 acres is covered with scrub timber useful only for pulp.

Yet the forests of Minnesota are renewable, and a sound program of conservation, reforestation, and forest management would increase the annual income from forestry many times the present income we now receive. It is my contention that Congress should appropriate more money for forest management, forest roads, timber surveys, and fire protection. Federal technical service to insure better forest practices should be expended with emphasis on wood-lot forestry among farmers. We should step up production of tree seedlings to a point necessary to reforest the 7,500,000 acres of denuded and unproductive forest lands. Sound forest management, reforestation, and conservation are the key to increased pay rolls and greater income in Minnesota's forest industry.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

One other national resource deserves comment, and that is the use of that natural waterway transportation system made up of the Great Lakes chain, and which can be extended by the construction of the St. Lawrence. Increased resources use requires additional and economical transportation, and this is why Great Lakes shipping and the seaway are so important to Minnesota.

Two years ago the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER] and I secured passage of the Blatnik-Potter Great Lakes shipping law to add 10 war surplus vessels to the Lakes fleet, and I am pleased to note that the pending long-range shipping bill gives tax deferment for the construction and restoration of Lakes vessels. However, we need additional legislation to develop an adequate United States flag fleet on the Great Lakes for handling the growing lake commerce and to decrease our dependence upon Canadian ships for ore transportation.

As my colleagues on both sides of the aisle know, I have championed the St. Lawrence seaway ever since coming to Congress, and that I am the author of the Blatnik seaway bill which is buried in the Public Works Committee. The recent defeat of seaway legislation was a source of great personal disappointment, since no one knows better than I how important the seaway is to the entire Great Lakes-Midwest region. It means lower transportation costs, increased commerce and trade, and an outlet to the channels of foreign trade. I deplore the shortsightedness of Congress in failing to approve the seaway. Now that Congress has defaulted, Canada intends to start construction of the seaway by herself. Yet I still have hopes that this country will see the error of its ways, and join Canada in constructing the seaway as a joint project. I re-

fuse to give up the fight until American partnership in this great undertaking is assured.

HUMAN RESOURCES ALSO IMPORTANT

Mr. Speaker, I have devoted the bulk of my time to the advancement of a program for developing our natural resources. However, we should never lose sight of the fact that the whole purpose of resources use is to promote human welfare. Resources without people is meaningless—it is the application of man's labor and intelligence to the exploitation of resources that is significant. The purpose of the program which I have outlined is to use our natural wealth to insure a rising standard of living and the good life for the American people.

The farmers, the laborers, and the small-business men constitute America, and hand in hand with any program of resources development must also go an economic program for the benefit of each of these three groups. If we are to exploit our natural resources for the many instead of the few, we must have full production, full employment, high incomes, and good wages to translate increased resources use into rising standards of living.

The farmer needs price supports at full parity, liberal farm credit so he can own his own farm, soil-conservation legislation to maintain its fertility, and more REA for labor-saving power and greater home comfort. The worker needs guaranteed annual employment at good wages, the right to bargain collectively through his union free from the shackles of Taft-Hartley. The small-business man requires freedom from chain-store competition, and an environment in which his business can thrive and prosper. All the people need old-age security, better schools for their children, better health and hospital facilities. These legislative goals reflect the hopes and aspirations of the American people, and deserve the active consideration of the Congress.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am, Mr. Speaker, as long as this language is not in the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN moves to recommit the conference report on the bill H. R. 7176 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to reinsert the funds inserted by the Senate for the construction of the western Minnesota transmission line in the amount of \$2,913,600.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN) there were—ayes 22, noes 132.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant At Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 50, nays 298, not voting 82, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—50

Aandahl	Harvey	Mansfield
Andersen,	Hays, Ark.	Marshall
H. Carl	Hinshaw	Martin, Iowa
Andersen,	Hoeven	Mason
August H.	Hoffman, Mich.	Miller, Nebr.
Angell	Horan	O'Konski
Baker	Hull	Rankin
Bennett, Mich.	Irving	Rogers, Colo.
Berry	Jackson, Calif.	Smith, Miss.
Blatnik	Javits	Talle
Bray	Jenkins	Trimble
Canfield	Judd	Whitten
Cunningham	Lovre	Wier
Frazier	McCarthy	Williams, Miss.
Golden	McDonough	Winstead
Gross	McGregor	Withrow
Hagen	McIntire	
Harrison, Nebr.	McVey	

NAYS—298

Abbitt	Celler	Flood
Addonizio	Chatham	Fogarty
Allen, Calif.	Chelf	Forand
Allen, Ill.	Chenoweth	Ford
Anderson, Calif.	Chudoff	Forrester
Andrews	Church	Fugate
Arends	Clemente	Fulton
Armstrong	Clevenger	Furcolo
Aspinall	Cole, Kans.	Gamble
Auchincloss	Colmer	Garmatz
Ayres	Cooley	Gary
Barden	Corbett	Gathings
Baring	Cotton	Gavin
Barrett	Coudert	George
Bates, Mass.	Cox	Goodwin
Battle	Crawford	Gordon
Beall	Crosser	Gore
Beamer	Crumpacker	Graham
Belcher	Curtis, Mo.	Granahan
Bennett, Fla.	Curtis, Nebr.	Granger
Betts	Dague	Grant
Bishop	Davis, Ga.	Green
Blackney	Davis, Wis.	Greenwood
Boggs, Del.	Dawson	Gregory
Boggs, La.	Deane	Gwinn
Bolling	DeGraffenried	Hale
Bolton	Delaney	Hall,
Bonner	Dempsey	Leonard W.
Bosone	Denny	Halleck
Bow	Denton	Hand
Boykin	Devereux	Hardy
Bramblett	D'Ewart	Harris
Brooks	Dingell	Harrison, Va.
Brown, Ga.	Dollinger	Harrison, Wyo.
Brownson	Dolliver	Hart
Bryson	Dondero	Havener
Buchanan	Donohue	Hays, Ohio
Budge	Dorn	Hedrick
Buffett	Doughton	Heffernan
Burleson	Doyle	Heller
Burnside	Durham	Herlong
Burton	Eaton	Hess
Busbey	Eberharter	Hill
Bush	Elliott	Hoffman, Ill.
Byrnes	Ellsworth	Holifield
Camp	Engle	Holmes
Cannon	Fallon	Howell
Carnahan	Feighan	Hunter
Carrigg	Fernandez	Ikard
Case	Fine	Jackson, Wash.

James	Multer	Scott, Hardie
Jarman	Mumma	Scrivner
Jenison	Murdock	Scudder
Jensen	Murphy	Secrest
Jonas	Murray	Seely-Brown
Jones, Ala.	Nicholson	Shafer
Jones, Mo.	Norblad	Shelley
Jones,	Norrell	Short
Hamilton C.	O'Brien, Ill.	Sieminski
Jones,	O'Brien, Mich.	Simpson, Ill.
Woodrow W.	O'Brien, N. Y.	Simpson, Pa.
Karsten, Mo.	O'Neill	Sittler
Kean	Osmer	Smith, Kans.
Kearns	Ostertag	Smith, Va.
Keating	O'Toole	Smith, Wis.
Kelley, Pa.	Passman	Spence
Kelly, N. Y.	Patten	Springer
Kerr	Patterson	Staggers
King, Calif.	Perkins	Stanley
Kirwan	Philbin	Steed
Klein	Polk	Stockman
Kluczynski	Poulson	Taber
Lane	Preston	Taylor
Lanham	Price	Teague
Lantaff	Priest	Thomas
Latham	Prouty	Thompson,
Lesinski	Rabaut	Mich.
Lind	Radwan	Thornberry
Lucas	Rains	Tollefson
McConnell	Ramsay	Vall
McCormack	Reams	Van Pelt
McCulloch	Redden	Van Zandt
McGrath	Reed, Ill.	Velde
McGuire	Reed, N. Y.	Vinson
McKinnon	Rees, Kans.	Vorps
McMullen	Rhodes	Walter
Machrowicz	Ribicoff	Weichel
Mack, Ill.	Riehlman	Werdel
Mack, Wash.	Riley	Wharton
Madden	Rivers	Wheeler
Magee	Roberts	Widnall
Mahon	Rodino	Wigglesworth
Martin, Mass.	Rogers, Fla.	Williams, N. Y.
Meador	Rogers, Mass.	Wilson, Ind.
Merrow	Rogers, Tex.	Wilson, Tex.
Miller, Calif.	Rooney	Wolverton
Miller, Md.	Roosevelt	Wood, Idaho
Miller, N. Y.	Ross	Yates
Mills	Sasser	Yorty
Morano	Saylor	Zablocki
Morgan	Schenck	

NOT VOTING—82

Abernethy	Harden	Potter
Adair	Hébert	Powell
Albert	Herter	Reece, Tenn.
Allen, La.	Heslton	Regan
Anfuso	Hillings	Richards
Balley	Hope	Robeson
Bakewell	Johnson	Sabath
Bates, Ky.	Kearney	Sadlak
Beckworth	Kee	St. George
Bender	Kennedy	Scott,
Bentsen	Keogh	Hugh D., Jr.
Brehm	Kersten, Wis.	Sheehan
Brown, Ohio	Kilburn	Sheppard
Buckley	Kilday	Sikes
Burdick	King, Pa.	Stigler
Butler	Larcade	Sutton
Carlyle	LeCompte	Tackett
Chilperfield	Lyle	Thompson, Tex.
Cole, N. Y.	McMillan	Vursell
Combs	Mitchell	Watts
Cooper	Morris	Welch
Davis, Tenn.	Morrison	Wickersham
Donovan	Morton	Willis
Elston	Moulder	Wolcott
Evins	Nelson	Wood, Ga.
Fenton	O'Hara	Woodruff
Fisher	Patman	
Hall,	Phillips	
Edwin Arthur Poage		

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. O'Hara for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Brown of Ohio.

Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Elston.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Reese of Tennessee.

Mrs. Kee with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Moulder with Mr. Sheehan.
 Mr. Welch with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Bentsen with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
 Mr. Morris with Mr. Butler.
 Mr. Donovan with Mr. Brehm.
 Mr. Evins with Mr. LeCompte.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Larcade with Mr. Phillips.
 Mr. McMullan with Mr. Fenton.
 Mr. Kliday with Mr. Bakewell.
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Potter.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Watts with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Johnson.
 Mr. Wood of Georgia with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Cooper with Mrs. Harden.
 Mr. Lyle with Mr. Herter.
 Mr. Robeson with Mr. Heselton.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Hillings.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
 Mr. Albert with Mr. Hope.
 Mr. Bailey with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Adair.

Mr. HALE and Mr. PROUTY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. McVEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on the 29th day of June 1951, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] introduced a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, so as to prohibit the transportation of fireworks to any State or political subdivision. There were hearings by the Judiciary Committee on March 3, 1952, and the committee reported this bill, H. R. 4528. On June 17, 1952, the Rules Committee unanimously reported a rule providing for the consideration of this bill. Seven legislative days have elapsed since this bill was reported.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I am not going to insist on this, but I just want to say this for the purpose of asking the majority leader a question. I would like to find out from the majority leader if he will program this bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. The majority leader has not put it on the program, and in all frankness I want to state that I had not intended to put it on the program. The gentleman's statement of the facts is correct. A rule from the Committee on Rules has been out seven legislative days. The gentleman from Illinois has conferred with the gentleman from Massachusetts, and it is the understanding of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the gentleman from Illinois, acting under the rule, would like

to have this bill programmed; is that correct?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, there is no other alternative for me than to cooperate with the gentleman and to program the bill. I will announce to the House, of course, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] has forced this situation. I am programming H. R. 4528 after the judgeship bill. H. R. 4528 is the bill which the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH] has introduced. Then I am reprogramming H. R. 5012, which is the oleomargarine bill for the Navy. I had taken that off the list a few weeks ago, but, of course, it is in order to be programmed so I shall program the bill to follow the Church bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When are we going to take up this oleomargarine bill—next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am putting it on the program following the Church bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is just being put on the program?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am just putting both of them on the program. The word "just" is very important. I accept the gentleman's observation, and I think that is very important.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. For the information of the House, what about the so-called Colmer bill, when is that going to come up?

Mr. McCORMACK. That bill will come up after some conference reports are out of the way.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Then we have the judges bill, and H. R. 4528 comes up after that.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, conference reports can come up in between, or any other matter that has priority.

Mr. HALLECK. I wonder if the bill that was introduced by the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. CHURCH], and which has been reported out by the Committee on the Judiciary, and on which a rule has been granted by the Committee on Rules, might not be subject to passage by unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think there would be a burglar's chance of that.

Mr. HALLECK. That is a pretty conclusive answer.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to give a frank answer. There are several Members who are very much interested in the bill. All I can say is, on the basis of what information I learn from others, I am not expressing any state of mind of my own, but as a leader—and our friend knows that we find out information in this and that way because he also has been majority floor leader for his party—we govern ourselves accordingly.

Mr. HALLECK. I might say to the majority leader that that also is my information, that there would be objection to bringing it up under unanimous consent; but in order that no possibility might be overlooked as a practical matter, I thought it might be well to disclose the situation at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; there would be objection.

Mr. RIVERS. I would like to say to the majority leader and to the gentleman from Illinois, regarding the margarine bill, I do not know what can be gained by bringing it up now. Everybody, everywhere, knows that it cannot go through now, so I do not see why it should be programmed.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is very nice of my friend from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] to make his contribution.

Mr. RIVERS. There was no point of getting the bill out of our committee. Nobody is being fooled. I just say the time is too late now. Everybody knows that it cannot pass at this late date. The sponsors have been fully informed who is responsible for this.

Mr. McCORMACK. If we had the time, I think it is a very, very important bill, and we ought to try to get it through.

Mr. RIVERS. I think it is a very, very important bill, too, and it took me a long time to get that over to certain people, and I do not think any favor is being done for anybody right now. To be sure, you are doing nothing for me.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 3: Page 2, line 10, insert "": *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas for transmission of electric power and energy from Government owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "": *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas for system-wide transmission of electric power and energy from Government owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senate amendments which are reported in disagreement be considered en bloc: Nos. 7, 9, 14, 22, 23, 30, 49 and 51.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Amendment No. 7: Page 7, line 3, insert:
"CONSTRUCTION

"For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II, of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875)."

Amendment No. 9: page 8, line 3, insert "(other than expenditures for construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands."

Amendment No. 14: Page 10, line 17, insert ": *Provided further*, That the amount of \$24,000 heretofore appropriated and now available under this heading for school facilities at Squaw Point Unorganized Territory, Minn., may be expended for school facilities for the Prairie Island Indian Community or for cooperation with Burnside Consolidated School District No. 3, Goodhue County, Minn., in the construction, extension, equipment, or improvement of public-school facilities as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education of Minnesota, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe."

Amendment No. 22: Page 16, line 9, insert ": *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,419,000 of the appropriation herein made for 'Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation' shall be expended for completion of construction of the Coachella division of the Ali-American Canal System, Boulder Canyon project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the appropriation for the same purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952."

Amendment No. 23: page 16, line 16, insert ": *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior."

Amendment No. 30: Page 26, line 24, insert "and said sums, together with."

Amendment No. 49: Page 40, line 5, insert: "Sec. 110. The Secretary hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Division of the Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Amendment No. 51: Page 41, line 11, insert: "TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Emergency flood and storm repairs

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the

cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$1,350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 9, 14, 22, 23, 30, 49, and 51 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 5: Page 6, line 10, insert: "'The Bonneville Power Administrator,' is hereby added after 'the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration,' in subsection (a) of section 5 of the act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Cong.)."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"'The Bonneville Power Administration,' is hereby added after 'the Commissioner of Reclamation,' in subsection (a) of section 6 of the act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, 81st Cong.), as amended."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 21: Page 14, line 22, strike out the proviso and insert ": *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures: *Provided further*."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ": *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system, and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 24: Page 16, line 20, insert ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water-distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ": *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water-distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 25: Page 17, line 17, insert "including operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert ", including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 21, line 3, strike out:

"Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be reimbursable or returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 34, line 4, insert:

"Until Congress shall further provide, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums not to exceed \$5,500,000, to supplement local revenues as may be required to enable civilian authorities to continue to carry out the civilian activities which have heretofore been carried out by the Navy: *Provided, however,* That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NORRELL moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS"

"Of the sum appropriated in the preceding paragraph \$5,493,750 shall be for expenses necessary for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions: *Provided,* That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further,* That the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further,* That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress: *Provided further,* That the reserve for Navy subsidies in the amount of \$1,801,934 carried in the accounts of the Island Trading Company of Micronesia on December 31, 1951, as "Paid in Surplus" shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further,* That after June 30, 1953, no funds appropriated by this or any other act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further,* That the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall not have suc-

cession after December 31, 1953, and any funds available to said company on said date shall, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further,* That the references herein to the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall be deemed to include any other officer, agency, or instrumentality performing the same or similar functions: *Provided further,* That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting]. One hundred and seventy-eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, may the amendment be again reported by the Clerk?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the motion made by the gentleman from Arkansas.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 345, nays 2, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 134]

YEAS—345

Abbutt	Bow	Crumpacker
Addonizio	Boykin	Cunningham
Allen, Calif.	Bramblett	Curtis, Mo.
Allen, Ill.	Bray	Curtis, Nebr.
Andersen,	Brooks	Dague
H. Carl	Brown, Ga.	Davis, Ga.
Anderson, Calif.	Brownson	Davis, Wis.
Andresen,	Bryson	Dawson
August H.	Buchanan	Deane
Andrews	Budge	DeGraffenried
Anfuso	Burleson	Delaney
Angell	Burton	Burnsey
Arends	Busbey	Denny
Armstrong	Bush	Denton
Aspinall	Byrnes	Devereux
Auchincloss	Camp	D'Ewart
Ayres	Canfield	Dingell
Baker	Cannon	Dollinger
Barden	Carnahan	Dolliver
Baring	Carrigg	Dondero
Barrett	Case	Donohue
Bates, Mass.	Celler	Dorn
Battle	Chatham	Doyle
Beall	Chelf	Durham
Beamer	Chenoweth	Eaton
Belcher	Chipfield	Elliott
Bennett, Fla.	Chudoff	Ellsworth
Bennett, Mich.	Church	Engle
Berry	Clemente	Fallon
Betts	Clevenger	Feighan
Bishop	Cole, Kans.	Fernandez
Blackney	Colmer	Fine
Blatnik	Cooley	Flood
Boggs, Del.	Corbett	Fogarty
Boggs, La.	Cotton	Forand
Bolling	Cox	Ford
Bolton	Crawford	Frazier
Bonner	Crosser	Fugate
Bosone		Fulton

Furcolo	Kerr
Gamble	Kersten, Wis.
Garmatz	King, Calif.
Gary	Kirwan
Gathings	Klein
Gavin	Kluczynski
George	Lane
Golden	Lanham
Goodwin	Lantaff
Gordon	Latham
Gore	Lesinski
Graham	Lind
Granahan	Lovre
Granger	McConnell
Grant	McCulloch
Green	McDonough
Greenwood	McGrath
Gregory	McGuire
Gross	McIntire
Gwinn	McKinnon
Hagen	McMullen
Hale	McVey
Hall,	Machrowicz
Leonard W.	Mack, Ill.
Halleck	Mack, Wash.
Hand	Madden
Hardy	Magee
Harris	Mahon
Harrison, Nebr.	Mansfield
Harrison, Va.	Marshall
Harrison, Wyo.	Martin, Iowa
Hart	Martin, Mass.
Harvey	Mason
Havener	Meader
Hays, Ark.	Merrow
Hays, Ohio	Miller, Calif.
Hedrick	Miller, Md.
Heffernan	Miller, Nebr.
Heller	Miller, N. Y.
Herlong	Mills
Hess	Morano
Hill	Morgan
Hinshaw	Multer
Hoeven	Mumma
Hoffman, Ill.	Murdoch
Hoffman, Mich.	Murphy
Holifield	Murray
Holmes	Nicholson
Horan	Norblad
Howell	Norrell
Hull	O'Brien, Ill.
Hunter	O'Brien, Mich.
Ikard	O'Brien, N. Y.
Irving	O'Konski
Jackson, Calif.	O'Neill
Jackson, Wash.	Osmers
James	Ostertag
Jarman	O'Toole
Javits	Passman
Jenison	Patten
Jenkins	Patterson
Jensen	Perkins
Jonas	Philbin
Jones, Ala.	Phillips
Jones, Mo.	Polk
Jones,	Poulson
Hamilton C.	Preston
Jones,	Price
Woodrow W.	Priest
Judd	Prouty
Karsten, Mo.	Rabaut
Kean	Radwan
Kearns	Rains
Keating	Ramsay
Kee	Rankin
Kelley, Pa.	Reams
Kelly, N. Y.	Redden
Keogh	Reed, Ill.

NAYS—2

Bailey

Lucas

NOT VOTING—83

Aandahl	Davis, Tenn.	Kilday
Abernethy	Donovan	King, Pa.
Adair	Doughton	Larcade
Albert	Eberharter	LeCompte
Allen, La.	Elston	Lyle
Bakewell	Evins	McCarthy
Bates, Ky.	Fenton	McCormack
Beckworth	Fisher	McGregor
Bender	Forrester	McMillan
Bentsen	Hall,	Mitchell
Brehm	Edwin Arthur	Morris
Brown, Ohio	Harden	Morrison
Buckley	Hébert	Morton
Buffett	Herter	Moulder
Burdick	Heseltun	Nelson
Butler	Hillings	O'Hara
Carlyle	Hope	Patman
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson	Poage
Combs	Kearney	Potter
Cooper	Kennedy	Powell
Coudert	Kilburn	Reece, Tenn.

Regan	Sheehan	Weich
Richards	Sikes	Wickersham
Robeson	Stigler	Willis
Sabath	Sutton	Wilson, Ind.
Sadlak	Tackett	Wolcott
St. George	Thompson, Tex.	Woodruff
Scott,	Walter	
Hugh D., Jr.	Watts	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Bentsen with Mr. Brown of Ohio.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Aandahl.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Sheehan.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Brehm.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Hope.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Bender.
 Mr. Morris with Mr. Wolcott.
 Mr. Welch with Mr. Elston.
 Mr. Evins with Mr. O'Hara.
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Burdick.
 Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Bakewell.
 Mr. Robeson with Mr. Fenton.
 Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Potter.
 Mr. Kliday with Mr. LeCompte.
 Mr. Larcade with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Lyle with Mr. Coudert.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Woodruff.
 Mr. Watts with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Donovan with Mr. King of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Herter.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. McCormack with Mr. Heselton.
 Mr. Sabath with Mr. Butler.
 Mr. Cooper with Mr. Hillings.
 Mr. Albert with Mrs. Harden.
 Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mr. Sutton with Mr. Sadlak.
 Mr. Tackett with Mr. Johnson.
 Mr. Forrester with Mr. McGregor.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 88):

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 2938) to amend section 5 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes, to make the following change, namely: On page 2, line 19, of the Senate engrossed bill, in lieu of the language "(b) Subsection (c) or section" insert "(b) Subsection (c) of section."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3066) entitled "An Act to amend defense housing laws, and for other purposes"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. CAPEHART, and Mr. BRICKER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. ROONEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7289) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 2454)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7289) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20, 31, 39, 40, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, and 54.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, and 44 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$87,325,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,877,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$264,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,810,935"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,390,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$120,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$27,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,997,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant after July 1, 1952, through the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the departments

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to the Department of Justice;

"(e) to the Judiciary Branch;

"(f) to the Civil Aeronautics Administration;

"(g) to the operational personnel of the Weather Bureau, National Bureau of Standards, the Field Office Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Public Roads;

"(h) to the Patent Office;

"(i) to the Civil Aeronautics Board;

"(j) to employees under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 as amended;

"(k) to construction personnel, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico;

"(l) to employees in grades CPC-1 and 2: *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel in a department subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953, this section may cease to apply."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"Sec. 605. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

"(1) for personal services of personnel above basic rates;

"(2) for transportation of things (other than mail) or

"(3) for travel of employees,

more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for such purpose, is hereby reduced by an

SENATE - July 4

76. PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed with amendment H. R. 8122, to continue the existing dual parity formula for basic commodities through 1955, after substituting therefor the text of S. 2115, a similar bill, which had first been amended (by a McFarland-Chavez amendment) to provide price support for long staple cotton. S. 2115 does not contain the provision, which was in H. R. 8122 as passed by the House, to require 90%-of-parity supports on basic commodities. Conferees were appointed in both Houses. (pp. 9398-408, 9410-2, 9541, 9487.)
77. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8170, to decrease the minimum farm acreage allotments for burley tobacco (pp. 9533-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
78. SUBMARGINAL LAND. Passed with amendment H. R. 7317, authorizing conveyance of a tract of SCS submarginal land to Hope, N. Mex. The bill had been reported by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee without amendment (S. Rept. 2097). Agreed to a Morse amendment which changes the purchase price of the land from \$1,950 (the original price paid by USDA) to "the appraised fair-market value of the property". (pp. 9522, 9529, 9537-9.)
79. RECLAMATION. Reconsidered its action of July 3 in passing without amendment H. R. 6163, authorizing irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam, and repassed this bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute comprising the text of S. 2320, a similar bill (pp. 9412-3).
80. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (pp. 9453-63, 9523). This bill will now be sent to the President.
81. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 6856, extending for 3 years the Water Pollution Control Act (p. 9528). This bill will now be sent to the President.
82. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted reports relating to supervisory selection (S. Rept. 2100, incentive awards program (S. Rept. 2101), and the reduction-in-force system (S. Rept. 2102) in the Federal Government (p. 9582).
83. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. O'Mahoney obtained permission to have printed as a S. Doc. a report on rural electrification in Wyo. (p. 9582).
Sen. O'Mahoney spoke in favor of adopting the conference report on H. R. 7176, the Interior appropriation bill for 1953, and stated that the passage of this measure, which contains a \$1,000,000 continuing fund for the Southwestern Power Administration, will be a "milestone in the progress of rural electrification throughout...the southwestern area" (pp. 9542-3).
84. WITHHOLDING PAY. Agreed to the House amendment to S. 1999, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with States, Territories, possessions, or political subdivisions thereof, requiring Federal agencies to comply with non-federal statutes imposing upon employers the duty of withholding State and other income taxes (pp. 9397-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
85. PATENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 7794, to revise and codify the patent laws (p. 9534).

86. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Malone spoke in favor of returning to the gold standard (pp. 9547-77).
87. NOMINATION of Raymond Ross Paty, to be a member of the TVA Board, was confirmed (p. 9419).
88. FARM LOANS; PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Moody inserted his report on various aspects of farm policy wherein he favored price supports but recommended that a system of "mutual price insurance" should be thoroughly explored as "one alternative," and that the expansion of FHA activities "could do a lot toward putting many low-income farmers on their feet" (pp. 9408-10).
89. FOREIGN AID; EXPENDITURES. Sen. Ken inserted a table showing per-capita cost of foreign aid in Mo. and spoke against high taxation and foreign expenditures (pp. 9413-5).
90. SUGAR. Ratified two protocols prolonging the international sugar agreement through Aug. 1952 (Exec. I and O, 82nd Cong.) in order to continue the administrative framework provided for in the agreement until a revision of it can be negotiated (pp. 9425-6).
91. AIR-POLLUTION RESEARCH. Discussed and passed over, on the objection of Sen. Welker, H. J. Res. 218, to provide for research on air pollution (pp. 9525-6).
92. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Discussed and passed over, on the objection of Sen. Welker, S. J. Res. 157, granting consent for certain States to enter into compacts with Canada for development of the St. Lawrence waterway (pp. 9526-7).
93. FARM LABOR. As received, S. Doc. 152 proposes a supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Justice Department, to aid in the recruitment program of agricultural workers from Mexico by preventing illegal entry of aliens (June 30).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 4

94. PERSONNEL. S. 3477, by Sen. Johnston, and H. R. 8528, by Rep. Miller of Calif., to provide severance pay to certain Federal officers and employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committees (pp. 9390, 9517).

EXPENDITURES.

95. BUDGETING; S. 3482, by Sen. Ferguson, to establish a legislative bureau for the audit, analysis and review of Federal Government programs and projects for the purpose of making recommendations to the Congress with respect to the elimination of unnecessary, wasteful and extravagant activities and for returning to State and local governments or other agencies, public or private, those government functions which they can perform with greater economy and efficiency than the Federal Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9391). Remarks of author and text of bill (pp. 9442-4).

RECLAMATION.

96. ELECTRIFICATION; H. J. Res. 496, by Rep. Magee, authorizing an inquiry by FTC into certain practices and activities of private companies engaged in the production, distribution, or sale of electric energy in interstate commerce; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 9517).
- S. 3486, by Sen. Malone, to eliminate the requirement that certain preference be given with respect to the sublease of power privileges leased from the Interior Department; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 9583).
- S. 3487, by Sen. Malone, authorizing a dam on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon; to Public Works Committee (p. 9583). Remarks of author and text of

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

- S. 525. An act for the relief of Jacob Gitlin;
- S. 697. An act for the relief of Teh-Jen Lee;
- S. 1159. An act for the relief of Stevan Durovic, Marko Durovic, Olga Wickerhauser Durovic, and Stevan M. Durovic;
- S. 1423. An act for the relief of Michiko Yamamori Wilder and her minor child;
- S. 1606. An act for the relief of Sachio Kanashiro;
- S. 1740. An act for the relief of Tom Takteki Iriye;
- S. 1816. An act for the relief of Shizu Hasegawa Crockett;
- S. 1867. An act for the relief of Margherita Gentile;
- S. 1896. An act for the relief of Mrs. Anni Franchina;
- S. 1916. An act for the relief of Olga Madsen, a minor;
- S. 2125. An act for the relief of Margit Stolz Bohm and Klaus Selgfried Bohm;
- S. 2185. An act for the relief of Annemarie E. Peterson and Wilhelm Ernst Geisel;
- S. 2303. An act for the relief of Miki Takano;
- S. 2311. An act for the relief of Marie-Antoinette Kerssenbrock;
- S. 2332. An act for the relief of Fumiko Ito Stewart;
- S. 2473. An act for the relief of Luciano Pellegrini;
- S. 2498. An act for the relief of Brenda Marie Gray (Akemi);
- S. 2555. An act for the relief of Deborah Jayne Engelman;
- S. 2584. An act to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo.;
- S. 2577. An act for the relief of Mikio Abe;
- S. 2662. An act for the relief of Sadako Ishiguro;
- S. 2681. An act for the relief of Carlotta Olimpia Forgnone;
- S. 2869. An act for the relief of Yuriko Nishimoto;
- S. 3162. An act for the relief of Andrew Alexander Nara and Mary Kimberly Nara;
- S. 3193. An act for the relief of Robert Royce Farkas;
- S. 3248. An act for the relief of Mekaru Tatsubo;
- S. 3277. An act for the relief of Paul D. Banning, Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;
- S. 3280. An act for the relief of Sadie Badir Ellis Nassif-Azar and George Badir Ellis Nassif-Azar;
- S. 3281. An act for the relief of Chiu But Yue;
- S. 3284. An act for the relief of Beverly Jane Ruffin; and
- S. 3343. An act for the relief of Hannah Crumet.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8122) to continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. COOLEY, Mr. GRANT, Mr. GATHINGS, Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and Mr. HILL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amend-

ments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8271) to amend section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MILLS, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 89) to print proceedings at the presentation of the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

- S. 103. An act to change the name of Medicine Creek Reservoir in Frontier County of the State of Nebraska to "Harry Strunk Lake";
- S. 558. An act authorizing the transfer of certain lands in Putnam County, Fla., to the State Board of Education of Florida for the use of the University of Florida for educational purposes;
- S. 658. An act to further amend the Communications Act of 1934;
- S. 1020. An act to authorize a preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, Las Vegas, Nev., and vicinity;
- S. 1271. An act to permit employees of the Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board;
- S. 1310. An act to amend Public Law 49, Seventy-seventh Congress, so as to provide for the prevention of major disasters in coal mines;
- S. 2042. An act to extend certain privileges to representatives of member States on the Council of the Organization of American States;
- S. 2043. An act to authorize the transfer of certain property by the Administrator of the General Services Administration to the Secretary of the Interior;
- S. 2128. An act to provide for the merger of two or more national banking associations and for the merger of State banks with national banking associations, and for other purposes;
- S. 2149. An act to confer Federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American airplane in flight over the high seas or over waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States;
- S. 2199. An act to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 and to abolish the Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement;
- S. 2646. An act to cancel irrigation maintenance and operation charges on the Shoshone Indian Mission School lands on the Wind River Indian Reservation;
- S. 2690. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes;
- S. 2909. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona," approved August 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 630);

S. 2938. An act to amend section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and section 5155 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 3051. An act to authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Department of the Navy, without reimbursement, certain property at Fort Worth, Tex.;

S. 3052. An act to authorize certain land and other property transactions, and for other purposes;

S. 3195. An act granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims;

S. 3276. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to assist Federal prisoners in their rehabilitation"; and

S. 3337. An act to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of the Netherlands.

PARITY PRICES FOR BASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8122) to continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. ELLENDER. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 457 OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8271) to amend section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. FREAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. GEORGE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, and Mr. MARTIN conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION TO SENATOR BRIDGES

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say that my work with my good friend, the distinguished minority leader, the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], has been very pleasant. He has been most cooperative. He has always informed me of any intention on the part of the minority, and I have tried to inform him of any inten-

tion on the part of the majority or the majority leader.

Perhaps once in a while we may slip; but we constantly do the best we can to protect individual Senators here on the floor of the Senate; and we expect to continue to do so.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

NOTICE OF CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to give notice of the consideration of two more bills which the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] would like to call up. They are H. R. 7126 and H. R. 5954, both dealing with the transfer of land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. One of the bills, Mr. President, pertains to the Federal Government giving to the State of Colorado a quarter of an acre of land to be used for highways, and the other bill pertains to the vacation of some Federal ground, a small tract in Camden, N. J.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, there is another small bill which I may wish to move to have the Senate take up tomorrow. I wish to give notice of it at this time. I do not know whether I shall move to have the Senate take up the bill; but I wish to give notice now, so that if I shall decide to make that motion, the Senate will be on notice.

This measure is Senate bill 2137, Calendar 740. The bill is similar to another bill regarding public works and the leasing of property. As in the other situation, the bill involves a dispute between the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and the Committee on Public Works.

I do not know whether the differences will be settled. If they are not settled, I have no intention of moving to have the Senate take up the bill. However, I simply wish to call attention to this matter.

I hope I shall not have to move to have the Senate consider any measures about which I have not given notice; but if that necessity should arise, I shall certainly consult first with the minority leader and tell him why I shall have to depart from this rule.

I make this statement, Mr. President, because if there is one thing that I want when the Senate adjourns, it is to have Senators on both sides of the aisle feel that I have tried to be fair.

APPROPRIATION FOR POST OFFICE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I merely want to give notice that, tomorrow, I shall ask to take up House bill 7778, which is a bill unanimously passed

by the House. It has come to the Senate. It is a most important bill in connection with a post office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where unfortunately the public mails are being handled in a rat-infested ancient warren that should have been condemned and torn down years ago, and which was not even built for a public post office. It is very vital that the bill be passed. It has been delayed for a good many years, so I shall ask to have that bill taken up tomorrow.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I may say that I hope the Senator will discuss the matter with the distinguished minority leader, and he and I will confer about it. Perhaps we will agree to take it up. Has the Senator spoken to me about it?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That is why I wanted to discuss it.

Mr. McFARLAND. Has the Senator previously spoken to me about taking it up?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Not about taking it up. A day or two ago I spoke to the Senator about that and another bill. I did not emphasize the other one so much, because it was a bill of a different kind.

Mr. McFARLAND. Had the Senator come to me, we might have had his bill taken up today.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I spoke to the Senator about it a day or two ago, but I did not emphasize it, because it was before the Public Works Committee and had not been reported. It has not yet been reported, as I think it should have been. But the other bill about which I spoke to the Senator yesterday and again today—and he was very kind about it—was one that had already been reported. It was passed this afternoon, without objection. I appreciate the kindness of the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. I will confer with the distinguished minority leader about the bill in which the Senator from Iowa is interested, but I do not know what our attitude will be.

SOLDIER VOTING

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that tomorrow, on behalf of myself and the distinguished majority leader and a large group of other Senators, every Senator here is invited to join in the submission of a resolution asking the Governors of the various States to cooperate in order to provide soldier voting. The House has failed to take action on the Senate bill to provide for soldier voting, and certainly at this time the men and women of the service, particularly the men who are fighting overseas, should have every right to vote, and an opportunity to vote. This resolution seems now to be the only thing that we can do. It would call upon the Governors of the various States to take such steps as they might find reasonable and proper to provide the right to vote to service men and women. I do not think there will be any objection, but I wanted to give notice that I intend to bring it up.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATURAL GAS ACT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I may say there is a bill in which the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is very much interested. He is not presently on the floor, and I therefore do not ask for immediate consideration of the bill, but I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill S. 1084, which is Calendar No. 1387.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1084 to amend section 2 of the Natural Gas Act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with amendments.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL CONDUCIVE TO IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES AND PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I am strongly in favor of the adoption of the conference report approving the Interior appropriation bill. I think the committees and the conferees have done a good job on this measure.

Particularly I consider this report and its approval by the Senate a long step forward in providing for a harmonious working relationship between the rural electric cooperatives and the public and private power interests. This bill, by establishing a continuing fund of \$1,000,000 for the Southwestern Power Administration insures the continuation of the contracts with both private power and public power sources for a cheap and dependable supply of wholesale power to serve the millions of farm customers in the southwestern area of the United States.

The passage of this measure will be a milestone in the progress of rural electrification throughout Oklahoma and the southwestern area.

Mr. President, for many years I have been an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of rural electrification. I have followed the progress of rural electrification from its inauspicious beginning 16 years ago when only 11 percent of the farms in this Nation were electrified, and I have never ceased to marvel at the astounding record of accomplishments and service of the REA to our farm families.

Sixteen years ago, 89 percent of America's farm homes were in darkness, without the advantages of labor-saving devices like washing machines, electric irons, and power tools and pumps, or the conveniences which add so greatly to the pleasures of daily living such as electric refrigerators, deep freezers, electric stoves, radios and television sets.

Sixteen years ago only 11 percent of our farms were receiving the electricity

which for 40 years had been an everyday necessity in our cities and towns.

Today, Mr. President, this 11 percent has increased nationally to 84.2 percent. In my own State of Oklahoma only 72.6 percent of our farms are electrified, about 12 percent less than the national average. So there is much more work to be done if we are to expand our 51,122 miles of rural lines to approximate the achievements of the country as a whole.

America's farm families know and appreciate the value of rural electrification, for perhaps no single program of the many worthwhile and beneficial programs undertaken by this country has directly benefitted them more.

The farmer who now grinds his feed with electric power, waters his cattle, and irrigates his land by electrically-driven pumps doesn't have to be sold on the value of rural electrification. The farmer's wife who does her family's laundry in a modern washing machine, prepares their meals on a clean, efficient electric stove, keeps their food and milk fresh and wholesome in an electric refrigerator, or fills a deep freezer with vegetables and fruits fresh from her garden does not have to be sold on the value of rural electrification.

Talk with the farmers yourself and experience the feeling of the new life that comes to them and their families when that vital line touches their farm, and share with them their joy at the realization that the years of drudgery and back-breaking labor are gone.

Yes, Mr. President, the farm families know and appreciate the value of rural electrification, but I have found that not all of our townspeople do. They have not only overlooked the many benefits REA has brought to rural areas, but are even less aware of what it has done for independent business. Some townspeople, misled perhaps by clever propaganda, have compared REA with Government dictatorship and recklessly charged it as being socialistic. I submit, Mr. President, that nothing could be further from the truth.

The local REA cooperatives are farmer-owned and farmer-operated. They are successful businesses. They are getting electricity to the farms at reasonable rates—disproving the big utility claim that it would take at least \$1,000 or more prepayment per farm to assure electrical service—but are repaying with interest the money loaned by the Government to do the job.

As of December 31, 1951, the REA's owed Uncle Sam \$284,420,886 on their loan accounts. On that date, however, they had repaid him \$326,077,549, over \$41,000,000 in advance payments. I challenge anyone to show me a single other Government lending operation where the borrowers are \$41,000,000 ahead of time in their repayments. Of the amount repaid Uncle Sam, \$121,608,305 represents interest. The remainder is repayment on principle. REA is a financially sound investment.

In Oklahoma, as in the other States, REA is a going business and is benefiting

other businesses as well as the farm families they serve.

Let us not forget that free enterprise builds the REA lines, every mile of them. Free enterprise has built the \$78,000,000 worth of lines erected in Oklahoma. And it has built them in the other States, too.

Let us see, Mr. President, what happens when the enterprising and pioneering farmers of Oklahoma invest \$78,000,000 in better living. First, the work of building the power lines goes to the contractor who submits the low bid—private enterprise. Who supplies the poles, the conductor, the insulator, and the hundred other items needed to erect a power transmission line? Private enterprise. Who pays the worker for his services? Private enterprise. And not one of these could have shared in the \$78,000,000 which Oklahoma's farmers were willing to invest had it not been for REA, and as a result private enterprise in my State has benefited by that amount.

Nearly 116,000 consumers have been connected to REA lines in Oklahoma. What happens when a farm home is ready to be energized, Mr. President? Each consumer spends at least \$500 for wiring, lighting, and appliances. Many spend much more, but that means about \$58,000,000, or a total of more than \$136,000,000 in business for Oklahoma's private enterprises. Again they have benefited because of REA—the State is that much richer because of this investment. Does this seem unfair to private enterprise? Do not forget that this is new business—business that would not have existed without REA. It was territory that no one had sought to serve until REA filled the vital need which power monopolies were unwilling or unable to provide.

This market of more than \$5,000,000 in sales of electricity per year could not be served, the private utilities said. The job was impossible.

Yet these farmer-owned cooperatives, with Government loans, did the impossible. Now each year the demand for electricity increases as farmers use more and more power in their farm work and as new consumers are connected.

The gross annual business in Oklahoma—again business which would not have existed without REA—has exceeded \$5,000,000 a year and is still increasing. Most of this \$5,000,000 is transformed into new payrolls for Oklahoma workers.

Can this be contrary to our system of free enterprise? Even the big utility companies that once sought to discredit the REA by hurling charges of socialism benefit to the extent of a million dollars a year through the sale of wholesale power to REA cooperatives in Oklahoma.

I am greatly concerned, however, for this ever-increasing demand makes it imperative that our REA's have dependable, independent sources of electrical energy. In my State alone \$78,000,000 is invested in REA facilities, and that investment must be protected. Our REA's cannot and must not be left without a dependable source of low-cost power. They cannot and must not be left to the mercy of the utilities for

whatever energy they are willing to sell after meeting the demands of their city customers.

My goal, Mr. President, is to be sure we always have adequate low-cost power to supply this vast farm market. It must be provided at a reasonable figure to encourage the greatest possible use of electricity on the farms.

These farm electrical systems must not be confined to only private utility sources for their power. Certainly when it is advantageous to them to purchase their wholesale power from private lines, properly located for supply, they should be encouraged to contract for it at the best possible rates.

But as the legally defined preferred consumers they are entitled to purchase power from the vast hydroelectric power pool generated at government built flood-control dams. This power, created with public funds, should not be turned over for the exclusive use of the private utilities and the REA's forced to buy it from them at whatever rates they cared to charge.

Under the contracts with private utilities, we in Oklahoma have established a new program of Government and business cooperation where the private utilities can now deliver this hydroelectric power over their existing lines at low rates prescribed by the Southwestern Power Administration. It is a give and take arrangement in which the private utilities buy and sell to the SPA and deliver power over their lines to the SPA account.

But often private utility lines do not and cannot serve these farm cooperatives at points on their system where the lines can be energized properly. Other lines are required as well as other sources of steam-generated power to properly service these 51,000 miles of farm electric lines.

Under the policy which has just been approved by the Congress, these necessary additional lines can be built. The Southwestern Power Administration can reach points on these farm electric systems which private lines cannot properly service.

With this policy now established by the Congress, unnecessary duplication can be avoided, an adequate supply of power for REA lines assured at low rates, and Government and private industry can work together to make the vast pool of public and private power available to the consumers of the State.

The establishment of such a policy has not been accomplished without a fight and without difficulty. I am happy to have been a part of that fight to bring to the farmers the advantages of electricity at low rates, and to insure also that these systems will not and cannot be exploited or destroyed by high costs or shortages of wholesale power.

My goal is to see every farm home in America have access to electricity at rates they can afford to pay. The goal is almost in sight, Mr. President, and I will continue to fight for the REA until it is achieved.

**PURCHASE OF ST. LOUIS CARDINALS
BASEBALL CLUB BY FRED M.
SAIGH, JR., AND THE LATE ROB-
ERT E. HANNEGAN**

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, several months ago my attention was called to a certain transaction whereby Fred M. Saigh, Jr., and the late Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis, had, in purchasing the St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Club, made a substantial profit, the suggestion being that this profit accrued largely as a result of a failure on the part of the Treasury Department to enforce strictly certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

I have submitted this case to Mr. Colin F. Stam, Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, requesting an opinion as to whether or not there was laxity on the part of the Treasury Department in this case. I quote from two paragraphs of a letter which I received from Mr. Stam, which quotation sums up this case:

The record which has been examined indicates a lack of compliance in this case with provisions of various Treasury decisions requiring that the examining officer's report set forth in every instance specific recommendations for the application or nonapplication of section 102, that each revenue agent in charge designate a qualified employee whose responsibility it would be to pass personally upon each case in which a recommendation has been made with respect to the application or nonapplication of section 102, and that special consideration be given by the Bureau on post review to determine whether field officers have complied fully with these instructions. * * * It would appear that the question of the application of section 102 to this company has not been properly developed or explored by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, this entire report, including the letter of Mr. Colin F. Stam, Chief of Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report, including the letter, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947.

Re Cardinals.

Mr. WALTER SMITH,

*President, First National Bank in St.
Louis, St. Louis, Mo.*

DEAR MR. SMITH: My associate and I desire to borrow \$3,000,000 for purchasing the stock of the Cardinal Baseball Co. from Mr. Sam Breadon, his family, and others.

Here are the details: The Cardinal club is owned by holders of 10,152 shares of stock, 7,833 of which is common and 2,319 preferred. Mr. Breadon is the principal holder of the stock with 7,666 shares, 6,514 of common and 1,152 preferred. Mr. Mark S. Steinberg owns 336 shares of common and 643 shares of preferred. Mr. Breadon also controls 710 shares of common and 220 shares of preferred. The rest, or 577 shares, are own by 120 stockholders holding from 1 to 10 shares.

The company has \$1,000,000 in United States bonds; a minimum of \$1,500,000 in cash; stadiums at Houston, Rochester, and Columbus valued at over \$1,500,000; 15 acres of land in St. Louis, \$300,000; National League franchise (conservative), \$400,000, a total of \$4,700,000. I have a commitment

from the Lincoln-Rochester Trust Co. on the Rochester stadium for a loan of \$400,000 and from the City National Bank of Houston for \$400,000 on the Houston stadium. I have not tried to get a commitment on the Columbus club but I am told it is in better condition and produces better than either the Houston or Rochester club.

My associate and I will form a new corporation. The loan from your bank will be in the name of that corporation and the stock of the Cardinals will be held in that corporation. The stock will remain in your possession until the loan is paid. After the board of directors of the Cardinals resign (and that will be a condition), we will cause the accounts of the company to be transferred to the First National Bank. We will then have the Cardinal organization sell the United States bonds to take the profit within the Cardinal company; have the subsidiary companies make the \$400,000 loan at Houston and at Rochester and transfer the funds to the parent organization, and then declare a dividend of sufficient amount to pay the \$3,000,000 loan.

As you know, the new company will pay 38 percent on 15 percent of the dividend it receives from the Cardinals. That will cost \$57,000 for every \$1,000,000 we have to use. The 14 acres of land in the city of St. Louis will also be sold. Roughly, that will leave us approximately \$600,000 in working capital with all liabilities paid except the \$800,000 we shall owe on the Houston and Rochester clubs.

We would like to be in a position to direct Mr. Breadon to present his stock at your bank for payment at the agreed price; and then proceed to make similar offers to Mr. Steinberg and the other stockholders; however, on a different price level. We feel that Mr. Breadon has put in 27 years of his business life in the company and deserves somewhat more for that and for a block of stock that will deliver control.

It should not take us over 60 days to complete the whole transaction and we are agreeable to pay whatever interest rate you desire, plus any expenses that you may incur in handling the transaction. We want to act as quickly as humanly possible, so I shall appreciate it very much if you will give me a firm commitment at your very earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

FRED M. SAIGH, JR.

REPORT

The St. Louis National Baseball Club, hereinafter called the Cardinals, was as of November 15, 1947, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, with 7,833 shares of common and 2,319 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. Mr. Sam Breadon was the principal holder of the stock, with 6,514 shares of common and 1,152 shares of preferred, making a total of 7,666. He also controlled 710 shares of common and 220 shares of preferred. Mr. Mark C. Steinberg owned 336 shares of common and 643 shares of preferred. The stock of 16 minor-league clubs was wholly owned by the Cardinals.

Mr. Fred M. Saigh, Jr., in a letter dated September 26, 1947, addressed to the First National Bank in St. Louis, a copy of which is enclosed, presented a plan whereby through the formation of a new corporation and a loan by the bank of \$3,000,000 to the newly-formed corporation the latter would acquire the stock of the Cardinals. In the letter to the bank an estimate was placed on the value of the Cardinals at \$4,700,000, comprised of \$1,000,000 in United States bonds, a minimum of \$1,500,000 in cash, stadiums at Houston, Rochester and Columbus valued at over \$1,500,000, 14 acres

of land in St. Louis \$300,000, and National League franchise \$400,000.

On November 25, 1947, Messrs. Hannegan and Saigh borrowed \$60,800 on their personal note from the Manufacturer's Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo. With these funds they formed National Sports Inc. Mr. Hannegan received 51 percent and Mr. Saigh 49 percent of the stock. The opening journal entry on the books of National Sports, Inc., indicates capital stock of \$10,000 and paid-in surplus of \$400,800; the latter was presented by stock in the Cardinals.

On November 25, 1947, National Sports, Inc., borrowed \$3,000,000 from the First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. The loan was evidenced by a demand note and the bank paid out the loan solely against delivery to it of stock in the Cardinals, which it retained as security for the loan. In addition, as consideration in part for the stock, Mr. Breadon took a short-term note for \$550,000 and Mr. Steinberg took a short-term note for \$100,000 from National Sports, Inc. As collateral security for payment on the notes of Messrs. Breadon and Steinberg a lien was created on all shares of stock in the Cardinals held by the bank, such lien being subordinate to the lien granted the bank. Mr. Breadon also took a long-term note from National Sports, Inc., Robert E. Hannegan and Fred Saigh, Jr., for \$350,000 at the rate of \$50,000 per year for 7 years.

National Sports, Inc., by means of the bank loan and loans from individuals, was enabled to acquire all of the outstanding stock of the Cardinals, with the exception of 15 shares, for the sum of \$4,055,142.85. The purchase of the stock was made possible by the financing as follows: Cash \$60,800, proceeds from bank loan \$3,000,000, short-term notes \$650,000, long-term note \$350,000, total \$4,060,800.

The \$3,000,000 bank loan was repaid to the bank as explained hereafter. In December 1947, having acquired substantially all the capital stock of the Cardinals, National Sports, Inc., received a dividend of \$60 per share or \$608,220, on the Cardinals stock. The full amount of \$608,220 was applied by National Sports, Inc., on the \$3,000,000 bank loan. On December 23, 1947, National Sports, Inc., borrowed \$800,000 from the Cardinals on an unsecured note and applied the proceeds against the remaining balance of the bank loan, leaving an unpaid balance of \$1,586,180.

On January 8, 1948, a corporate merger took place. The St. Louis National Baseball Club (the Cardinals) was merged into the National Sports, Inc., by the terms of the merger agreement, the latter was the surviving corporation. The name of National Sports, Inc., was then changed to "St. Louis National Baseball Club, Inc." Under the merger the assets and liabilities of the former two organizations became vested in the surviving corporation.

On January 9, 1948, the balance of the loan of \$1,586,180 was paid by the surviving corporation, St. Louis National Baseball Club, Inc., to the First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. On February 24, 1948, the short term notes in the amounts of \$550,000 and \$100,000 owing to Sam Breadon and Mark C. Steinberg, respectively, were paid by St. Louis National Baseball Club, Inc. To make these large cash payments funds in the amount of \$1,500,000 were made available to the parent corporation by three of the minor league clubs—Rochester, Houston, and Columbus. Each of these clubs borrowed from banks a sum of \$500,000.

In connection with the merger, certificates of stock in the National Sports Inc., and the Cardinals were canceled and new certificates of stock in St. Louis National Baseball Club, Inc., were issued to shareholders. Messrs. Hannegan and Saigh each received the same proportionate share in the new stock as they had in National Sports, Inc.

Public Law 470 - 82d Congress
Chapter 597 - 2d Session
H. R. 7176

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 445.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Interior
Department
Appropriation
Act, 1953.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, namely:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

ENFORCEMENT OF CONNALLY HOT OIL ACT

For expenses necessary for controlling the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U. S. C. 715), including purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$187,000. 49 Stat. 30.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, to remain available until expended, \$959,500: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated by this paragraph or any part of the unobligated balance appropriated under this heading in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for 1952 shall be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until (1) a contract with the affected power companies in the area of substantially the type which has heretofore been executed in other power areas for system wide transmission of electric power and energy from Government owned projects to preferred customers has been executed, or the said companies have refused to execute such contracts, and (2) the Secretary of the Interior has so informed the Congress. 58 Stat. 890. 65 Stat. 249.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHEASTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southeastern power area, \$760,000. 58 Stat. 890.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available for purchase of not to exceed four passenger motor vehicles. Appropriations made herein to the Southeastern Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, and for administrative expenses connected therewith, in carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, to remain available until expended, \$4,150,000, of which \$1,130,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of power transmission facilities and of marketing electric power and energy pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (16 U. S. C. 825s), as applied to the southwestern power area, \$1,450,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Southwestern Power Administration shall be available for purchase of not to exceed fifteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only. Appropriations made herein to the Southwestern Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

CONTINUING FUND, SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available during the current fiscal year from the continuing fund for all costs in connection with the purchase of electric power and energy and rentals for the use of transmission facilities.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U. S. C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$21,200.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, and appurtenant facilities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$66,523,400, of which \$4,096,400 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of the Bonneville transmission system and of marketing electric power and energy, \$6,600,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations of the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available to carry out all the duties imposed upon the Administrator pursuant to law, including not to exceed \$75,000 for services as authorized by Section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), 60 Stat. 810, including such services at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals; purchase of not to exceed twenty passenger motor vehicles (of which ten shall be for replacement only); and purchase (not to exceed one) of aircraft. Appropriations made herein to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 12 per centum of the appropriation for construction herein made for the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis, except in case of emergencies, local in character, so declared by the Bonneville Power Administrator. Availability of construction appropriations.

"The Bonneville Power Administrator", is hereby added after "the Commissioner of Reclamation", in subsection (a) of section 6 of the Act of October 15, 1949 (Public Law 359, Eighty-first Congress), as amended. Compensation. 63 Stat. 881.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended on a reimbursable basis for surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of surveying federally controlled or intermingled lands, contributions toward the cost thereof may be accepted. Surveys of lands.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands; acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands; to remain available until expended, \$2,750,000: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That said sum of \$2,750,000 is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of not to exceed forty-five passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-one shall be for replacement only; purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection

All 66 Stat. 448.

with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures for construction of access roads and for acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads adjacent to such lands) shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section C, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvement fees under section 3 of said Act and of 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide health, education, and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$51,801,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; conducting agricultural experiments and demonstrations; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law (25 U. S. C. 305), including expenses of exhibits; \$13,253,760.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, roads and trails, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract: to remain available until expended; \$17,500,000. of which \$1,380,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the bound-

aries of existing reservations: *Provided further*, That of the amount included herein for the construction of roads and trails, such part of the amount as determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be available only for roads and trails which State and local governments agree to take over and maintain when the improvement is completed: *Provided further*, That the amount of \$24,000 heretofore appropriated and now available under this heading for school facilities at Squaw Point Unorganized Territory, Minnesota, may be expended for school facilities for the Prairie Island Indian Community or for cooperation with Burnside Consolidated School District Numbered 3, Goodhue County, Minnesota, in the construction, extension, equipment, or improvement of public-school facilities as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the State Department of Education of Minnesota, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

Roads and trails.

School facilities, Minn.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,525,647.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For an additional amount for loans as authorized by sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470, 471), as amended and supplemented, and section 1 of the Act of April 19, 1950 (Public Law 474), \$1,000,000.

48 Stat. 986.

64 Stat. 44.
25 U.S.C.
§ 631.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for purchase of not to exceed two hundred and sixty passenger motor vehicles (of which two hundred and fifty shall be for replacement only), which may be used for the transportation of Indians; purchase of ice for official use of employees; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenditure at rates for individuals not in excess of \$100 per diem on irrigation and power matters, when authorized by the Secretary; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions.

60 Stat. 810.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$2,920,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel and other expenses of tribal officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment

18 U.S.C.
§ 4124.

Recreational director. Curator. of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of the respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

43 U.S.C. § 372 et seq. For carrying out the functions of the Bureau of Reclamation as provided in the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) and other Acts applicable to that Bureau, as follows:

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Reports. For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and studies of water conservation and development plans; engineering and economic investigations, as a basis for legislation, and for reports thereon to Congress, relating to projects for the development and utilization of the water resources of Alaska; formulating plans and preparing designs and specifications for authorized Federal reclamation projects or parts thereof prior to initial allocation of appropriations for construction of such projects or parts; and activities preliminary to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and betterment, financial adjustment, or extension of existing projects; to remain available until expended; \$4,000,000, of which \$3,200,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$500,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River development fund: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations: *Provided further*, That, except as herein expressly provided with respect to investigations in Alaska, no part of this appropriation shall be expended in the conduct of activities which are not authorized by law.

CONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Restrictions. For construction and rehabilitation of authorized reclamation projects or parts thereof (including power transmission facilities) and for other related activities, as authorized by law, to remain available until expended, \$177,797,991, of which \$49,155,000 shall be derived from the reclamation fund: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for other than the completion of field engineering, survey work, and preliminary designs of the Southwest Contra Costa County Water District System and no repayment contract shall be executed or construction begun until plans have been submitted to and approved by the Congress through its legislative and appropriation procedures, after submission of a report to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior (1) on the cost and feasibility of said project, including the necessary distribution system and (2) on the rates required to be charged to the ultimate consumers:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to initiate the construction of transmission facilities within those areas covered by power wheeling service contracts which include provision for service to Federal establishments and preferred customers, except those transmission facilities for which construction funds have been heretofore appropriated, those facilities which are necessary to carry out the terms of such contracts or those facilities for which the Secretary of the Interior finds the wheeling agency is unable or unwilling to provide for the integration of Federal projects or for service to a Federal establishment or preferred customer: *Provided further*, That in order to promote agreement among the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and to avoid any possible alteration of existing vested water rights, no part of this or of any prior appropriation shall be used for construction or for further commitment for construction of the Glendo unit or any feature thereof, until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, and approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,419,000 of the appropriation herein made for "Construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation" shall be expended for completion of construction of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal System, Boulder Canyon project in accordance with the terms and conditions of the appropriation for the same purpose contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available toward emergency rehabilitation of the Savage Rapids Dam to be repaid in full under conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation shall be available for the initiation of construction under the terms of reclamation law of any dam or reservoir or water supply, or any tunnel, canal or conduit for water, or water distribution system related to such dam or reservoir until the Secretary shall certify to the Congress that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops by means of irrigation: *Provided further*, That no part of this or prior appropriations shall be used for construction, nor for further commitments to construction of Moorhead Dam and Reservoir, Montana, or any feature thereof until a definite plan report thereon has been completed, reviewed by the States of Wyoming and Montana, and approved by the Congress. 65 Stat. 255.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof and of other facilities, as authorized by law; and for a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursuant to law, \$19,000,000, of which \$14,940,450 shall be derived from the reclamation fund and \$2,143,000 shall be derived from the Colorado River dam fund, including (notwithstanding the provisions of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, relating thereto) operation and maintenance of Palo Verde Weir: *Provided*, That funds advanced for operation and maintenance of reclamation projects or parts thereof shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended, and the unexpended balances of such advances shall be credited to the appropriation for the next succeeding fiscal year. 58 Stat. 157.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of general administration and related functions in the offices of the Commissioner of Reclamation and in the regional offices of the Bureau of Reclamation, \$5,250,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund and to be nonreimbursable pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377) : *Provided*, That no part of any other appropriation in this Act shall be available for activities or functions budgeted for the current fiscal year as general administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not exceeding \$150,000 of funds available for expenditure under this appropriation shall be used for salaries and expenses in connection with information work.

EMERGENCY FUND

For an additional amount for the emergency fund as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1948 (43 U. S. C. 502), \$400,000, to be derived from the reclamation fund, special fund, and to remain available until expended for the purposes specified in said Act.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Sums herein referred to as being derived from the reclamation fund, the Colorado River dam fund, or the Colorado River development fund, are appropriated from the special funds in the Treasury created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391), the Act of December 21, 1928 (43 U. S. C. 617a), and the Act of July 19, 1940 (43 U. S. C. 618a), respectively. Such sums shall be transferred, upon request of the Secretary, to be merged with and expended under the heads herein specified; and the unexpended balances of sums transferred for expenditure under the heads "Operation and Maintenance" and "General Administrative Expenses" shall revert and be credited to the special fund from which derived.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$50,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), including such services at rates for individuals not to exceed \$100 per day, when authorized by the Secretary; payment of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death arising out of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation; payment, except as otherwise provided for, of compensation and expense of persons on the rolls of the Bureau of Reclamation appointed as authorized by law to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts without reimbursement or return under the reclamation laws; rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law involving property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; performance of the functions specified under the head "Operation and Maintenance Administration", Bureau of Reclamation, in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945; preparation and dissemination of useful information including recordings, photographs, and photographic prints; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas, and investigation and recovery of archeological and paleontological remains in such areas in the same manner as provided for in the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 461-467) : *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation made herein shall be available pursuant to the Act of April 19, 1945 (43 U. S. C. 377), for expenses other than those

incurred on behalf of specific reclamation projects except "General Administrative Expenses" and amounts provided for reconnaissance, basin surveys, and general engineering and research under the head "General Investigations."

Allotments to the Missouri River Basin project from the appropriation under the head "Construction and Rehabilitation" shall be available additionally for said project for those functions of the Bureau of Reclamation provided for under the head "General Investigations" (but this authorization shall not preclude use of the appropriation under said head within that area), and for the continuation of investigations by agencies of the Department on a general plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin. Such allotments may be expended through or in cooperation with State and other Federal agencies, and advances to such agencies are hereby authorized.

Missouri
River Basin.

Sums appropriated herein which are expended in the performance of reimbursable functions of the Bureau of Reclamation shall be returnable to the extent and in the manner provided by law.

Any agency of the United States Government having title thereto is authorized to transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation, without reimbursement, parts, equipment and supplies for aircraft excess to its needs.

Transfer of
aircraft
parts, etc.

No part of any appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation, contained in this Act or in any prior Act, which represents amounts earned under the terms of a contract but remaining unpaid, shall be obligated for any other purpose, regardless of when such amounts are to be paid: *Provided*, That the incurring of any obligation prohibited by this paragraph shall be deemed a violation of section 665 of title 31 of the United States Code.

No funds appropriated to the Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, except those derived from advances by water users, shall be used for the particular benefit of lands (a) within the boundaries of an irrigation district, (b) of any member of a water users' organization, or (c) of any individual, when such district, organization, or individual is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of charges due under a contract entered into with the United States pursuant to laws administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Restrictions.

Not to exceed 12 per centum of the construction allotment made by the Bureau of Reclamation for any project from the appropriation "Construction and Rehabilitation" contained in this Act shall be available for construction work by force account or on a hired-labor basis; except that not to exceed \$225,000 may on approval of the Commissioner be expended for construction work by force account on any one project or Missouri Basin unit when the work is unsuitable for contract or when excessive bids are received; and except in cases of emergencies local in character, so declared by the Commissioner.

Construction
work by force
account, etc.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions; classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; and publish and disseminate data relative to

Cooperation
with States,
etc.

the foregoing activities; \$25,362,685, of which \$3,500,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That the share of the Geological Survey in any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality shall not exceed 50 per centum of the cost thereof.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and nineteen passenger motor vehicles, of which one hundred and one shall be for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts, including not to exceed \$10,000 for the person appointed by the President to participate as the representative of the United States in the administration of the compact consented to by the Act of May 31, 1949 (Public Law 82): *Provided*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized to appoint a retired officer as such representative, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and he shall receive such compensation and expenses in addition to his retired pay.

63 Stat. 145.
Appointment
of retired
Army officer.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; developing synthetics and substitutes; producing and distributing helium; and controlling fires in inactive coal deposits on public lands, and on private lands, with the consent of the owner; \$18,657,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable arrangements with owners of private property or with a State or its subdivisions for payment of a sum equal to not less than one-half the amount of expenditure to be made for control or extinguishment of fires in inactive coal deposits from funds provided under the authorization of this Act except that expenditure of Federal funds for this purpose in any privately owned operating coal mine shall be limited to investigation and supervision.

Fire control.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, as authorized by law, \$4,080,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, to remain available until expended, \$3,600,000, of which \$2,600,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,278,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; temporary and emergency contracts for personal services and employment of persons without regard to civil-service regulations as required in the conduct of programs for the control of fires in inactive coal deposits and flood prevention in anthracite mines; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That power produced in the operation of the power plant of the Bureau of Mines at Louisiana, Missouri, in excess of the Bureau's needs may be sold to non-Federal purchasers, but the expenses of the Bureau in the production and sale of such excess power shall not exceed the total amount of such sales, and expenditures for the production of excess power shall not be deemed a charge against the total appropriations authorized by the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U. S. C. 164 (c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Acceptance
of lands,
etc.
Sale of power
to non-Federal
purchasers.
58 Stat. 190.
30 U.S.C.
§§ 321-325.
Transfer of
funds.
43 Stat. 1111.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archaeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$8,791,000.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$8,004,000.

CONSTRUCTION

37 Stat. 460. For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U. S. C. 451), of roads, trails, parkways, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; and the acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and water rights; to remain available until expended; \$14,770,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,342,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

60 Stat. 885. Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; cleaning and repair of uniforms for National Capital Parks police and guards; and the objects and purposes specified in the Act of August 7, 1946 (16 U. S. C. 17j-2).

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

62 Stat. 238. For expenses necessary for conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U. S. C. 695-695c); and not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; \$7,325,375; and in addition, there are appropriated amounts equal to 25 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years for management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, including construction.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies and investigations respecting conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, including related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such studies and investigations; and the performance of other functions related thereto; as authorized by law; \$4,062,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, including continuing the construction of fish cultural facilities on lands owned by the State of South Dakota; to remain available until expended, \$673,800.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$904,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U. S. C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts equal to 60 per centum of the proceeds covered into the Treasury during the next preceding fiscal year from the sale of sealskins and other products, to remain available for expenditure during the current and next succeeding fiscal years. 58 Stat. 100.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed seventy-four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; purchase of not to exceed ten aircraft, of which nine shall be for replacement only; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources. 34 Stat. 690. Options for purchase of land.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 61, 531, 1422, 1431a (c)), expenses of the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1405); compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C., secs. 87, 599, 1421d (e), and 1431a (c)); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U. S. C. 1431a (c)); care of insane as authorized by law for Alaska (48 U. S. C. 46-50); grants to the Virgin Islands and American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the several Governors' houses; \$9,320,287: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur- 31 Stat. 321, 153; 64 Stat. 386; 45 Stat. 1253. 49 Stat. 1807. 37 Stat. 516; 31 Stat. 146; 64 Stat. 391. 45 Stat. 1253. 56 Stat. 782. Aircraft and surface vessels.

poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Of the sum appropriated in the preceding paragraph \$5,493,750 shall be for expenses necessary for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress, including the Expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions: *Provided*, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 34): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the Trusteeship agreement approved by Public Law 204, Eightieth Congress: *Provided further*, That the reserve for Navy subsidies in the amount of \$1,801,934 carried in the accounts of the Island Trading Company of Micronesia on December 31, 1951, as "Paid in Surplus" shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That after June 30, 1953, no funds appropriated by this or any other Act and no funds which are available or which may become available from any source whatever shall be used for administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, except as may be specifically authorized by law: *Provided further*, That the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall not have succession after December 31, 1953, and any funds available to said company on said date shall, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the references herein to the Island Trading Company of Micronesia shall be deemed to include any other officer, agency, or instrumentality performing the same or similar functions: *Provided further*, That no new activity requiring expenditures of Federal funds shall be initiated without specific prior approval of Congress.

61 Stat. 397.
22 U.S.C.
§ 287 note.

31 U.S.C. §1.
64 Stat. 834.
31 U.S.C.
§ 65 note.

Island Trading Co. of Micronesia.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount for expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 24, 1949 (Public Law 264), to remain available until June 30, 1955, \$13,208,200, of which not to exceed \$654,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

63 Stat. 627.
48 U.S.C.
§ 486 note.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, ALASKA

For construction of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, including surveys and plans for new road construction; acquisition of lands or interests in lands by purchase, donation, con-

demnation, or otherwise; and purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; to remain available until expended; \$17,000,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS, ALASKA

For operation and maintenance of roads, tramways, buildings, ferries, bridges, and trails, \$3,318,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The total of the amounts herein appropriated for construction, operation and maintenance of roads in Alaska shall be available in one fund, except that the appropriation herein made for operation and maintenance shall be available only for the service of the current fiscal year.

Not to exceed 20 per centum of the amount herein appropriated for construction of roads in Alaska shall be available for construction work by force account, or on a hired-labor basis.

Availability of funds for construction.

CONSTRUCTION, ALASKA RAILROAD

For the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including improvements and new construction, to remain available until expended, \$3,906,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this head may be transferred to the Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund for purposes of accounting and administration.

Transfer of funds.

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation of facilities under the jurisdiction of the railroad in Mount McKinley National Park; operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no one other than the general manager of said railroad, and one assistant general manager at not to exceed \$13,000 per annum, shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund of more than \$11,000.

39 Stat. 750. Salary limitations.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PUBLIC WORKS

For an additional amount to carry out the provisions of the Act of December 20, 1944 (58 Stat. 827), \$2,567,000, of which \$1,467,000 is for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority previously granted: *Provided*, That the estimated project costs specified in said Act of December 20, 1944, shall not constitute limitations on amounts that may be expended for such projects.

ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$2,525,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Employment of aliens. SEC. 102. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the current fiscal year in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.
- Attendance at meetings. SEC. 103. Appropriations in this Act available for travel expenses shall be available, for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with the work of the bureau or office for which the appropriation concerned is made.
- Availability of funds for emergency construction. SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement or repair of buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.
- Emergency prevention of fires. SEC. 105. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this Act, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this Act for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.
- Availability of funds for operation of warehouses, etc. SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30, 1932 (31 U. S. C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for cost of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.
- 47 Stat. 417. Reimbursements. SEC. 107. Appropriations made in this Act shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) when authorized by the Secretary; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.
- 60 Stat. 810. SEC. 108. After June 30, 1952, transfers to the Department of the Interior pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 of equipment, material and supplies, excess to the needs of Federal agencies may be made at the request of the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement or transfer of funds when required by the Interior Department for operations conducted in the administration of the Territories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
- 63 Stat. 377. 41 U.S.C. § 201 note. SEC. 109. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government in the District of Columbia whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance and two passenger motor vehicles assigned one to the Secretary and one to the Under Secretary), unless
- Chauffeurs.

such appropriation is specifically authorized to be used for paying the compensation of employees performing such duties.

SEC. 110. The Secretary hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Division of the Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

63 Stat. 959.
5 U.S.C.
§ 1105.

TITLE II—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, to provide for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation as authorized by law, \$1,515,000.

63 Stat. 875.

GRANTS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, for expenses incurred during the current fiscal year, as authorized by section 8 of the Virgin Islands Corporation Act, \$241,000.

63 Stat. 354.
48 U.S.C.
§ 1407g.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1953: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$134,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1953 Budget estimates for such expenses.

59 Stat. 598.
31 U.S.C.
§ 849.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND STORM REPAIRS

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse applicable appropriations for the cost of personnel, supplies, and facilities, diverted for the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of structures, buildings, or other facilities, including equipment, damaged or destroyed by flood or storm, \$1,350,000, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by

Strikes and
overthrow of
Government.

All 66 Stat. 462.

Affidavit. force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States

Penalty. by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Emergency employment.

Informational and editorial functions. SEC. 402. (a) No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 90 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) function performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating or disseminating public information, publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion picture and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

Exceptions. (b) This section shall not apply to the preparation for publication of reports and maps resulting from authorized scientific and engineering investigations and surveys, to photography incident to the compilation and reproduction of maps and reports, or publications of the National Park Service, or to photocopying of permanent records for preservation.

Restriction on appointments. SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply to—

Nonapplicability.

(a) not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

(b) positions filled from within the department;

(c) offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(d) positions the personnel of which are engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative personnel not directly connected with such activities;

(e) seasonal and casual workers;

(f) employees of the Bureau of Mines;

(g) employees of the Geological Survey;

(h) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

(i) salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary;

(j) employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriation of, or measured by, receipts:

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

SEC. 404. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—

(1) for travel of personnel,

(2) for personal services of personnel above basic rates, or

(3) for transportation of things (other than mail), more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for any such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose, less an amount representing the reduction, if any, between the amount requested for personal services in budget estimates and the amount appropriated herein for such services.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—

Nonapplicability.

(1) activities for health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, and activities in the field, exclusive of administrative employees not directly connected with such activities;

(2) seasonal and casual workers;

(3) the Bureau of Mines;

(4) the Geological Survey;

(5) employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;

(6) salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary; and

(7) activities paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to activities paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts.

This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Short title Act, 1953".

Approved July 9, 1952.

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